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### Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

### OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE	
(For Department Staff Only)	
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For actions of April 14, 1955 84th—1st, No. 61

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	reasury-Post Office appropr:	iation bill. Senate committee
ordered reported 2nd supplem	mental appropriation bill. I	House committee reported State
Justice, Judiciary approprie	ation bill. Senate received received Hoover Commission	Hoover Commission report on
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### HOUSE

- L. STATE, JUSTICE, JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. The Appropriations Committee reported this bill, H. R. 5502 (H. Rept. 417), which is to be debated today (pp. 3710, 3719).
- 2. FARM LOANS. The Poage Subcommittee voted to report to the full Agriculture Committee S. 941, to authorize the Federal land banks to purchase the assets (except cash, accounts, receivable, and reserved mineral interests) of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation (p. D287).
- 3. AUDIT REPORTS were received from the Assistant Comptroller General on <u>CCC</u> (H. Doc. 129) and the <u>Virgin Islands</u> Corporation (H. Doc. 130); to Government Operations Committee (p. 3718).
- 4. ROADS. Both Houses received from the President a report, "Public Utility Relocation Incident to Highway Improvement" (H. Doc. 127); to Public Works Committees (pp. 3629, 3718).
- 5. PERSONNEL. Received from the Commerce Department a proposed bill to provide for settlement of <u>claims</u> of Government employees for damage to, etc., personal property incident to their service; to Judiciary Committee (p. 3719).
- 6. PENALTY MAIL. Received from the Post Office Department a proposed bill to amend

the Penalty Mail Act; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 3719).

- 7. FARM LOANS. Both Houses received from this Department a proposed bill to amend various provisions of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act; to House Agriculture Committee and Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee (pp. 3641, 3718).
- 8. LEGAL SERVICES. Both Houses received from the Hoover Commission its report on this subject; to Government Operations Committees (pp. 3642, 3718). This report will not be available from the Legislative Reporting Staff. Pursuant to a special arrangement, each agency of the Department is ordering its own supply of the report directly from GPO.

### SENATE

- 9. TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. Passed as reported this bill, H. R. 4876. Senate conferees were appointed. The bill had been reported on April 12 with amendments (S. Rept. 136). (pp. 3629, 3663-4.)
- 10. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955. The Appropriations Committee ordered reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 4903 (p. D286). It is expected that the bill will be debated today (p. 3700). The Serate committee provided \$700,000 for control of emergency outbreaks of insects, etc.; inserted language to permit the Department to repay a temporary allocation of \$5,000,000 from the President's disaster relief fund to reactivate the emergency wind erosion control program under ACP; and retained the item of \$2,570,000 for control of forest pests.
- 11. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendments S. Res. 33, authorizing the Committee to investigate administration of the civil-service system by the Civil Service Commission and the departments and agencies (S. Rept. 137)(p. 3656).
- 12. CONTRACTS. Sen. Payne recommended amendments to clarify the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act (pp. 3674-6).
- 13. CLAIMS; PERSONNEL. Received from this Department a proposed bill to provide relief in the case of several aliens who were illegally employed (by what is now AMS) during the war; to Judiciary Committee(p. 3642).
- 14. ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS; PRICE SUPPORTS; SUGAR; RECLAMATION; ELECTRIFICATION. Received various resolutions, etc., favoring additional acreage allotments for the freeze areas, higher price supports, amendments of the Sugar Act, and the Hells Canyon project (pp. 3646-7, 3649, 3651, 3649-54).
- 15. TRANSPORTATION. Received from the Hoover Commission its report on this subject (p. 3642); to Government Operations Committee. The report includes the following recommendations:

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### DEPARTMENTS OF STATE AND JUSTICE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1956

APRIL 13, 1955.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. Rooney, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

### REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5502]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, The Judiciary, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year 1956.

### APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

The budget estimates forming the primary bases of consideration by the committee will be found in the budget for 1956 on the following pages:

Agency 1	Pages of the budget document
Department of State	_ 892-915, inclusive
Department of Justice	_ 832–854, inclusive
The Judiciary	_ 34-44, inclusive
United States Information Agency	_ 151-154, inclusive
Refugee Relief	

The following table summarizes the amounts recommended in the bill in comparison with the corresponding budget estimates and 1955 appropriations.

		Estimates	Recom-	Bill compa	ared with—	
Department or agency		mended in bill for 1956	1955 appro- priation	1956 estimates		
Department of State	\$129, 585, 000 186, 472, 767 28, 081, 075	\$147, 267, 197 201, 485, 000 30, 279, 715	\$126, 769, 977 197, 525, 000 29, 603, 250	-\$2,815,023 +11,052,233 +1,522,175	-\$20, 497, 220 -3, 960, 000 -676, 465	
AgencyRefugee relief	77, 114, 000 8, 000, 000	88, 500, 000 16, 000, 000	80, 500, 000 16, 000, 000	+3, 386, 000 +8, 000, 000	-8,000,000	
Total	429, 252, 842	483, 531, 912	450, 398, 227	+21, 145, 385	-33, 133, 685	

A tabulation is presented at the end of this report detailing appropriations by item for 1955, the budget estimates for 1956, the amounts in the bill for 1956, and a comparison of the amounts recommended in the bill with the appropriations for 1955 and the estimates for 1956.

### TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The budget estimates for the Department of State total \$147,-267,197. The amounts recommended in the bill total \$126,769,977, a reduction of \$20,497,220 in the amount of the estimates. The amount recommended is also \$2,815,023 below the appropriations for the current fiscal year for the Department. The action of the Committee with respect to each appropriation item is set forth herewith:

### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

There is included in the bill for this item the sum of \$63,760,000 a reduction of \$5,790,000 in the amount of the budget estimate and an increase of \$1,860,000 over the comparable appropriation for this purpose in the current fiscal year. The increases allowed by the Committee are as follows: \$1,500,000 for the personnel improvement program instituted as a result of the so-called Wriston report; \$100,000 for staff strengthening; and \$260,000 for new posts at Belo Horizonte, Brazil; Fortaleza, Brazil; Puerto Oaiday, Venezuela; Aleppo, Syria; Brazzaville, French Equatorial Africa; Hyderabad, India; Abadan, Iran; and Mombasa, British East Africa. No part of the increase allowed for the personnel improvement program is to be used for the hiring of "public confidence" personnel which were requested for the alleged purpose of keeping the public informed of the activities of the Department. There are presently 174 positions in the Public Affairs offices which should be sufficient for this purpose.

The request for 159 additional positions and \$1,000,000 for economic reporting and 63 positions and \$600,000 for trade commissioners is not allowed. The committee was advised that over \$6,000,000 is provided in the current fiscal year for reporting of which approximately

\$2,200,000 is for personal services for commercial attaches.

The committee again recommends inclusion of the provision that not less than \$8,000,000 of the total amount in the bill for "Salaries and expenses" shall, if possible, be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States.

### REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

The bill includes \$475,000 for this item, a reduction of \$225,000 in the amount of the budget estimate. The amount allowed is the same as for the current fiscal year. This appropriation is to reimburse officers of the Foreign Service for expenses incurred at their post of duty for such items as entertainment offered on American holidays or on occasions of visits by prominent citizens on American vessels or aircraft; entertainment necessary in the conduct of official duties; and the purchase of flowers, wreaths, and similar tokens for presentation in accordance with local custom on appropriate occasions.

The request of the Department that the name of the item be changed from "representation allowances" to "operations allowances" is not agreed to. The committee is of the opinion that the present title of the item is sufficiently descriptive especially in view of the fact that it was testified that the purposes of the item are exactly the same

as in previous years.

### EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

There is included in the bill \$1,000,000, the amount of the budget estimate and the same amount as appropriated for the current fiscal year, for expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service and for relief and repatriation loans to United States eitizens abroad. Repayments of loans are deposited in miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury.

### CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For this item, the committee recommends \$28,079,977, a reduction of \$207,320 in the amount of the budget estimate and \$157,523 below the amount appropriated for Contributions to International Organizations in the current fiscal year. These funds are for the payment of the United States share of the expenses of the United Nations and its specialized agencies, the Inter-American Organizations and 12 other international organizations in which the United States participates.

The following table sets forth the amount allowed for each organ-

ization:

Α	United Nations and Specialized Agencies:	
***	1. United Nations	
	2. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural	
	Organization	2, 747, 526
	3. International Civil Aviation Organization	1, 496, 915
	4. World Health Organization	
	5. Food and Agriculture Organization	1, 626, 482
	6. International Labor Organization	
	7. International Telecommunication Union	148, 200
	8. World Meteorological Organization	
	Subtotal	23, 901, 243

1	STATE

B. Inter-American Organizations:	
1. American International Institute for the Protection of	
Childhood	\$10,000
2. Inter-American Indian Institute	4, 800
3. Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences	206, 914
4. Pan American Institute of Geography and History	10, 000
5. Pan American Railway Congress Association	5, 000
6. Pan American Sanitary Organization	1, 320, 000
7. Organization of American States	2, 333, 311
Subtotal	3, 890, 025
C. Other International Organizations:	
1. Interparliamentary Union	15, 000
2. Cape Spartel and Tangier Light	2, 026
3. Caribbean Commission	132, 149
4. International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbi-	
tration	1, 282
5. International Bureau for the Protection of Industrial	
Property	1, 767
6. International Bureau for the Publication of Customs	,
Tariffs	2,233
7. International Bureau of Weights and Measures	14, 700
8. International Council of Scientific Unions and Asso-	
eiated Unions	8, 175
9. International Hydrographic Bureau	9, 997
10. International Sugar Council	13, 720
11. International Wheat Council	26, 264
12. South Paeifie Commission	61, 396
Subtotal	288, 709
m + -1	00 070 075
Total	28, 079, 977

### ACQUISITION OF BUILDINGS ABROAD

For necessary expenses of carrying into effect the Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926, as amended, there is included in the bill \$7,000,000 which represents an increase of \$3,000,000 over the amount appropriated for this purpose in the current fiscal year and \$2,200,000 below the amount of the budget estimate. It should be noted that of the \$7,000,000 recommended, not less than \$6,250,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States. Therefore, the net new cash appropriation is actually \$750,000, which is \$1,250,000 less than the amount of cash requested in the budget estimate. The testimony of the Department with regard to the use of new cash was particularly weak. The committee has also reduced the administrative expense limitation from \$1,000,000 to \$750,000.

### MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The bill includes \$1,075,000 for expenses necessary for our permanent representation in six international organizations in which the United States participates pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific Acts of Congress. The organizations are: (1) United States Mission to the United Nations, (2) United States Resident Delegation for International Organizations, Geneva, (3) United States Representative to International Civil Aviation Organization, (4) American Group of the Interparliamentary Union, (5) National Commission of the Pan American Railway Congress Association and (6) United States Mission to the Organization of American States. The amount allowed constitutes an increase of \$12,500 over the current year's appropriation and a decrease of \$25,000 in the amount of the budget estimates.

### INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

The sum of \$1,075,000 is provided in the bill for expenses of United States participation in international activities which arise from time to time in the conduct of foreign affairs and for which other specific appropriations have not been provided. This appropriation is used to finance United States expenses of (1) delegations to international conferences; (2) special missions, usually of temporary duration; and (3) participation in temporary international organizations. The amount allowed is the same as for the current fiscal year but is a decrease of \$425,000 in the amount of the budget estimate.

### INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

The bill includes \$1,635,000 for this activity, a reduction of \$309,900 in the amount of the budget estimates and a decrease of \$115,000 below the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year. Of the amount recommended, \$435,000 is for "Salaries and expenses" and \$1,200,000 is for "Operation and maintenance." The amount allowed for "Salaries and expenses" is the same as for the current fiscal year when the transfer of three employees to another account is taken into consideration. The committee sees no necessity for the requested position of budget officer for this commission, especially in view of the able presentation before the committee by the present personnel.

The amount allowed for "Operation and Maintenance" is \$200,000 over the present year's appropriation and is \$274,900 below the amount

of the budget estimate.

The request for \$20,000 for the item "Rio Grande Emergency Flood Protection" has been deleted, inasmuch as there was an unobligated balance of \$123,279 as of Dec. 31, 1954.

### AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

A total of \$245,000 is included in the bill for payment of the United States share of the expenses of the International Boundary Commission, the duty of which is to see that the United States-Canadian boundary line is marked in accordance with existing treaties, and of the International Joint Commission which participates in studies of smoke pollution and makes investigations regarding water utilization and pollution along the United States-Canadian boundary. The amount allowed is the same as for the current fiscal year and is a reduction of only \$15,000 in the amount of the budget estimate.

### INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

The bill includes \$425,000, the amount of the budget estimate, for this item. The following table sets forth the various commissions and the amount provided for each:

1. International Pacific Halibut Commission	141, 295 197, 290 3, 885 420 13, 000
Total	425, 000

### INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES

The bill includes the sum of \$12,000,000 for International Educational Exchange Activities, a reduction of \$10,000,000 in the amount

of the budget estimate.

The committee is sympathetic with the original purpose of this activity even though the results furnished the committee were not very convincing. With the fiscal situation of the Nation as it is, certain limitations on expenditures for programs which admittedly are of some value but which cannot be classified as "necessary" must be made.

In response to a request made during the hearings before the Committee on this item, for the total amount available during the current fiscal year for the various exchange programs, including FOA, etc., the following information was submitted by the Department:

### Current program—1955 fiscal year

	Grants	Program costs
Department of State: International educational exchange activities. Finnish (Public Law 265, 81st Cong.) Iranian (Public Law 861, 81st Cong.) Chinese and Korean (Public Law 327 and Public Law 535, 81st Cong.) India educational fund (Public Law 48, 82d Cong.)	6, 660 43 216 46	1 \$18, 766, 165 310, 464 226 200, 000 233, 418
Total Department of Army (Ryukyus) Foreign Operations Administration (technical cooperation) Total	6, 965 78 5, 005	19, 510, 273 <sup>2</sup> 275, 000 <sup>3</sup> 136, 528, 000 156, 313, 273

¹ Includes \$188,618 in reimbursable obligations from FOA. ² These figures were obtained from the respective agencies.

In response to a question relative to the number of private United States students studying abroad on their own, the following information was furnished:

### UNITED STATES STUDENTS STUDYING ABROAD

An annual survey of United States students abroad by the Institute of International Education, reported 2,359 students studying abroad in the academic year 1953–54. This survey was based on a poll of 1,374 institutions of higher learning outside the United States. Comparable figures for the 1954–55 academic year are not now available.

In response to a further question as to the number of students coming to the United States from abroad on their own or under private auspices, the following information was supplied:

### FOREIGN STUDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

During the 1953–54 academic year there were 33,833 foreign students attending institutions of higher learning in the United States, according to the census of foreign students conducted by the Committee on Friendly Relations Among Foreign Students and the Institute of International Education. Of these, approximately 2,656 were participants in the Department's international educational exchange program. The remaining 31,177 (approximately 93 percent) were under other auspices. Comparable figures for the 1954–55 academic year are not now available.

It may readily be seen from the above information that approval or denial in whole or in part of this particular requested appropriation would not have a great impact on the coming of foreign students to

the United States.

The committee feels that the program could be substantially reduced with regard to friendly countries where there is no Communist influence and doubts that it was ever the intent of Congress to pay the cost of sending foreign students from their country to study at a university of another foreign country.

It further appeared to the committee that the administrative expenses for this activity have been entirely too high; therefore, a limitation of \$2,400,000 for administrative expenses has been placed

in the bill.

The committee recommends a provision that not less than \$8,000,000 of the \$12,000,000 included in the bill shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States. The testimony before the committee indicated that foreign currencies or credits were not being utilized to the extent they should.

### GOVERNMENT IN OCCUPIED AREAS

The bill includes \$8,000,000 for payment of United States expenses in Germany and Austria of carrying out our responsibilities under the recent contractual agreements with Western Germany, our remaining occupation functions in West Berlin and Austria, and the normal diplomatic, political and consular activities in these countries. The amount allowed is \$300,000 less than the amount requested by the Bureau of the Budget.

### RAMA ROAD

There is included in the bill \$2,000,000 for necessary expenses of survey and construction of the Rama Road, Nicaragua, in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1952 as supplemented by section 8 of the Act of 1954. A total of \$6,000,000 has been made available previously to the Department of Commerce for this road, of which \$1,000,000 was appropriated in the current fiscal year. This road, which is being constructed pursuant to international agreement, will when completed connect the east-coast river port of Rama, Nicaragua, with the Inter-American Highway, 160 miles away.

### TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The total amount recommended in the bill for the Department of Justice is \$197,525,000, an increase of \$11,052,233 over the amount for the current fiscal year, and a reduction of \$3,960,000 in the amount of the budget estimates. This Department serves primarily as the law office of the Federal Government. In addition, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Federal Prison System including Federal Prison Industries, Inc., and the Office of Alien Property are part of it. The action of the Committee with regard to each of the appropriation items for this Department is set forth herewith:

### LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

General administration, salaries and expenses.—The Committee recommends \$2,525,000 for this item, an increase of \$52,500 over the current year's appropriation and a decrease of \$90,000 in the amount of the budget estimate. This appropriation provides funds for the Office of the Attorney General, Deputy Attorney General, Pardon Attorney, Board of Parole, Board of Immigration Appeals and the

Administrative division.

General legal activities, salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$9,000,000 for this item which provides the funds for the following activities: Conduct of Supreme Court proceedings and coordination of appellate matters, General tax matters, Criminal matters, Claims, customs, and general eivil matters, Land matters, Legal opinions, and Internal security matters. The amount appropriated under this heading for the eurrent fiscal year was \$9,750,000. However, when transfers to the item "Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals" pursuant to Reorganization plan number 2 of 1950 and Section 208, Public Law 195 are deducted, the comparable figure for fiscal year 1955 is \$8,747,600. The amount allowed in the bill is, therefore, actually \$252,400 over the amount available in the eurrent year. The committee was most impressed with the presentation of the Civil Division and while it does not direct the area in which the increase allowed is to be applied, from the testimony presented, the Civil Division would seem to be the most deserving.

Justifications presented to the Committee and subsequent testimony with regard thereto indicated that although reductions were made by the Congress in certain budget requests last year, no corresponding reductions were made in personnel. Justice Department officials stated that they had placed the full number of employees on the rolls, for which the requests had been made, but merely had not placed them on the rolls as early as had originally been planned. When they appeared before the Committee this year they requested funds to "annualize" such positions which they contended had been previously authorized. The Committee does not subscribe to any such premise which is contrary to usual procedure, and expects the Department, whenever a reduction is made in a request for personal services to make a corresponding reduction in the number of positions,

unless directed otherwise.

Antitrust division.—The Committee recommends the full amount of the budget estimate of \$3,100,000 for the administration and

enforcement of the antitrust laws and related statutes. The amount allowed is the same amount as was appropriated for the current fiscal year. The Committee expects a vigorous and effective program

of law enforcement.

United States attorneys and marshals, salaries and expenses.—There is included in the bill \$17,000,000 for the offices of the United States attorneys and marshals. The amount allowed is \$480,000 below the amount of the 1956 budget estimate and \$1,850,000 above the amount approved for the current fiscal year. However, when transfers from "Salaries and expenses, General Legal Activities" pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1950 are taken into consideration, the increase allowed is \$847,600. Of that amount \$480,000 is for premium compensation to United States marshals as authorized by Public Law 763, approved September 1, 1954. The request for \$19,095 for one step raises for United States marshals and \$15,250 for grade promotions for 53 deputy United States marshals is approved.

Fees and expenses of witnesses.—The sum of \$1,350,000 is recommended for the payment of fees and expenses of witnesses who appear in behalf of the Government in eases in which the United States is a party. The proposal of the Department and the Burcau of the Budget to make this item an annual indefinite appropriation is not approved. The Committee does not agree with the contention that this item is

entirely uncontrollable.

Salaries and expenses, claims of persons of Japanese ancestry.—The Committee recommends \$200,000, the budget estimate, and the same amount as provided in the current fiscal year for salaries and expenses to administer these claims. No funds were requested for the payment of claims in this budget. The Committee was advised that it had been deemed more practicable to request a supplemental appropriation for that purpose when the amount required has been more definitely established.

### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

The Committee recommends \$88,000,000, the full amount of the budget estimate, for the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the fiscal year 1956. This represents a gross increase of \$8,618,000 when compared to direct funds appropriated in the current fiscal year. Of this increase, \$4,095,000 is due to the inclusion of funds in the direct appropriation for the fiscal year 1956 for the enforcement of a program which was financed in fiscal year 1955 on a reimbursable basis and \$3,400,000 additional is to defray the cost of premium compensation for F. B. I. investigative personnel under authority contained in Section 208 (a) of Public Law 763, approved September 1, 1954.

The amount recommended will provide 105 additional full-year employees, the necessity for which has arisen from an extension of the Bureau's responsibilities in its many spheres of security and criminal

investigative matters.

The Committee does not make any curtailment in funds which might in any way result in the lessening of essential investigative coverage of individuals and organizations who, through subterfuge and artifice, would subvert the security of the Nation.

### IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

The Committee recommends \$44,000,000 for administering and enforcing the laws relating to immigration and naturalization. amount recommended is \$750,000 over the amount approved in the present fiscal year but is \$990,000 below the amount of the budget The increase allowed is primarily to strengthen the border patrol to enable it to do an effective job in preventing illegal entries and in apprehending those who have illegally entered the United States, and for the payment of premium pay pursuant to Section 208(a) of Public Law 763, 83d Congress.

The Committee is in sympathy with the desire of this Service to move to more suitable quarters than the temporary buildings they now occupy here in Washington. However, proper procedure would indicate that this matter should be pursued with the General Services

Administration.

### FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons.—There is included in the bill \$28,600,000 to provide funds for the administration, operation, and maintenance of Federal penal and correctional institutions, including supervision of United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions and their support in Alaska. The amount provided represents an increase of \$1,285,000 over the amount provided for the current fiscal year and a reduction of \$400,000 in the amount of the budget estimate. Part of the increase allowed is based on a prison population of 21,400, an increase of 1,200 over the expected average for the current year.

The amount allowed will permit the Bureau to make some urgently needed repairs and improvements to existing facilities. It is suggested that the Bureau of Prisons and the Department hereafter combine the request for funds for repairs and improvements with the request for funds under the appropriation item "Buildings and

Buildings and facilities.—There is included in the bill \$750.000 for the purpose of constructing or replacing buildings and facilities, including necessary additions and equipment, which are considered essential to the proper and efficient operation of the Federal Prison System.

Support of United States prisoners.—For this item, the Committee recommends \$3,000,000, which is to provide for the payments under contracts with State and local jails for the boarding of short-term Federal prisoners and incidental costs related thereto.

### OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

The Committee recommends an authorization of \$2,500,000 for the general administrative expenses of this Office, which is payable out of funds vested in the Attorney General. The amount authorized is \$500,000 less than for the current fiscal year and a like amount below the amount of the budget estimate. The decrease is recommended in view of the substantially reduced workload of this Office.

### The following table may be found interesting in this regard:

1. Management and liquidation.—Management of such alien enemy properties as interests in business enterprises, real estate, securities, life insurance, and tangible personal property is required until the disposition of such property.

	1954 actual	1955 estimate	1956 estimate
Business enterprises:	0.2		
On hand, beginning of year	36	39	33
Received	7	4	3
Liquidated	1.00	10	12
Pending, end of year	1 39	33	24
Real and personal property:	* 00*	ma.c.	
On hand, heginning of year.	1,881	708	574
Received	22	10	5
Liquidated	1,195	144	180
Pending, end of year	708	574	399
Patent management: Number managed	16, 297	14, 126	11,822

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Adjusted to include 3 additional companies, i. e., Hugo Stinnes Corp., Hugo Stinnes Industrics, and Atlantic assets, all under the supervision of the intercustodial and foreign funds officer.

2. Administrative adjudication of claims.—Claims against vested property subject to administrative adjudication stand as follows:

	1954 actual	1955 estimate	1956 estimate
Numher of claims: Pending, beginning of year Received. Closed Pending, end of year.	49, 292	47, 508	44, 058
	648	350	50
	2, 632	3, 800	5, 800
	2 47, 508	44, 058	38, 308

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> This figure represents an actual recount of pending claims based upon the elaims docket sheets as of June 30, 1954. This recount reveals a net increase of 200 pending claims.

3. Litigation.—Defense is provided in court proceedings brought against the Government for the return of vested property. The figures are:

	1954 actual	1955 estimate	1956 estimate
Number of eases:  Pending, beginning of year  Received  Closed  Pending, end of year	1,006	2, 456	2,056
	2,124	200	200
	711	600	600
	3 2,456	2,056	1,656

 $<sup>^3</sup>$  This figure includes 37 estates, trusts, and insurance matters added to correct error in prior inventory.

### TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

Appropriations under this title provide funds for operation of the Federal Courts, including salaries of judges, judicial officers and

employees, and other expenses of the Federal Judiciary.

The sum of \$29,603,250 is included in the bill for this branch of the Federal Government, an increase of \$1,522,175 over the appropriations in fiscal year 1955 and a decrease of \$676,465 in the amount of the budget estimates. A large part of the increase allowed is due to the increased number of judges and supporting personnel.

The action of the committee with respect to the major items of

appropriations is hereinafter described.

Supreme Court of the United States.—The committee approves the full amount of the budget estimate \$1,536,785 for this item, which is an increase of \$16,000 over the amount appropriated for the current

fiscal year. The amounts provided for the five appropriation items for the Supreme Court are as follows:

Salaries.	\$1, 022, 400
Printing and binding Supreme Court Reports	91, 200
Miscellaneous expenses	
Care of the buildings and grounds.	367, 400
Automobile for the Chief Justice	5, 835
•	1 500 505

Court of Customs and Patent Appeals.—There is included in the bill \$235,755 for this Court, which is an increase of \$25,595 over the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year and a reduction of \$49,705 in the budget estimate. The increase allowed is to provide \$4,295 for the reemployment of a former employee, \$1,300 for within grade promotions and \$20,000 for technical experts. The reduction made in the amount of the budget request of this Court was in connection with the employment of technical experts, such reduction having been volunteered by the Chief Judge on behalf of the Court.

Customs Court.—The bill includes \$598,270, the amount of the budget estimate for this Court, and an increase of \$102,640 over the appropriation for the present fiscal year. The principal increases are \$25,000 for air-conditioning and \$60,000 for a digest, both of which

are nonrecurring items.

Court of Claims.—There is recommended in the bill the amount of the budget estimate, \$634,700 which is \$8,700 over the amount appropriated for the Court of Claims in the current fiscal year. Of the total, \$622,700 is for "Salaries and expenses" and \$12,000 is for "Repairs and improvements."

Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and other Judicial Services.—The bill includes \$26,597,740 under this heading, an increase of \$1,369,240 over the current year's appropriation and a decrease of \$626,760 in

the amount of the budget estimates.

The following table sets forth the amounts allowed for each appropriation item:

Salaries of judges	\$5, 728, 000
Salaries of supporting personnel	13, 593, 240
Fees of jurors and commissioners	4, 500, 000
Travel and miscellaneous items	2, 170, 250
Administrative office salaries and expenses	
	•

The increases allowed in the item entitled "Salaries of Su Personnel" will provide the following:	pporting
Net cost of within-grade promotions in 1956	\$152, 950
Provision for cost of salary differential in Virgin Islands and Puerto	,
Rico (reduction of lapses)	22,955
Provision for salaries of supporting personnel for new judges authorized	
by P. L. 294, 83d Congress not included in current years appropria-	000 105
Additional personnel for offices of the United States District Court for	282, 105
the District of Columbia	40, 000
Clerical assistants for full-time United States Commissioners	10, 305
Additional personnel for probation system	75, 000
Provision for employment of secretaries and law clerks for the greater	,
number of judges now holding office under prior legislation than in	
recent years (reduction of lapses)	50, 000
Increase in provision for service of temporary court reporters	10, 000
Changes in arrangements for court reporters	7, 925
Government's contribution toward cost of employees' Group Life	C 000
Insurance	6, 000

The full amount of the budget estimate, to wit: \$1,151,400, is provided for salaries of referees in bankruptcy while the sum of \$1,650,500 is provided for the expenses of these referees. This represents an increase of \$172,375 over the amount in the current fiscal year and \$100,000 below the amount of the budget estimate for their expenses.

The committee was advised that approximately 65,000 bankruptcy cases will be filed in 1955, that a total increase to 75,000 in 1956 can be expected. This would be the highest number of bankruptcies re-

corded in the history of the country.

On the basis of the estimate presented to the committee the income for the Referees' salary fund during fiscal year 1956 will exceed estimated expenditures by \$560,600. Likewise, the income for the Referees' expense fund in that year will be \$1,796,000 or \$145,500 more than the amount recommended in the bill.

### TITLE IV—UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

There is included in the bill \$80,500,000 to enable the United States Information Agency as authorized by Reorganization Plan numbered 8 of 1953 and the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act, as amended, to carry out international information activities. This represents the unanimous decision of the committee. The amount allowed represents a reduction of \$8,000,000 in the amount of the budget estimate. It also represents an increase of \$3,386,000 over the amount appropriated for this agency in the current fiscal year. When the amount of \$577,470, a non recurring cost for movement of the radio broadcasting activity from New York to Washington, and the amount of \$133,420, a nonrecurring cost for the rental and alteration of the Walker-Johnson building, are deducted from the 1955 appropriations, the increase allowed is actually \$4,096,890.

The testimony indicated that approximately one half of the direct USIS mission expenses of this agency were programmed for the European area. It also indicated that the program is expanding beyond the need therefor in some of the more friendly countries, for example Switzerland, where although the Communist influence is practically negligible a 30 percent increase in funds was requested.

The committee is of the opinion that the program would be more effective if greater emphasis were placed on getting out unattributed materials rather than those which bear the USIA label. Many of the magazines and leaflets examined by the committee had appeal only to a very small percentage of the people of a country.

Information supplied the committee indicates that three hours and thirty minutes of English are broadcast daily. In a speech made on Dec. 1 last, the Director of the Agency stated, "\* \* \* the Voice brings news in English every day to the four quarters of the globe so that United States citizens and all English-speaking people can

keep in touch with us."

The committee does not believe that this agency was at all founded for the purpose of having U. S. citizens over the world keep in touch with it, and feels that broadcasting in English can be reduced substantially. This conclusion may be reached especially since Armed Forces Radio Service broadcasts in English 14 to 16 hours a day and may be heard in many parts of the world.

The committee was presented a new term in this year's justifications, namely "personnel pipeline." While the personnel tables reflected an increase of 128 positions requested, the requested increase in the average number of employees was 548 and the estimated total cost of personal services was increased by \$2,876,146. Regardless of the term applied to it, the net result was a request for too many un-

needed additional people on the payroll.

The budget estimate presented to the committee contained a request for \$932,000 to purchase 169,784 books at an average cost of \$3.10 each, 26,965 magazine subscriptions at an average cost of \$8.10 each, 374 newspaper subscriptions at an average cost of \$50 per subscription, 21,402 other publications at an average cost of \$1.75 per publication and \$131,084 for other library supplies and equipment. These were to provide basic items for the operation of existing centers and the establishment of four new reading rooms. There was also a request for \$350,000 for a "nonprofit publishing corporation", \$225,000 for purchase of flat sheets for an illustrated book and \$334,000 for exhibits for visual presentation of information and cultural themes.

However, in addition to the above, there was requested \$1,331,000 for presentation or "give-away" by overseas public affairs personnel to foreign leaders, officials and institutions, the following items: 285,537 hard-back books at an average cost of \$3.10 each; 1,022,000 paper-back books at an average cost of \$0.22 each; 11,337 magazine subscriptions at an average cost of \$8.10 each; 1,114 newspaper subscriptions at an average cost of \$50 each; 17,329 other publications at

an average cost of \$1.75 each; and music items for \$43,122.

The amount requested for this presentation or "give away" program is \$949,000 more than for the current fiscal year. It may readily be seen from the foregoing that the USIA budget presented to

the committee was in no sense of the word a tight budget.

It is true that some changes have been made in this agency. A few years ago a program of giving away radio sets was promulgated. It appears that we are now in the business of giving away encyclopedias at \$79.50 a set. The testimony revealed that the posts over the world were circularized from Washington to see how many sets of encyclopedias could be given away in the various countries. Two hundred sets were authorized at a cost of \$15,900 to the American taxpayer.

No funds are included in the bill for the flat sheets of "Profile of America," for which \$225,000 was requested. No funds are included in the bill for the so-called "nonprofit book corporation" for which \$350,000 was requested. Not to exceed \$300,000 is provided for the "presentation" program for which \$1,331,000 was requested. Not

to exceed \$200,000 is provided for exhibits for which \$334,000 was requested. For the office of research and intelligence \$658,100 is approved, the same amount as for the current year but \$173,000 below the amount of the budget estimate. The sum of \$170,000 is recommended for the office of private cooperation which is approximately the same amount as for the current fiscal year. Not to exceed \$87,500 is included for the public information staff. The propagandizing of the citizenry of this country should be discontinued. Such is not one of the purposes of this agency which should concern itself with piercing the Iron and Bamboo Curtains. Not to exceed \$75,000 is included for the office of the General Counsel; the legal work of the office should receive more attention and less should be given to public liaison activities.

The committee spent many hours viewing various films produced and/or edited by this agency and is convinced that more emphasis must be placed on "quality" and less on "quantity". It is recommended that not to exceed \$3,000,000 be used for the motion picture service, which is approximately the amount available for this purpose

in the present fiscal year.

The committee is convinced that the privileges accorded by diplomatic status should be restricted to only those people whose relationship with the foreign governments requires such status.

### TITLE V-FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

### REFUGEE RELIEF

The full amount of the budget estimate, \$16,000,000, is included in the bill for this activity. This is an increase of \$8,000,000 over the amount provided in the current fiscal year. Based upon past experience with budget estimates for this activity, the committee seriously questions the need for this amount. However, the committee does not wish to be placed in position of furnishing any excuse to the Activity in the event it fails to meet the goals set for it. The committee was advised that plans call for the issuance of approximately 130,000 visas during fiscal years 1956 distributed as follows: Italy, 30,000; Netherlands, 10,000; England, 1,270; Germany and Austria, 65,300; Far East, 4,500; Greece, 9,000; Palestinc, 1,500; NATO countries, 6,000; and orphans, 2,430. In the event the goals are not met it is expected that a proportionate amount of the funds provided will be returned to the Treasury.

There are six Departments of the Government involved in the implementation of this program, namely, the Department of State, the Department of Justice, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Department of the Army, the Department of Labor,

and the Treasury Department.

The committee has recommended language which provides that not less than \$2,000,000 shall be for the exclusive purpose of making loans to public or private agencies of the United States for the purpose of financing the transportation, from ports of entry within the United States to the places of their resettlement, of persons receiving immigrant visas under the Act.

### TITLE VI—CORPORATIONS

### FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

The amount of the budget estimate \$377,000 is recommended as the administrative expenses limitation. Likewise, the budget estimate of \$473,000 as the vocational expense limitation is recommended.

Both amounts are the same as for the current fiscal year.

Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated, operates under sections 4121–4128, Title 18, U. S. C. The functions of the Corporation are (1) To establish and operate industries in the United States penal institutions for the production of articles and commodities for consumption in the institutions and for sale to the departments and independent establishments of the Government; and (2) to provide such forms of employment and vocational training as will give the inmates of all Federal penal and correctional institutions a maximum opportunity to acquire knowledge and skills in trades and occupation which will provide them with a means of livelihood upon release. The following table summarizes the activities of the corporation:

	1954 actual	1955 estimate	1956 estimate
Sales to Government agencies. Net earnings Payment of dividends to Treasury. Number of inmates employed full time. Number of inmates for whom vocational training was provided. Number of inmates receiving monetary awards. Amount of inmate awards granted. Number of released inmates assisted in job placement	\$20, 668, 570	\$21,000,000	\$21,000,000
	\$2, 361, 533	\$2,400,000	\$2,500,000
	\$2, 750, 000	\$2,100,000	\$2,000,000
	3, 525	3,650	3,750
	9, 606	10,000	10,500
	4, 159	4,500	4,680
	\$185, 095	\$220,000	\$220,000
	1, 749	1,800	1,850

### LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended: On page 5, in connection with the Acquisition of Buildings:

Provided, That not to exceed \$750,000 may be used for administrative expenses during the current fiscal year.

On page 12, in connection with International Educational Exchange Activities:

Provided, That not to exceed \$2,400,000 may be used for administrative expenses during the current fiscal year.

On page 22, in connection with Salaries and Expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service:

Provided, That the compensation of the five assistant commissioners shall be at the rate of grade GS-16 so long as the positions are filled by the present incumbents.

On page 24, in connection with Salaries and Expenses, Bureau of Prisons:

Provided further, That the Attorney General hereafter is authorized, without regard to the Classification Act of 1949, to place three positions in grade GS-16 in the General Schedule established by the Classification Act of 1949.

On page 37 in connection with Refugee Relief:

and of which not less than \$2,000,000 shall be for capital for the making of loans;

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1955 AND THE ESTIMATES FOR 1956

### PERMANENT AND INDEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS

	Appropriation estimate, 1955	Appropriation estimate, 1955 Appropriation estimate, 1956 Increase (+) or decrease (-)	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
DEPARTMENT OF STATE			
Educational exchange fund, payments by Finland, World War I	\$396, 199	\$396, 199	
Payment to the Republic of Panama	430, 000	430, 000	
Replacement of personal property sold abroad	240, 250	93, 500	-\$146, 750
	1, 066, 449	919, 699	-146, 750

### TRUST FUNDS

[Not a charge against revenue]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE			
Foreign Service retirement and disability fund	\$9, 499, 000	\$2, 283, 000	-\$7, 216, 000
United States dollars advanced from foreign governments, United States international educational exchange program.	700, 000	700, 000	
Payment to Federal Republic of Germany	300, 000		-300, 000
Total	10, 499, 000	2, 983, 000	-7, 516, 000

# ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

			Recommended in	Bill compared with—	red with—	S
Corporation	Authorization, 1955 Estimate, 1956	Estimate, 1956	bill for 1956	1955 authorizations	1956 estimates	TAT
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE						Е, Л
Federal Prison Industries, Inc	\$850,000	\$850, 000	\$850,000			JSTIC

# COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1955 AND ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN BILL FOR 1956

### TITLE I-DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Bill compared with—	ations 1956 estimates	000 —\$5, 790, 000		000   -2, 200, 000		523 -207, 320	500   -25,000
BIII	1955 appropriations	+\$1,860,000	1 1 1 1 1	+3,000,000	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	-157, 523	+12,500
Recommended in	bili for 1956	\$63, 760, 000	475, 000	7, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	28, 079, 977	1, 075, 000
Estimates.	1956	\$69, 550, 000	700, 000	9, 200, 000	1, 000, 000	28, 287, 297	1, 100, 000
A npronriations.	1955	1 \$61, 900, 000	475, 000	2 4, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	3 28, 237, 500	4 1, 062, 500
	Agency and item	Salaries and expenses	Representation allowanees	Acquisition of buildings abroad	Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service.	Contributions to international organizations	Missions to international organizations

<sup>1</sup> Includes reappropriation of \$200,000 and transfer of \$600,000 in Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1955; excludes \$1,400,000 transferred to Department of Agriculture.

<sup>2</sup> Includes transfer of \$1,000,000 from "Government in occupied areas." <sup>3</sup> Excludes transfer of \$12,500 in Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1955. <sup>4</sup> Includes transfer of \$12,500 in Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1955.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1955 and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1956—Continued

TITLE I-DEPARTMENT OF STATE-Continued

A service of the serv	Appropriations,	Estimates,	Recommended in	Bill compared with—	ed with—
Авенсу вид пеш	1955	1956	bill for 1956	1955 appropriations	1956 estimates
International contingencies.	\$ \$1, 075, 000	\$1, 500, 000	\$1,075,000		-\$425,000
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:					
Salaries and expenses	450,000	450, 000	435, 000	-\$15,000	-15,000
Construction	300, 000		1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	-300, 000	
Operation and maintenance	1, 000, 000	1, 474, 900	1, 200, 000	+200,000	-274,900
Rio Grande emergency flood protection	8 8 8 8 1 1 1 2 2 3 4 8	20, 000	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		-20,000
American sections, international commissions, salaries and expenses.	245, 000	260, 000	245, 000		-15,000
International Fisheries Commissions	310,000	425, 000	425, 000	+115,000	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
International Educational Exchange Activities	15, 000, 000	22, 000, 000	12, 000, 000	-3, 000, 000	-10,000,000
Government in occupied areas	6 13, 400, 000	8, 300, 000	8, 000, 000	-5, 400, 000	-300,000
Rama Road	7 1,000,000	3, 000, 000	2, 000, 000	+1,000,000	-1,000,000
International Claims Commission	130, 000		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	-130,000	
Total, Department of State	129, 585, 000	147, 267, 197	126, 769, 977	-2,815,023	-20, 497, 220
5 Includes transfer of \$75 000 in Second Supplemental Americation Bill 1955	tal Appropriation	n Bill 1955			

Includes transfer of \$75,000 m Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1955, and \$1,000,000 to "Acquisition of buildings abroad."
Excludes transfer of \$600,000 in Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1955, and \$1,000,000 to "Acquisition of buildings abroad."
Previously contained in Department of Commerce appropriation bill.

	A ppropriations.	Estimates.	Recommended in	Bill compared with-	ed with—
Agency and item	1955	1956	bill for 1956	1955 appropriations	1956 estimates
LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION					
General administration, salaries and expenses	\$2, 472, 500	\$2, 615, 000	\$2, 525, 000	+\$52, 500	-\$90,000
General legal activities, salaries and expenses	9, 750, 000	9, 600, 000	9, 000, 000	-750,000	-600, 000
Antitrust Division, salaries and expenses	3, 100, 000	3, 100, 000	3, 100, 000		
United States attorneys and marshals, salaries and expenses.	1 15, 150, 000	17, 480, 000	17, 000, 000	+1,850,000	-480, 000
Fees and expenses of witnesses	2 1, 710, 000	1, 500, 000	1, 350, 000	-360, 000	-150,000
Claims of persons of Japanese ancestry, salaries and expenses.	3 1, 268, 267	200, 000	200, 000	-1, 068, 267	
Total, legal activities and general administra-	33, 450, 767	34, 495, 000	33, 175, 000	-275, 767	-1, 320, 000
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION					
Salaries and expenses	4 79, 382, 000	88, 000, 000	88, 000, 000	+8, 618, 000	
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE					
Salaries and expenses	5 43, 250, 000	44, 990, 000	44, 000, 000	+750,000	-990, 000

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$200,000 contained in Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1955.
<sup>2</sup> Includes \$710,000 contained in H. J. Res. 252.
<sup>3</sup> Includes \$1,068,267 contained in Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1956.
<sup>4</sup> Includes \$1,100,000 contained in Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1956 includes \$1,250,000 contained in Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1956.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1955 and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1956—Continued

## TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations,	Estimates,	Recommended in	Bill compared with-	ed with—
Topic Death Controlled	1955	1956	bill for 1956	1955 appropriations	1956 estimates
FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM					
Bureau of Prisons, salaries and expenses	8 \$27, 315, 000	\$29,000,000	\$28, 600, 000	+\$1, 285, 000	-\$400,000
Buildings and facilities		1, 000, 000	750, 000	+750,000	-250,000
Support of United States prisoners	7 3, 075, 000	4, 000, 000	3, 000, 000	-75,000	-1,000,000
Total, Federal Prison System	30, 390, 000	34, 000, 000	32, 350, 000	+1, 960, 000	-1, 650, 000
OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY					
Salaries and expenses	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)	(2, 500, 000)	(-500,000)	(-500,000)
Total, Department of Justice	186, 472, 767	201, 485, 000	197, 525, 000	+11, 052, 233	-3, 960, 000

<sup>6</sup> Includes \$180,000 contained in Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1955.
<sup>7</sup> Includes \$600,000 contained in Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1955.

### TITLE III-THE JUDICIARY

A construction of the construction of	Appropriations,	Estimates,	Recommended in	Bill compared with—	ed with—
Agency and item	1955	1956	bill for 1956	1955 appropriations	1956 estimates
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES					
Salaries	\$1,016,000	\$1,022,400	\$1, 022, 400	+\$6,400	
Printing and binding Supreme Court reports	91, 200	91, 200	91, 200		
Preparation of Rules for Civil Procedure	4, 300	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	(1)	-4, 300	
Miscellaneous expenses	52, 650	49, 950	49, 950	-2,700	
Care of the buildings and grounds	2 350, 800	367, 400	367, 400	+16,600	
Automobile for the Chief Justice	5,835	5, 835	5, 835		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Total, Supreme Court	1, 520, 785	1, 536, 785	1, 536, 785	+16,000	
COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS					
Salaries and expenses	210, 160	285, 460	235, 755	+25, 595	-\$49,705
CUSTOMS COURT					
Salaries and expenses	495, 630	598, 270	598, 270	+102,640	
COURT OF CLAIMS					
Salaries and expenses	618, 000	622, 700	622, 700	+4,700	
1 IInchlimated halange gontinued available	_	_	_	-	

<sup>1</sup> Unobligated balance continued available.
<sup>2</sup> Includes \$12,500 contained in Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1955.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1955 and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1956.

Comparation of appropriate 1900 and estimates and amounts recommended in our for 1900—Continued Traces and amounts of the International Traces of the International Continued Continued	TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY—Continued	s and amounts IARY—Contin	recommended	ın onı Jor 1990	o—Continued
Agonor and Itam	Appropriations,	Estimates,	Recommended in	Bill compared with-	ed with—
דומיו הווים לאדיא	1955	1956	bill for 1956	1955 appropriations	1956 estimates
COURT OF CLAIMS-Continued					
Repairs and improvements	\$8,000	\$12,000	\$12,000	+\$4,000	
Total, Court of Claims	626, 000	634, 700	634, 700	+8, 700	
COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES					
Salaries of judges	3 5, 522, 500	5, 728, 000	5, 728, 000	+205, 500	
Salaries of supporting personnel	4 12, 936, 000	13, 825, 000	13, 593, 240	+657, 240	-\$231, 760
Fees of jurors and commissioners	5 4, 330, 000	4, 745, 000	4, 500, 000	+170,000	-245,600
Travel and miscellaneous expenses	6 1, 845, 000	2, 320, 250	2, 170, 250	+325, 250	-150,000
Administrative Office, salaries and expenses	595, 000	606, 250	606, 250	+11, 250	
Referees, special account:					
Salaries	7 (1, 123, 000)	(1, 151, 400)	(1, 151, 400)	(+28,400)	,
Expenses	8 (1, 478, 125)	(1, 750, 500)	(1, 650, 500)	(+172, 375)	(-100,000)
Includes \$50,000 contained in Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1955.	al Appropriation	Bill, 1955. Bill, 1955.			

Includes \$86,000 contained in Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1955.

Includes \$380,000 contained in Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1955.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Includes \$45,000 contained in Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill, I Includes \$20,800 contained in Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill, I Includes \$34,575 contained in Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill. I

	STAT
-626, 760	-676, 465
+1, 369, 240	+1, 522, 175
26, 597, 740	29, 603, 250
27, 224, 500	30, 279, 715
25, 228, 500	28, 081, 075
Total, Courts of Appeals, District Courts and other judicial services	Total, the Judiciary

### TITLE IV-UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

	-\$8, 000, 000
	+\$3, 386, 000
	\$80, 500, 000
	\$88, 500, 000
	1 \$77, 114, 000
UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY	Salaries and expenses

<sup>1</sup> Of which \$3,200,000 was derived by transfer.

# TITLE V-FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

		-\$33, 133, 685	
000	+ \$8, 000, 000	+21, 145, 385	
	\$16,000,000	450, 398, 227	
1	\$16,000,000	483, 531, 912	
	\$8,000,000	429, 252, 842	
	Refugee relief	Grand total appropriations, titles I, II, III, IV and V, Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies	



### Union Calendar No. 87

84TH CONGRESS 1ST SESSION

### H. R. 5502

[Report No. 417]

### IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

**APRIL 13, 1955** 

Mr. Rooney, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

### A BILL

Making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
- 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the De-
- 5 partments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related
- 6 agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, namely:

### TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

)	CAT ADTEC	A STED	TADEMORO
2	SALARIES	AND	EXPENSES

3	For necessary expenses of the Department of State not
4	otherwise provided for, including the cost of transporting to
5	and from a place of storage and the cost of storing the fur-
6	niture and household and personal effects of an employee
7	of the Foreign Service who is assigned to a post at which he
8	is unable to use his furniture and effects, under such regu-
9	lations as the Secretary may prescribe; expenses author-
10	ized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22
11	U. S. C. 801-1158), not otherwise provided for; expenses
12	of the National Commission on Educational, Scientific, and
13	Cultural Cooperation as authorized by sections 3, 5, and 6
14	of the Act of July 30, 1946 (22 U.S. C. 2870, 287q, 287r)
15	expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities
16	provided for under this appropriation; purchase (not to
L7	exceed four for replacement only) and hire of passenger
18	motor vehicles; printing and binding outside the continental
19	United States without regard to section 11 of the Act of
20	March 1, 1919 (44 U.S. C. 111); services as authorized
21	by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S. C.
22	55a); purchase of uniforms; insurance of official motor
23	vehicles in foreign countries when required by law of such
24	countries; dues for library membership in organizations
25	which issue publications to members only, or to members at

a price lower than the others; rental of tie lines and teletype 1 2 equipment; employment of aliens, by contract for services abroad; refund of fees erroneously charged and paid for 3 4 passports; establishment, maintenance, and operation of passport and despatch agencies; ice and drinking water for 5 6 use abroad; excise taxes on negotiable instruments abroad; 7 radio communications; payment in advance for subscrip-8 tions to commercial information, telephone and similar 9 services abroad; relief, protection, and burial of Amer-10 ican seamen, and alien seamen from United States ves-11 sels in foreign countries and in the United States Terri-12 tories and possessions; expenses incurred in acknowledging 13 services of officers and crews of foreign vessels and aircraft in rescuing American seamen, airmen, or citizens from ship-14 wreck or other catastrophe abroad; rent and expenses of 15 maintaining in Egypt, Morocco, and Muscat, institutions for 16 American convicts and persons declared insane by any con-17 sular court, and care and transportation of prisoners and 18 persons declared insane; expenses, as authorized by law (18 19 U.S.C. 3192), of bringing to the United States from foreign 20 countries persons charged with crime; and procurement by 21 contract or otherwise, of services, supplies, and facilities, as 22 (1) translating, (2) analysis and tabulation of 23 follows: technical information, (3) preparation of special maps, 24 globes, and geographic aids, (4) maintenance, improvement, 25

and repair of diplomatic and consular properties in foreign 1 countries, held under leaseholds of less than ten years and 2 fuel and utilities for such properties, and (5) rental or lease, 3 for periods less than ten years, of offices, buildings, grounds, 4 and living quarters for the use of the Foreign Service, for 5 which payments may be made in advance; \$63,760,000, 6 of which not less than \$8,000,000 shall, if possible, be 7 used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or 8 owned by the Treasury of the United States: Provided, 9 That pursuant to section 201 (c) of the Act of June 30, 10 1949 (40 U. S. C. 481 (c)), passenger motor vehicles 11 in possession of the Foreign Service abroad may be ex-12 changed or sold and the exchange allowances or proceeds 13 of such sales shall be available without fiscal year limitation 14 for replacement of an equal number of such vehicles and the 15 cost, including the exchange allowance, of each such replace-16 ment shall not exceed \$3,000 in the case of the chief 17 of mission automobile at each diplomatic mission (except 18 that fifteen such vehicles may be purchased at not to 19 exceed \$3,600 each) and \$1,400 in the case of all other 20 such vehicles except station wagons: Provided further, That 21 none of the funds made available by this appropriation shall 2223 be used to pay the salaries and expenses of the Metals and Minerals staff in the Office of Economic Affairs. 24

1	REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES
2	For representation allowances as authorized by section
3	901 (3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U.S.C.
4	1131), \$475,000.
5	Acquisition of Buildings Abroad
6	For necessary expenses of carrying into effect the Foreign
7	Service Buildings Act, 1926, as amended (22 U.S. C. 292-
8	300), including personal services in the United States and
9	abroad; salaries, expenses and allowances of personnel and
10	dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of
11	1946, as amended (22 U.S. C. 801-1158); expenses of
12	attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided
13	for under this appropriation; and services as authorized by
14	section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S. C. 55a),
15	\$7,000,000, of which not less than \$6,250,000 shall be used
16	to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned
17	by the Treasury of the United States, to remain available
18	until expended: Provided, That not to exceed \$750,000
19	may be used for administrative expenses during the cur-
20	rent fiscal year.
21	EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR
22	Service
23	For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State
24	to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic

- 1 and Consular Service, to be expended pursuant to the re-
- 2 quirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C.
- 3 107), \$1,000,000: Provided, That the Secretary of State
- 4 may delegate to subordinate officials the authority vested
- 5 in him by section 291 of the Revised Statutes pertaining to
- 6 certification of expenditures.
- 7 Contributions to International Organizations
- 8 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
- 9 meet annual obligations of membership in international multi-
- 10 lateral organizations, pursuant to treaties, conventions, or spe-
- 11 cific Acts of Congress, \$28,079,977.
- 12 MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
- For expenses necessary for permanent representation
- 14 to certain international organizations in which the United
- 15 States participates pursuant to treaties, conventions, or
- 16 specific Acts of Congress, including expenses authorized by
- 17 the pertinent Acts and Conventions providing for such repre-
- 18 sentation; attendance at meetings of societies or associations
- 19 concerned with the work of the organizations; salaries,
- 20 expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as
- 21 authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended
- 22 (22 U.S. C. 801-1158); hire of passenger motor vehicles;
- 23 printing and binding, without regard to section 11 of the Act
- 24 of March 1, 1919 (44 U.S. C. 111); and purchase of uni-
- 25 forms for guards and chauffeurs; \$1,075,000: Provided,

- 1 That the provisions of section 8 of the United Nations
- 2 Participation Act of 1945, as amended, and regulations,
- 3 thereunder, applicable to expenses incurred pursuant to
- 4 that Act, may be applicable to the obligation and expendi-
- 5 ture of funds in connection with United States participation
- 6 in the International Civil Aviation Organization.

#### International Contingencies

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For necessary expenses of participation by the United

States upon approval by the Secretary of State, in interna-

10 tional activities which arise from time to time in the conduct

11 of foreign affairs and for which specific appropriations have

12 not been provided pursuant to treaties, conventions, or

13 special Acts of Congress, including personal services with-

14 out regard to civil-service and classification laws; salaries,

expenses and allowances of personnel and dependents as

16 authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended

17 (22 U. S. C. 801-1158); employment of aliens; travel ex-

18 penses without regard to the Standardized Government

19 Travel Regulations and to the rates of per diem allowances

20 in lieu of subsistence expenses under the Travel Expense

21 Act of 1949; not to exceed \$15 per diem in lieu of sub-

sistence for persons serving without compensation in an

23 advisory capacity while away from their homes or regular

24 places of business; rent of quarters by contract or otherwise;

25 hire of passenger motor vehicles; contributions for the share

- 1 of the United States in expenses of international organiza-
- 2 tions; and printing and binding without regard to section 11
- 3 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111);
- 4 \$1,075,000, of which not to exceed a total of \$100,000 may
- 5 be expended for representation allowances as authorized by
- 6 section 901 (3) of the Act of August 13, 1946 (22 U.S.C.
- 7 1131) and for entertainment.
- 8 INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION,
- 9 United States and Mexico
- For expenses necessary to enable the United States to
- meet its obligations under the treaties of 1884, 1889, 1905,
- 12 1906, 1933, and 1944 between the United States and
- 13 Mexico, and to comply with the other laws applicable to
- 14 the United States Section, International Boundary and
- 15 Water Commission, United States and Mexico, including
- 16 operation and maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification,
- 17 canalization, flood control, bank protection, water supply,
- 18 power, irrigation, boundary fence, and sanitation projects;
- 19 detailed plan preparation and construction (including
- 20 surveys and operation and maintenance and protection
- 21 during construction); Rio Grande emergency flood pro-
- 22 tection; expenditures for the purposes set forth in sec-
- 23 tions 101 through 104 of the Act of September 13, 1950
- 24 (22 U. S. C. 277d-1-277d-4); purchase of four passenger
- 25 motor vehicles for replacement only; purchase of planographs

- 1 and lithographs; and leasing of private property to remove
- 2 therefrom sand, gravel, stone, and other materials, without
- 3 regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended
- 4 (41 U.S. C. 5); as follows:
- 5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES
- 6 For salaries and expenses not otherwise provided for, in-
- 7 cluding examinations, preliminary surveys, and investiga-
- 8 tions, \$435,000.
- 9 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
- For operation and maintenance of projects or parts
- 11 thereof, as enumerated above, including gaging stations,
- 12 \$1,200,000: Provided, That expenditures for the Rio Grande
- 13 bank protection project shall be subject to the provisions
- 14 and conditions contained in the appropriation for said project
- 15 as provided by the Act approved April 25, 1945 (59
- 16 Stat. 89).
- 17 American Sections, International Commissions
- For expenses necessary to enable the President to per-
- 19 form the obligations of the United States pursuant to treaties
- 20 between the United States and Great Britain, in respect to
- 21 Canada, signed January 11, 1909 (36 Stat. 2448) and
- 22 February 24, 1925 (44 Stat. 2102), the treaty between
- 23 the United States and Canada signed February 27, 1950,
- 24 including stenographic reporting services by contract; hire of

- 1 passenger motor vehicles; \$245,000, to be disbursed under
  - 2 the direction of the Secretary of State, and to be available
  - 3. also for additional expenses of the American Sections, Inter-
  - 4 national Commissions, as hereinafter set forth:
  - 5 International Joint Commission, United States and
  - 6 Canada, the salary of one Commissioner on the part of the
  - 7 United States who shall serve at the pleasure of the President
  - 8 (the other Commissioners to serve in that capacity without
  - 9 compensation therefor); salaries of clerks and other em-
- 10 ployees appointed by the Commissioners on the part of the
- 11 United States with the approval solely of the Secretary of
- 12 State; travel expenses and compensation of witnesses in
- 13 attending hearings of the Commission at such places in the
- 14 United States and Canada as the Commission or the Ameri-
- 15 can Commissioners shall determine to be necessary; and
- 16 special and technical investigations in connection with mat-
- 17 ters falling within the Commission's jurisdiction: Provided,
- 18 That transfers of funds may be made to other agencies of the
- 19 Government for the performance of work for which this ap-
- 20 propriation is made.
- 21, ("International Boundary Commission, United States,
- 22 Alaska, and Canada, the completion of such remaining work
- 23 as may be required under the award of the Alaskan Bound-
- 24 ary Tribunal and the existing treaties between the United
- 25 States and Great Britain; commutation of subsistence to

- 1 employees while on field duty, not to exceed \$6 per day
- 2 each (but not to exceed \$3 per day each when a member
- 3 of a field party and subsisting in camp); hire of freight and
- 4 passenger motor vehicles from temporary field employees;
- 5 and payment for timber necessarily cut in keeping the bound-
- 6 ary line clear.

#### 7 International Fisheries Commissions

- 8 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
- 9 enable the United States to meet its obligations in connec-
- 10 tion with participation in international fisheries commissions
- 11 pursuant to treaties or conventions, and implementing Acts
- 12 of Congress; \$425,000: Provided, That the United States
- 13 share of such expenses may be advanced to the respective
- 14 commissions.
- 15 International Educational Exchange Activities
- 16 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to
- 17 enable the Department of State to carry out international
- 18 educational exchange activities, as authorized by the United
- 19 States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1943
- 20 (22 U.S. C. 1431-1479), and the Act of August 9, 1939
- 21 (22 U.S. C. 501), and to administer the programs author-
- 22 ized by section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act of
- 23 1944, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 1641 (b)), the
- 24 Act of August 24, 1949 (20 U.S. C. 222-224), and
- 25 the Act of September 29, 1950 (20 U.S. C. 225), in-

cluding salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel 1 authorized by the Foreign Service 2 dependents as Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S. C. 801-1158); ex-3 penses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities 4 provided for under this appropriation; hire of passenger 5 motor vehicles; entertainment within the United States (not 6 to exceed \$1,000); services as authorized by section 15 of 7 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a); advance of 8 funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes 9 as amended; and actual expenses of preparing and trans-10 porting to their former homes the remains of persons, not 11 12 United States Government employees, who may die away from their homes while participating in activities authorized 13 under this appropriation; \$12,000,000, of which not less 14 than \$8,000,000 shall be used to purchase foreign cur-15 rencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the 16 United States: Provided, That not to exceed \$2,400,000 17 may be used for administrative expenses during the current 18 fiscal year. 19 20 GOVERNMENT IN OCCUPIED AREAS

21 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to 22 meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States 23 in Germany and Austria (including those arising under the 24 supreme authority assumed by the United States on June 5,

25 1945, and under contractual arrangements with the Federal

Republic of Germany), under such regulations as the Secre-1 2 tary of State may prescribe, including one deputy to the 3 United States chief of mission in Germany at a salary of \$17,500 and the United States Member of the Board for the 4 5 Validation of German Bonds in the United States at a salary 6 of \$14,800; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act 7 of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S. C. 55a), at rates not in excess 8 of \$50 per diem for individuals; payment of tort claims, in 9 the manner authorized in the first paragraph of section 2672, 10 as amended, of title 28 of the United States Code when such 11 claims arise in foreign countries; expenses for translation and 12 reproduction rights; acquisition, maintenance, operation, and 13 distribution of rehabilitation materials and equipment for Germany and Austria; medical and health assistance for 14 15 the civilian population of Germany and Austria; expenses 16 incident to maintaining discipline and order (including trial and punishment by courts established by or under authority 17 18 of the President); purchase, rental, operation, and maintenance of printing and binding machines, equipment, and 19 devices abroad; hire of passenger motor vehicles; transporta-20 tion to Germany or Austria of property donated for the 21 purposes of this appropriation; unforeseen contingencies (not 22 to exceed \$150,000), to be accounted for pursuant to the 23 provisions of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 24 107); representation allowances (not to exceed \$45,000) 25

similar to those authorized by section 901 (3) of the Foreign 1 Service Act of 1946 (22 U.S. C. 1131); \$8,000,000: Pro-2 vided. That provisions of law, including current appropria-3 tion Acts, applicable to the Department of State shall be 4 available for application to expenditures made from this 5 appropriation: Provided further, That when section 601 6 of the Economy Act of 1932, as amended (31 U.S.C. 7 686), is employed to carry out the purposes of this appro-8 priation the requisitioned agency may utilize the authority 9 10 contained in this appropriation: Provided further, That expenditures from this appropriation may be made outside 11 12 the continental United States, when necessary to carry out 13 its purposes, without regard to sections 355 and 3648, Re-14 vised Statutes, as amended: Provided further, That for the 15 purposes of this appropriation appointments may be made to the Foreign Service Reserve without regard to the four-year 16 17 limitation contained in section 522 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946: Provided further, That when the Department 18 19 of the Army, under the authority of the Act of March 3, 20 1911, as amended (10 U.S. C. 1253), furnishes subsistence 21 supplies to personnel of civilian agencies of the United 22 States Government serving in Germany and Austria, pay-23 ment therefor by such personnel shall be made at the same rate as is paid by civilian personnel of the Department of 2425 the Army serving in Germany and Austria, respectively.

## 1 RAMA ROAD, NICARAGUA

- For an additional amount for necessary expenses for
- 3 the survey and construction of the Rama Road, Nicaragua,
- 4 in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Federal-
- 5 Aid Highway Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 160), as supplemented
- 6 by section 8 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1954 (Pub-
- 7 lic Law 350, approved May 6, 1954), \$2,000,000, to re-
- 8 main available until expended: Provided, That transfer of
- 9 funds may be made from this appropriation to the Depart-
- 10 ment of Commerce for the performance of work for which
- 11 the appropriation is made.
- 12 General Provisions—Department of State
- 13 Sec. 102. Contracts entered into in foreign countries
- 14 involving expenditures from any of the appropriations under
- 15 this title shall not be subject to the provisions of section 3741
- 16 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 22).
- 17 Sec. 103. The exchange of funds for payment of ex-
- 18 penses in connection with the operation of diplomatic and
- 19 consular establishments abroad shall not be subject to the
- 20 provisions of section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31
- 21 U.S.C. 543).
- SEC. 104. Appropriations under this title available for
- 23 expenses in connection with travel of personnel outside the
- 24 continental United States, including travel of dependents
- 25 and transportation of personal effects, household goods, or

- 1 automobiles of such personnel shall be available for such
- 2 expenses when any part of such travel or transportation
- 3 begins in the current fiscal year pursuant to travel orders
- 4 issued in that year, notwithstanding the fact that such travel
- 5 or transportation may not be completed during the current
- 6 fiscal year.
- 7 SEC. 105. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 16a
- 8 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S. C. 78 (a)), Gov-
- 9 ernment-owned vehicles may be used in foreign countries
- 10 for transportation of United States Government employees
- 11 from their residence to the office and return when public
- 12 transportation facilities are unsafe or are not available:
- 13 Provided, That each Chief of Mission shall have prior
- 14 authority from the Secretary of State to approve such trans-
- 15 portation.
- 16 Sec. 106. Appropriations under this title for "Salaries
- and expenses", "International contingencies", and "Missions
- 18 to international organizations" are available for reimburse-
- 19 ment of the General Services Administration for security
- 20 guard services for protection of confidential files.
- SEC. 107. The Secretary of State, with the approval of
- 22 the Bureau of the Budget, shall prescribe the maximum rates
- 23 (not to exceed \$12 per day) of per diem in lieu of sub-
- 24 sistence (or of similar allowances therefor) payable while

- 1 away from their own countries to foreign participants in any
- 2 exchange of persons program, or in any program of furnish-
- 3 ing technical information and assistance, under the juris-
- 4 diction of any Government agency, and said rates may be
- 5 fixed without regard to any provision of law in limitation
- 6 thereof.
- 7 Sec. 108. No part of any appropriation contained in
- 8 this title shall be used to pay the salary or expenses of any
- 9 person assigned to or serving in any office of any of the
- 10 several States of the United States or any political sub-
- 11 division thereof.
- 12 SEC. 109. None of the funds appropriated in this title
- 13 shall be used (1) to pay the United States contribution to
- 14 any international organization which engages in the direct or
- 15 indirect promotion of the principle or doctrine of one world
- 16 government or one world citizenship; (2) for the promotion,
- 17 direct or indirect, of the principle or doctrine of one world
- 18 government or one world citizenship.
- 19 Sec. 110. It is the sense of the Congress that the Com-
- 20 munist Chinese Government should not be admitted to
- 21 membership in the United Nations as the representative of
- 22 China.

1	This title may be cited as the "Department of State
2	Appropriation Act, 1956".
3	TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
4	LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION
5	SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION
6	For expenses necessary for the administration of the
7	Department of Justice and for examination of judicial offices,
8	including purchase (one for replacement only) and hire of
9	passenger motor vehicles; and miscellaneous and emergency
10	expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney General
11	or his Administrative Assistant; \$2,525,000.
12	SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES
13	For expenses necessary for the legal activities of the
14	Department of Justice not otherwise provided for, including
<b>1</b> 5	miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or ap-
16	proved by the Attorney General or his Administrative
17	Assistant; and advances of public moneys pursuant to law
18	(31 U. S. C. 529); \$9,000,000.
19	SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION
20	For expenses necessary for the enforcement of antitrust

and kindred laws, \$3,100,000: Provided, That none of this

appropriation shall be expended for the establishment and

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- 1 maintenance of permanent regional offices of the Antitrust
- 2 Division.
- 3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND
- 4 MARSHALS
- 5 For necessary expenses of the offices of United States
- 6 attorneys and marshals and United States district attorneys
- 7 in Alaska, including purchase of four passenger motor vehicles
- 8 for replacement only, including one bus at not to exceed
- 9 \$9,000; services in Alaska in collecting evidence for the
- 10 United States when specifically directed by the Attorney
- 11 General; and firearms and ammunition; \$17,000,000, of
- 12 which not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available for the
- 13 employment of temporary deputy marshals in lieu of bailiffs
- 14 at a rate not to exceed \$10 per day: Provided, That of the
- 15 amount herein appropriated \$12,000 may be used for the
- 16 emergency replacement of one prisoner-carrying bus upon
- 17 certificate of the Attorney General.
- 18 FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES
- For expenses, mileage, and per diems of witnesses and
- 20 for per diems in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law, and
- 21 not to exceed \$175,000 for such compensation and expenses
- 22 of witnesses (including expert witnesses) or informants
- 23 pursuant to section 1 of the Act of July 28, 1950 (5
- 24 U.S.C. 341) and sections 4244-48 of title 18, United
- 25 States Code; \$1,350,000: Provided, That no part of the

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1	sum herein appropriated shall be used to pay any witness
2	more than one attendance fee for any one calendar day.
3	SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CLAIMS OF PERSONS OF
4	JAPANESE ANCESTRY
5	For administrative expenses necessary for payment of
6	claims of persons of Japanese ancestry, pursuant to the Act
7	of July 2, 1948 (50 U.S. C. 1981–1987), \$200,000.
8	Federal Bureau of Investigation
9	SALARIES AND EXPENSES
10	For expenses necessary for the detection and prosecution
11	of crimes against the United States; protection of the person
12	of the President of the United States; acquisition, collection,
13	classification and preservation of identification and other
14:	records and their exchange with the duly authorized officials
15	of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and other
16	institutions; and such other investigations regarding official
17	matters under the control of the Department of Justice and
18	the Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney

General, including purchase (not to exceed three hundred

for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles;

purchase at not to exceed \$10,000, for replacement only,

of one armored motor vehicle; firearms and ammunition; not

to exceed \$10,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for

the purposes set forth in this paragraph; not to exceed

\$4,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings of organiza-

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- 1 tions concerned with the purposes of this appropriation;
- 2 payment of rewards; and not to exceed \$70,000 to meet un-
- 3 foreseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be
- 4 expended under the direction of the Attorney General, and
- 5 to be accounted for solely on his certificate; \$88,000,000:
- 6 Provided, That the compensation of the Director of the
- 7 Bureau shall be \$20,000 per annum so long as the position
- 8 is held by the present incumbent.
- None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau
- 10 of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of any
- 11 civil-service employee.
- 12 Immigration and Naturalization Service
- 13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES
- 14 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for
- 15 the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to
- 16 immigration, naturalization, and alien registration, including
- 17 advance of cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en-
- 18 route; payment of allowances (at a rate not in excess of \$1
- 19 per day) to aliens, while held in custody under the immigra-
- 20 tion laws, for work performed; payment of rewards; uni-
- 21 forms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of
- 22 September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114); not to exceed \$35,000
- 23 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character,
- 24 to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General

and accounted for solely on his certificate; not to exceed 1 \$5,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings of organiza-2 tions concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; 3 (not to exceed one hundred and fifty for 4. purchase replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; 5 (not to exceed five for replacement only) 6 purchase 7 and maintenance and operation of aircraft; firearms and ammunition; refunds of head tax, maintenance bills, immi-8 gration fines, and other items properly returnable, except 9 deposits of aliens who become public charges and deposits 10 to secure payment of fines and passage money; operation, 11 12 maintenance, remodeling, and repair of buildings and the purchase of equipment incident thereto; reimbursement of 13 14 the General Services Administration for security guard serv-15 ices for protection of confidential files; and maintenance, care, detention, surveillance, parole, and transportation of 16 17 alien enemies and their wives and dependent children, in-18 cluding return of such persons to place of bona fide residence 19 or to such other place as may be authorized by the Attorney 20 General; \$44,000,000: Provided, That the compensation 21 of the five assistant commissioners shall be at the rate of 22 grade GS-16 so long as the positions are filled by the present 23 incumbents.

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# FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

2	SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS
3	For expenses necessary for the administration, operation,
4	and maintenance of Federal penal and correctional institu-
5	tions, including supervision of United States prisoners in
6	non-Federal institutions and their support in Alaska; not
7	to exceed \$13,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings
8	of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appro-
9	priation; purchase of not to exceed twenty-two (of which
LO	eighteen shall be for replacement only) and hire of pas-
1	senger motor vehicles; compilation of statistics relating to
12	prisoners in Federal and non-Federal penal and correctional
13	institutions; furnishing of insignia, uniforms, and other dis-
14	tinctive wearing apparel necessary for employees in the per-
15	formance of their official duties; payment pursuant to law
16	of claims of employees for loss, damage, or destruction of
L7	personal property (31 U.S.C. 238); firearms and ammuni-
18	tion; medals and other awards; payment of rewards; pur-
19	chase and exchange of farm products and livestock; con-
20	struction of buildings at prison camps; and acquisition of
21	land as authorized by section 7 of the Act of July 28, 1950
22	(5 U. S. C. 341f); \$28,600,000: Provided, That there may

be transferred to the Public Health Service such amounts

1	as may be necessary, in the discretion of the Attorney
2	General, for direct expenditure by that Service for medical
3	relief for inmates of Federal penal and correctional in-
4	stitutions: Provided further, That the Attorney General
5	hereafter is authorized, without regard to the Classification
6	Act of 1949, to place three positions in grade GS-16 in the
7	General Schedule established by the Classification Act of
8	1949.
9	BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES
10	For constructing, remodeling, and equipping necessary
11	buildings and facilities at existing penal and correctional
12	institutions, including all necessary expenses incident thereto,
13	by contract or force account, \$750,000: Provided, That
14	labor of United States prisoners may be used for work per-
<b>1</b> 5	formed under this appropriation.
16	SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS
17	For support of United States prisoners in non-Federal
18	institutions except in the Territory of Alaska, including
19	necessary clothing and medical aid, and payment of re-
20	wards; \$3,000,000.
21	Office of Alien Property
22	SALARIES AND EXPENSES
23	The Attorney General, or such officer as he may desig-
24	nate, is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other

property or interest vested in him or transferred to him

pursuant to or with respect to the Trading With the Enemy 1 2 Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U.S. C. App.), 3 necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the powers and duties conferred on the Attorney General pursuant to said 4 Act: Provided, That not to exceed \$2,500,000 shall be 5 6 available in the current fiscal year for the general admin-7 istrative expenses of the Office of Alien Property, including 8 rent of private or Government-owned space in the District 9 of Columbia; and expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this authoriza-10 tion: Provided further, That on or before November 1 of 11 12 the current fiscal year, the Attorney General shall make a 13 report to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and 14 the House of Representatives giving detailed information 15 on all administrative and nonadministrative expenses incurred during the next preceding fiscal year in connection 16 with the activities of the Office of Alien Property: Provided 17 18 further, That of the total amount herein authorized the amount of \$100,000 is to be transferred to the appropriation 19 for "Salaries and expenses, general administration", Justice. 20 21 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE SEC. 202. None of the funds appropriated by this 22 title may be used to pay the compensation of any per-23 son hereafter employed as an attorney (except foreign 24 counsel employed in special cases) unless such person shall 25

- 1 be duly licensed and authorized to practice as an attorney
- 2 under the laws of a State, Territory, or the District of
- 3 Columbia.
- 4 Sec. 203. Sixty per centum of the expenditures
- 5 for the offices of the United States attorney and the
- 6 United States marshal for the District of Columbia from
- 7 all appropriations in this title shall be reimbursed to the
- 8 United States from any funds in the Treasury of the United
- 9 States to the credit of the District of Columbia.
- 10 Sec. 204. Appropriations and authorizations made
- 11 in this title which are available for expenses of attend-
- 12 ance at meetings shall be expended for such purposes in
- 13 accordance with regulations prescribed by the Attorney
- 14 General.
- 15 Sec. 205. Appropriations and authorizations made in
- 16 this title for salaries and expenses shall be available for
- 17 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
- 18 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a).
- This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice
- 20 Appropriation Act, 1956".
- 21 TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY
- 22 Supreme Court of the United States
- 23° SALARIES
- 24 For the Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices, and
- 25 all other officers and employees, whose compensation shall

- 1 be fixed by the Court, except as otherwise provided by law,
- 2 and who may be employed and assigned by the Chief Justice
- 3 to any office or work of the Court, \$1,022,400.
- 4 PRINTING AND BINDING SUPREME COURT REPORTS
- 5 For printing and binding the advance opinions, pre-
- 6 liminary prints, and bound reports of the Court, \$91,200.
- 7 MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES
- 8 For miscellaneous expenses to be expended as the Chief
- 9 Justice may approve, \$49,950.
- 10 CARE OF THE BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS
- 11 For such expenditures as may be necessary to enable
- 12 the Architect of the Capitol to carry out the duties imposed
- 13 upon him by the Act approved May 7, 1934 (40 U.S.C.
- 14 13a-13b), including improvements, maintenance, re-
- 15 pairs, equipment, supplies, materials, and appurtenances;
- 16 special clothing for workmen; and personal and other serv-
- 17 ices (including temporary labor without reference to the
- 18 Classification and Retirement Acts, as amended), and for
- 19 snow removal by hire of men and equipment or under
- 20 contract without compliance with section 3709 of the
- 21 Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U.S. C. 5); \$367,400.
- 22 AUTOMOBILE FOR THE CHIEF JUSTICE
- For purchase, exchange, lease, driving, maintenance,
- 24 and operation of an automobile for the Chief Justice of the
- 25 United States, \$5,835.

1	PREPARATION OF RULES FOR CIVIL PROCEDURE
2	The amount made available under this head in the Judici-
3	ary Appropriation Act, 1955, shall remain available until
4	June 30, 1956.
5	COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS
6	SALARIES AND EXPENSES
7	For salaries of the chief judge, four associate judges,
8	and all other officers and employees of the court, and neces-
9	sary expenses of the court, including exchange of books,
10	and traveling expenses, as may be approved by the chief
11	judge, \$235,755.
12	Customs Court
13	SALARIES AND EXPENSES
14	For salaries of the chief judge, eight judges, and all
15	other officers and employees of the court, and necessary
16	expenses of the court, including exchange of books, and
17	traveling expenses, as may be approved by the chief judge,
18	\$598,270: Provided, That traveling expenses of judges of
19	the Customs Court shall be paid upon the written certificate
20	of the judge.
21	COURT OF CLAIMS
22	SALARIES AND EXPENSES
23	For salaries of the chief judge, four associate judges,
24	seven regular and six additional commissioners, and all other
25	officers and employees of the Court, and for other necessary

1 expenses, including stenographic and other fees and cha	1	expenses, inclu	ading stenog	graphic and	other	fees	and	charges
---	---	-----------------	--------------	-------------	-------	------	-----	---------

- 2 necessary in the taking of testimony, and travel, \$622,700.
- REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS
- 4 For necessary repairs and improvements to the Court
- 5 of Claims buildings, to be expended under the supervision of
- 6 the Architect of the Capitol, \$12,000.
- 7 COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER
- 8 Judicial Services
- 9 SALARIES OF JUDGES
- For salaries of circuit judges; district judges (including
- 11 judges of the district courts of Alaska, the Virgin Islands,
- 12 the Panama Canal Zone, and Guam); justices and judges
- 13 of the Supreme Court and circuit courts of the Territory of
- 14 Hawaii; justices and judges retired or resigned under title
- 15 28, United States Code, sections 371, 372, and 373; and
- 16 annuities of widows of justices of the Supreme Court of the
- 17 United States in accordance with title 28, United States
- 18 Code, section 375; \$5,728,000.
- 19 SALARIES OF SUPPORTING PERSONNEL
- For salaries of all officials and employees of the Fed-
- 21 eral Judiciary, not otherwise specifically provided for,
- 22 \$13,593,240: Provided, That the compensation of sec-
- 23 retaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges shall be
- 24 fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office without
- 25 regard to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, except

that the salary of a secretary shall conform with that of the 1 General Schedule grades (GS) 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8, as the 2 appointing judge shall determine, and the salary of a law 3 clerk shall conform with that of the General Schedule grades 4. (GS) 5, 7, 9, 11, or 12, as the appointing judge shall deter-5 mine, subject to review by the judicial council of the circuit 6 if requested by the Director, such determination by the judge otherwise to be final: Provided further, That (exclusive 8 of step-increases corresponding with those provided for by 9 title VII of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and 10 of compensation paid for temporary assistance needed be-11 cause of an emergency) the aggregate salaries paid to 12 secretaries and law clerks appointed by one judge shall 13 not exceed \$10,560 per annum, except in the case of the 14 chief judge of each circuit and the chief judge of each 15 district court having five or more district judges, in which 16 case the aggregate salaries shall not exceed \$14,355 per 17 18 annum.

#### FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

19

For fees, expenses, and costs of jurors (including meals and lodging for jurors in Alaska, as provided by section 193, title II, of the Act of June 6, 1900, 31 Stat. 362); compensation of jury commissioners; and fees of United States com-

- 1 missioners and other committing magistrates acting under
- 2 title 18, United States Code, section 3041; \$4,500,000.
- 3 TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES
- 4 For necessary travel and miscellaneous expenses, not
- 5 otherwise provided for, incurred by the Judiciary, including
- 6 the purchase of firearms and ammunition, the cost of con-
- 7 tract statistical services for the office of Register of Wills
- 8 of the District of Columbia and not to exceed \$1,000 for
- 9 the payment of fees to attorneys appointed in accordance
- 10 with the Act of June 8, 1938 (52 Stat. 625), not exceeding
- 11 \$25 in any one case, \$2,170,250: *Provided*, That this sum
- 12 shall be available, in an amount not to exceed \$8,500
- 13 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the
- 14 work of Federal Probation when incurred on the written
- 15 authorization of the Director of the Administrative Office
- 16 of the United States Courts.
- 17 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS
- For necessary expenses of the Administrative Office of
- 19 the United States Courts, including travel, advertising, and
- 20 rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$606,250.
- 21 SALARIES OF REFEREES
- For salaries of referees as authorized by the Act of
- 23 June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U.S. C. 68), not to exceed

- 1 \$1,151,400, to be derived from the referees' salary fund
- 2 established in pursuance of said Act.
- 3 EXPENSES OF REFEREES
- 4 For miscellaneous expenses of referees, United States
- 5 courts, including the salaries of their clerical assistants, travel,
- 6 purchase of envelopes without regard to the Act of June
- 7 26, 1906 (34 Stat. 476), not to exceed \$1,650,500, to
- 8 be derived from the referees' expense fund established in
- 9 pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended (11
- 10 U.S.C. 68 (c) (4)).
- 11 General Provisions—The Judiciary
- 12 Sec. 302. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the
- 13 District Court of the United States for the District of Colum-
- 14 bia from all appropriations under this title and 30 per centum
- of the expenditures for the United States Court of Appeals for
- 16 the District of Columbia from all appropriations under this
- 17 title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any funds
- in the Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia.
- 19 Sec. 303. The reports of the United States Court of
- Appeals for the District of Columbia shall not be sold for a
- 21 price exceeding that approved by the court and for not more
- $^{22}$  than \$6.50 per volume.
- This title may be cited as the "Judiciary Appropria-
- <sup>24</sup> tion Act, 1956".

## TITLE IV—UNITED STATES INFORMATION

1

3	SALARIES	AND	EXPENSES

4 For expenses necessary to enable the United States 5 Information Agency, as authorized by Reorganization 6 Numbered 8 of 1953, and the United States Plan 7 Information and Educational Exchange Act, as amended 8 (22 U. S. C. 1431 et seq.), to carry out international 9 information activities, including employment, without re-10 gard to the civil-service and classification laws, of (1) 11 persons on a temporary basis (not to exceed \$120,000), 12 (2) aliens within the United States, and (3) aliens abroad 13 for service in the United States relating to the translation or narration of colloquial speech in foreign languages (such 14 aliens to be investigated for such employment in accord-15 ance with procedures established by the Secretary of State 16 and the Attorney General); travel expenses of aliens em-17 ployed abroad for service in the United States to and 18 from the United States; salaries, expenses, and allow-19 ances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the 20 Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 21 801-1158); expenses of attendance at meetings concerned 22 with activities provided for under this appropriation (not 23 to exceed \$6,000); entertainment within the United States 24 (not to exceed \$1,000); hire of passenger motor vehicles; 25

insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by the law of such countries; purchase of space in 2 publications abroad, without regard to the provisions of law 3 set forth in 44 U.S.C. 322; services as authorized by 4 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S. C. 55a); 5 payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first 6 paragraph of section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the 7 United States Code when such claims arise in foreign coun-8 tries; advance of funds notwithstanding section 3648 9 of the Revised Statutes as amended; purchase of caps 10 for personnel employed abroad; dues for library membership 11 in organizations which issue publications to members only, 12 or to members at a price lower than to others; employment 13 of aliens, by contract, for service abroad; purchase of ice and 14 drinking water abroad; payment of excise taxes on negotiable 15 16 instruments abroad; loss by exchange; cost of transporting 17 to and from a place of storage and the cost of storing the 18 furniture and household and personal effects of an employee of the Foreign Service who is assigned to a post at which 19 20 he is unable to use his furniture and effects, under such regu-21 lations as the Director may prescribe; actual expenses of 22 preparing and transporting to their former homes the remains of persons, not United States Government employees, who 23 may die away from their homes while participating in 2425 activities authorized under this appropriation; radio activities

and acquisition and production of motion pictures and visual 1 materials and purchase or rental of technical equipment and 2 facilities therefor, narration, script-writing, translation, and 3 engineering services, by contract or otherwise; maintenance, 4 improvement, and repair of properties used for information 5 activities in foreign countries; fuel and utilities for Govern-6 ment-owned or leased property abroad; rental or lease for 7 periods not exceeding five years of offices, buildings, grounds, 8 and living quarters for officers and employees engaged in in-9 formational activities abroad; and purchase of objects for 10 presentation to foreign governments, schools, or organiza-11 tions; \$80,500,000, of which not less than \$8,000,000 shall 12 be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to 13 or owned by the Treasury of the United States: Provided, 14 That not to exceed \$35,000 may be used for representation 15 16 abroad: Provided further, That this appropriation shall be available for expenses in connection with travel of personnel 17 outside the continental United States, including travel of 18 dependents and transportation of personal effects, household 19 20 goods, or automobiles of such personnel, when any part of 21 such travel or transportation begins in the current fiscal 22 year pursuant to travel orders issued in that year, notwithstanding the fact that such travel or transportation may not 23 be completed during the current year: Provided further, 24 That funds may be exchanged for payment of expenses in 25

connection with the operation of information establishments 1 2 abroad without regard to the provisions of section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S. C. 543): Provided further, 3 That passenger motor vehicles used abroad exclusively for 4 5 the purposes of this appropriation may be exchanged or sold, 6 pursuant to section 201 (c) of the Act of June 30, 1949 7 (40 U.S.C. 481 (c)), and the exchange allowances or 8 proceeds of such sales shall be available for replacement of 9 an equal number of such vehicles and the cost, including the 10 exchange allowance of each such replacement, except buses 11 and station wagons, shall not exceed \$1,400: Provided 12 further, That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679 13 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S. C. 665), the 14 United States Information Agency is authorized in making 15 contracts for the use of international short-wave radio stations 16 and facilities, to agree on behalf of the United States to in-17 demnify the owners and operators of said radio stations and 18 facilities from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated 19 for the purpose against loss or damage on account of injury 20 to persons or property arising from such use of said radio 21 stations and facilities: Provided further, That existing ap-22 pointments and assignments to the Foreign Service Reserve 23 for the purposes of foreign information and educational activ-24 ities which expire during the current fiscal year may be 25 extended for a period of one year in addition to the period

- 1 of appointment or assignment otherwise authorized: Pro-
- 2 vided further, That funds appropriated herein shall be avail-
- 3 able for payment to private organizations abroad in pursuance
- 4 of contracts entered into for the processing and distribution
- 5 of motion-picture films.

25

## 6 TITLE V—FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE

#### 7 PRESIDENT

#### 8 REFUGEE RELIEF

9 For expenses necessary to enable the President, by 10 transfer to such officer or agency of the Government as 11 may be appropriate, to carry out the provisions of the Refu-12 gee Relief Act of 1953 (Public Law 203, approved August 13 7, 1953), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates 14 15 not in excess of \$50 per diem for individuals; printing and 16 binding outside the continental United States without regard 17 to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U.S. C. 18 111); hire of passenger motor vehicles; expenses of at-19 tendance at meetings concerned with the purpose of this 20 appropriation; not to exceed \$89,000 for expenses of a confidential nature, to be accounted for solely on the 21 certificate of the officer to whom funds are transferred by 22 the President from this appropriation; and of which not 23 24 less than \$2,000,000 shall be for capital for the making

of loans: \$16,000,000: Provided, That funds appropri-

- 1 ated herein shall be available in accordance with au-
- 2 thority granted hereunder or under authority governing
- 3 the activities of the Government agencies to which such
- 4 funds are allocated.

25

## 5 TITLE VI—FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES,

#### 6 INCORPORATED

7 The following corporation is hereby authorized to

8 make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and

9 borrowing authority available to such corporation, and in

10 accord with the law, and to make such contracts and commit-

11 ments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided

12 by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act,

13 as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the pro-

14 grams set forth in the Budget for the fiscal year 1956 for

such corporation, except as hereinafter provided:

16 Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated: Not to exceed 17 \$377,000 of the funds of the Corporation shall be available 18 for its administrative expenses, and not to exceed \$473,000 19 for the expenses of vocational training of prisoners, both 20 amounts to be computed on an accrual basis and to be deter-21 mined in accordance with the Corporation's prescribed 22 accounting system in effect on July 1, 1946, and shall be 23 exclusive of depreciation, payment of claims, expenditures 24 which the said accounting system requires to be capitalized

or charged to cost of commodities acquired or produced,

- 1 including selling and shipping expenses, and expenses in
- 2 connection with acquisition, construction, operation, main-
- 3 tenance, improvement, protection, or disposition of facilities
- 4 and other property belonging to the Corporation or in which
- 5 it has an interest.

#### 6 TITLE VII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

7 SEC. 701. No part of any appropriation contained in 8 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any 9 corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the 10 salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against 11 the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts 12 13 the right to strike against the Government of the United 14 States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization 15 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the 16 United States by force or violence: Provided, That for the 17 purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie 18 evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against 19 20 the Government of the United States, is not a member of an 21 organization of Government employees that asserts the right 22 to strike against the Government of the United States, or 23 that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-24 ment of the United States by force or violence: Provided 25

- 1 further, That any person who engages in a strike against
- 2 the Government of the United States or who is a member
- 3 of an organization of Government employees that asserts
- 4 the right to strike against the Government of the United
- 5 States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organiza-
- 6 tion that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
- 7 United States by force or violence and accepts employment
- 8 the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropria-
- 9 tion or fund contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony
- 10 and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000
- 11 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: Pro-
- 12 vided further, That the above penalty clause shall be in
- 13 addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions
- 14 of existing law.
- 15 Sec. 702. No part of any appropriation contained in
- 16 this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes
- 17 not heretofore authorized by the Congress.
- 18 Sec. 703. No part of any appropriation contained in
- 19 this Act shall be used to pay any expenses incident to or
- 20 in connection with participation in the International Mate-
- 21 rials Conference.
- This Act may be cited as the "Departments of State
- 23 and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies Appropri-
- 24 ation Act, 1956".

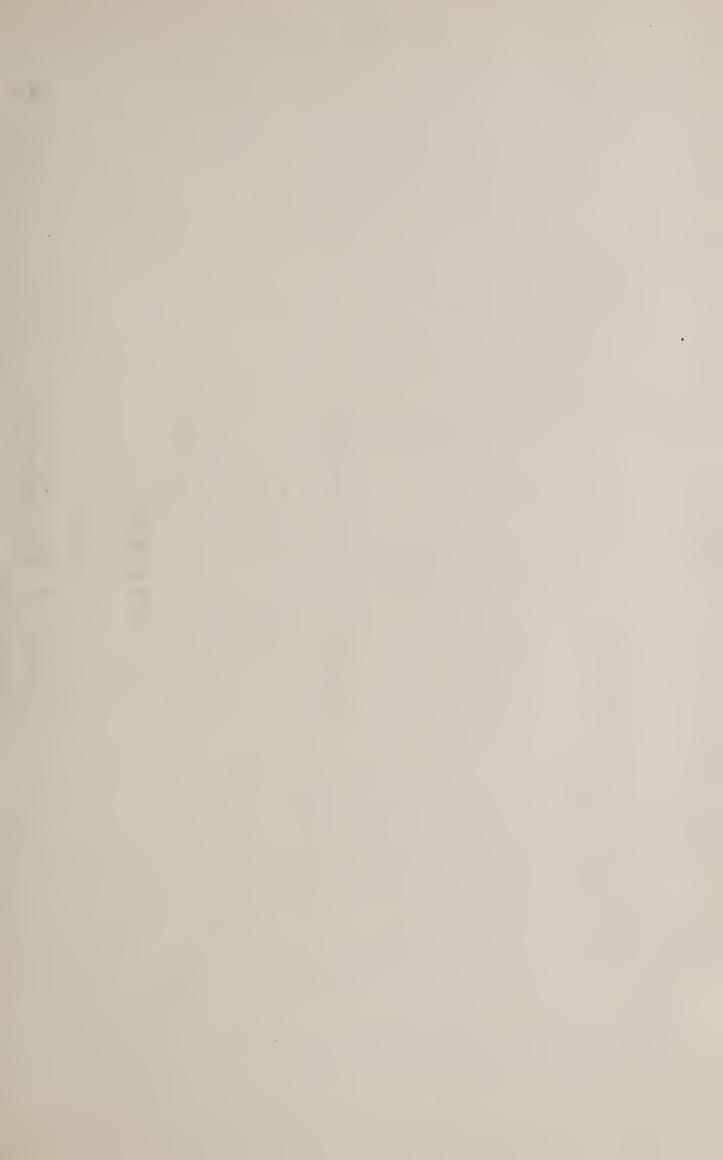
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1st Session H. R. 5502

[Report No. 417]

# A BILL

Making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice and the Judiciary and related agencies for the fical year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

By Mr. ROONEY

APRIL 13, 1955

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

to those who did not believe those laws had merit?

We would not need any Congress if we would just let the editors of these newspapers in Washington run the business of the country; I wonder if they would all be satisfied with their own acts. Why some of them do not move into a congressional district and be elected is

difficult to understand.

### COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs be permitted to sit this afternoon during general debate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Cali-

fornia?

There was no objection.

### REFUGEE RELIEF ACT OF 1953

(Mr. SISK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, events of the past 10 days and recent revelations of the continued maladministration and bumbling of our immigration laws impel me to speak out on behalf of action by this Congress to cure a situation which is getting worse instead of better and which to me is a clear flouting and disregard of the intent of Congress in the laws governing admission of foreignborn to this country.

The weekly explained summary firing of Edward J. Corsi is symbolic of the confusion existing in the administration of the immigration laws. It also seems apparent that the real reason for the discharge of Mr. Corsi was that he was attempting to do something to cut red tape and carry out the intent of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, which it appears is not in keeping with the views of the administration or some Members of

this Congress.

This is not a partisan matter. It is a conflict between a group in Government which wants to follow a policy of rigid exclusion, building a wall around this country to deny admittance to potential citizens, and what I believe to be the great majority of Americans who favor a policy of admitting qualified foreignborn persons under proper regulation to add fine new blood to our racial stock in the best tradition of our country and to the benefit of America. I believe the arbitrary actions of a little group of exclusionists is wrecking our immigration program and thwarting the will of Congress.

I am not in sympathy with the philosophy of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952. I feel that a great many of the Members who passed it over a Presidential veto must have been aware of its harshness and unreasonable nature, for they later voted to relieve it by admitting 214,000 additional persons under provisions of the refugee relief

measure.

Even the worst law may have redeeming features and the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 has such a feature, for it provided a continuing committee of the House and Senate to be known as the Joint Committee on Immigration and Nationality Policy which was to make a continuous study of this act and its effect on the national security, the economy, and social welfare of the United States.

Now, we might expect that such a committee would be in a position to watch the administration of our immigration laws, make recommendations as need for amendments or revisions appeared and expose administrative procedures which defeat an orderly immigration system, but the fact is that this committee specifically charged with responsibility never has functioned and is not now functioning, though our whole program appears in a mess.

I understand the committee held a meeting in January 1953 and another in January 1954 with no reported results.

It has no staff.

I want to serve notice now that it is my intention to introduce a resolution in this House requesting immediate action by the committee inquiring into the administration of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 and the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, reporting back to the Congress its findings and recommendations for legislation to clear up our im-

migration laws.
It must be as disheartening to other members as it is to me to learn that in the entire year 1954 only 821 persons were admitted to this country under the relief act which was designed to provide a refuge here for 214,000 persons. It must be as disheartening to other Members as it is to me to find that many countries of Europe have mortgaged their quotas for up to 320 years in the future to send a mere trickle of immigrants here. In my office, every day, as in that of other Members, we have cases in which qualified persons who will make fine American citizens, are facing delays estimated at 5, 10, or 15 years into the future before they can join their fami-

I am aware of the fine speeches of the President advocating changes and stating that the law contains injustices and discriminations, but it appears to me that the record of his administration indicates no disposition toward action.

Our entire immigration situation today, the unsurmountable barriers we are erecting, the unmerciful crucifixion of those who disagree with a policy of exclusion, is to me un-American and contrary to all the principles upon which our country has grown to world leadership. It makes mockery of the inscription on the Statue of Liberty and undermines the foundation of our future. This Congress must act to bring us back to the American road.

### CORRECTION OF VOTE

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 34, appearing on page 3372 of the RECORD of Wednesday, March 30, 1955, I am recorded as voting "yea." I voted "nay." I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and Journal be cor-

rected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from

Missouri?

There was no objection.

[Mr. GROSS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

TWO HUNDRED AND TWELFTH AN-NIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF THOMAS JEFFERSON

(Mr. SMITH of Virginia asked and was given permission to address the

House for 1 minute.)

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, today marks the 212th anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson. In honor of this occasion, the superintendent of Monticello, Mr. Curtis Thacker, has sent two gavels which have been made from a copper beech tree which Thomas Jefferson himself planted on the grounds of Monticello at Charlottesville, and which tree was destroyed by a storm in 1953. One of these gavels was used today by the Speaker to open this session of Congress.

You will see in the House Democratic cloakroom a beautiful frame made out of wood from this same tree, which will be used as an information board.

As Thomas Jefferson's home in Monticello is located in the district which I represent in the Congress, I take great pleasure in calling the attention of the House to the anniversary of this great personage's birth.

### SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

Mr. POWELL (at the request of Mr. ALBERT) asked and was given permission to address the House on Wednesday, May 4, for 1 hour, following the legislative program of the day and the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to address the House for 20 minutes on Monday, following the legislative program of the day and the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered.

### CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I make a point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently, a quorum is not present.
Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I

move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered. The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their

[Roll No. 35]

Abbitt Adair Addonizio Allen, Calif. Allen, Ill. Anfuso Ashmore Avery

names:

Barden Barrett Bass, N. H. Baumhart Beamer Becker Belcher

Blatnik Blitch Bolling Bolton, Frances P. Bolton, Oliver P. Bosch

Metcalf Miller, Callf. Miller, N. Y. Mollohan Gathings Bowler Boykin Boyle Gordon Granahan Bray Brooks La. Broyhill Buchanan Grant Morano Morrison Gray Green, Oreg. Green, Pa. Mumma Murray, Tenn. Gregory Gwinn Buckley Budge Nelson Norblad Byrne, Pa. Canfield Halleck O'Brien, Ill. O'Konski Harden Carlyle Carnahan Hardy Hays, Ohio Hayworth Henderson Osmers Passman Carrigg Patman Chase Patterson Perkins Chatham Heselton Chiperfield Hiestand Philbin Christopher Hill Pilcher Polk Powell Hinshaw Chudoff Hoeven Holifield Clark Cooley Rabaut Corbett Cramer Radwan Holt Rains Recce, Tenn. Recd, Ill. Recd, N. Y. Holtzman Cretella Huddleston Crumpacker Davidson Davis, Tenn. Jackson Rees, Kans. Richards Jennings Dawson, Ill. Deane Richlman Riley Dempsey Denton Jonas Rivers Robeson, Va. Jones, Mo. Judd Devereux Diggs Dingell Kean Kearney Rodino Roosevelt Kee Kelley, Pa. Kelly, N. Y. Keogh Dodd Dollinger Scott Sheehan Donohue Short Smith, Wis. Donovan Kilday King, Calif. Klng, Pa. Klein Dorn, N. Y. Sullivan Doyle Thompson, N. J. Durham Tuck Van Zandt Eberharter Laird Lane Ellsworth Wainwright Evins Fallon Lanham Latham Watts Westland Fascell Lesinski Wharton Widnall Lovre Fernandez McCarthy McConnell Fine Fino Williams, N. J. Wilson, Ind. Flood Fogarty McDonough McIntire Withrow Wolcott Frazier Mack. Ill. Fulton Mailliard Zablocki Gamble Mason Matthews Garmatz

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 243 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE AND JUSTICE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIA-TION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1956

Mr. ROONEY, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill (H. R. 5502) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 417), which was read a first and second time, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5502) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate on the bill be limited to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the

gentleman from New York [Mr. Cou-

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I object to the unanimous-consent request.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5502) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. Gross) there were—ayes 94, noes 2.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman withhold the point of order for a moment?

Mr. GROSS. Yes.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, in pursuance of the promise I made to the House, I ask unanimous consent that further consideration of the bill be postponed until tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. GROSS. I withdraw my point of order, Mr. Speaker.

### THE ROLLCALL

(Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Iowa was properly within his rights when he made the point of order that a quorum was not present. That was not included in any promise I made prior to the recess. However, I think in justice to our colleagues who are away I, as majority leader, should make the observation that they knew there were not going to be any rollcall votes until tomorrow, and that the reason they are away is the announcement I had made to that effect, with the statement that they could govern themselves accordingly.

I make this observation in justice to my colleagues who were not here to respond to their names when the roll was called for the purpose of establishing a quorum.

### SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. WICKERSHAM asked and was given permission to address the House for 10 minutes tomorrow, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

### THE LATE THOMAS D. NASH

(Mr. MURRAY of Illinois asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MURRAY of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, it is with sadness that I call to the attention of the House of Representatives and the country, of the passing of Thomas D. Nash, a very close personal friend, an outstanding leader of the Democratic Party, and a revered lawyer and civic leader of the city of Chicago, Ill., who died on Monday, April 11, 1955, after an extended illness.

Thomas D. Nash was born on February 2, 1886, near 41st and Wabash Avenue in Chicago, Ill. He was the son of Michael Nash, an employee of the city of Chicago. He attended parchial schools in Chicago and secured his law education at St. Ignatius College, attending night classes.

Mr. Nash entered public life in 1911 as alderman of the old third ward in the city of Chicago. For 45 years he wielded a tremendous influence in the Democratic Party for the good of his city and country. At the time of his death he was a respected elder statesman of the Democratic Party. He served as treasurer for the county of Cook and also as public administrator of Cook County. He was committeeman of the Democratic Party for the 19th ward for many, many years.

In addition to serving his city and his party, he was a most successful lawyer. He was founder of one of the noted legal firms in the State of Illinois, namely, Nash, Ahern & McNally. Many of the outstanding judges in the city of Chicago obtained their early knowledge of the law as members or associates of his firm.

The passing of Thomas D. Nash leaves a void in the hearts of all who knew him.

I wish to express my deepest sympathy to his widow, Mrs. Loretta Nash, and to their son, Thomas D. Nash, Jr., and to his sisters, Mrs. Anna N. English and Mary A. Nash.

Mrs. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Illinois. I yield to the gentlewoman from Illinois.

Mrs. CHURCH. I take this opportunity to express to the House the regret of this side of the aisle at the passing of Mr. Nash, who had become almost an institution in Illinois politics. I wish to extend to his family the warm sympathy of all who know the great depth of their personal loss, and give our sympathy, also, to the Democratic Party on the loss of their leader.

of their leader.

Mr. MURRAY of Illinois. I thank the gentlewoman. I am certain that his family and all of Mr. Nash's friends appreciate the sentiments expressed by the gentlewoman from Illinois.

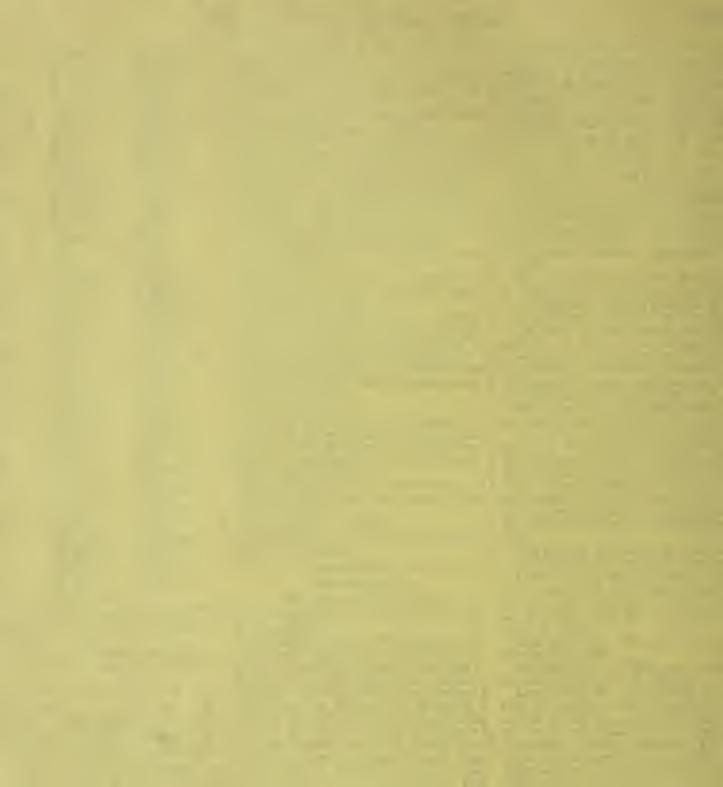
Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Illinois. I yield.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleagues from Illinois in expression of deepest sympathy to the widow, the son and namesake, and the sisters of the Honorable Thomas D. Nash, whose passing from the activities of life on earth has brought grief to all the Members of the Chicago delegation in the Congress.

He was a great American. None in the profession of the law excelled him in the brilliance of his legal mind. His





## Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

### OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE (For Department Staff Only)

Issued April 15, 1955
For actions of April 14, 1955
84th—lst, No. 62

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### SENATE

1. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 4903 (pp. 3735, 3738-49). Sens. Hayden, Russell, Chavez, Ellender, Bridges, Saltonstall, and Young were appointed Senate conferees (p. 3749). Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Kerr to add \$7,000,000 for the school lunch program (pp. 3747-9). Agreed to a committee amendment providing funds for unemployment compensation for Federal employees (p. 3744).

During debate on the bill, Sen. Douglas and Sen. Williams urged more accurate budget estimates in order to reduce the number of supplemental items (pp. 3739-40), Sen. Case (S. Dak.) commended the appropriation of additional funds for forest roads (pp. 3738-9), and Sens. Johnson (Tex.) and Thye commended

the staffs of the Appropriations Committee (pp. 3733-4).

The bill had been reported on April 13 during recess, with amendments

(S. Rept. 138) (p. 3723).

As passed by the Senate, the bill includes the following items for this Department: Emergency outbreaks of animal diseases and pests, \$700,000; control of forest pests, \$2,570,000; and language extending availability of funds for wind erosion control and to repay a temporary allocation of \$5,000,000 from the President's disaster relief fund to reactivate the program.

2. TRADE AGREEMENTS. Both Houses received from the President a message recommending that the U.S. join the Organization for Trade Cooperation (H. Doc. 140); to House Ways and Means Committee and Senate Finance Committee (pp. 3723, 3760-2).

Cuprel 14,\_2\_ 3. MARKETING. Both Houses received from this Department a proposed hill to amend the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 so as to provide a penalty for falsely making, issuing, altering, forging, or counterfeiting any certificate of inspection or grade marking issued by AMS; to Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee and House Agriculture Committee (pp. 3723, 3811). Works Committees.

- 4. ROADS. Both Houses received from the Commerce Department a report on the progress and feasibility of toll roads (pp.3724, 3811)(H. Doc. 139); to Public
- 5. PENALTY MAIL. Received from the Post Office Department a proposed bill to amend the Penalty Mail Act; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 3724).
- 6. VIRGIN ISLANDS. Received from the Assistant Comptroller General an audit report on the Virgin Islams Corporation (p. 3723).
- 7. LIBRARIES; ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS; WHEAT; TRANSPORTATION. Received petitions, etc., favoring additional rural library facilities, additional acreage allotments, removal of the Canadian embargo on Selkirk wheat, and elimination of the bulk commodity exemption regarding inland water carriers (pp. 3724-7).
- 8. RECLAMATION. S. 500, to authorize the Colorado River storage project, was made the unfinished business (p. 3755).
- 9: ADJOURNED until Mon., Apr. 18 (p. 3756).

10. STATE, JUSTICE, JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. Passed without amendments this bill, H. R. 5502 (pp. 3762-3807). Rejected a series of amendments, offered by Rep. Gross, to delete all furds for the National Commission on Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation and the entertainment funds of the Foreign Service; and to reduce building funds of the State Department and U. S. contributions to the United Nations and specialized agencies (pp. 3784-7). Rejected an amerdment offered by Rep. Zablocki to increase by  $\$6\frac{1}{2}$ million the funds provided for international education exchange activities of the State Department (pp. 3797-3801).

Several Members discussed the pros and cons of the technical assistance program and Rep. Dixon stated "those in charge of the affairs in Iran have testified to me that one of our agricultural agents in the field of Iran is greater protection to all liberty-loving countries than a battleship in the

harbor" (pp. 3767-80).

- 11. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. The Poage subcommittee ordered reported to the full Agriculture Committee H. R. 4376, amending sec. 3 of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, so as to repeal the State allotment formula (pp. D291-2).
- 12. PATENTS. Subcommittee ordered reported to the Judiciary Committee, without recormendation, H. R. 2128, to authorize the extension of patents covering inventions whose practice was prevented or curtailed during certain emergency periods by service of the patent owner in the Armed Forces or by production controls (p. D293).
- 13. PERSONNEL. Received from the Presidential Adviser on Personnel Management a proposed bill to provide leave of absence for officers and employees stationed outside the U. S. for use in the U. S., its Territories or possessions; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 3811).

Ways and Means and ordered to be ments. They provide, for example, that printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

The United States continuously seeks to strengthen the spiritual, political, military, and economic bonds of the free nations. By cementing these ties, we help preserve our way of life, improve the living standards of free peoples, and make possible the higher levels of production required for the security of the free world. With this objective in view, I recommended to the Congress in my message of January 10, 1955, the enactment of legislation designed to promote a healthy trade expansion and an increased flow of private capital for economic development abroad.

Consistent with that broad purpose, the United States over the past 7 years has participated in the multilateral trade agreement known as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. This key element in the Nation's foreign economic policy has been carried on under the authority vested in the President by the Congress in the trade agreements legislation. After several months of intensive review of the trade rules in the general agreement, the United States and 33 other participating countries last month agreed upon certain revisions of those rules. A new instrument was also drafted which would set up a simple international organization, to be known as the Organization for Trade Cooperation, whose purpose is the administration of the general agreement.

I should like to recall the circumstances that gave rise to the general agreement and this country's participation in it. I should also like to stress some of its benefits to us which justify the continued existence of the general agreement and United States membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation.

The economic and political dislocations produced by World War II jeopardized, in the postwar years, the reestablishment of healthy, expanding international trade. Many countries had little to export and lacked the means to buy the products of other countries. Widespread resort to restrictions on imports and to discriminatory bilateral trade arrangements threatened a return to economic isolationism and narrow channels of Government-directed trade. There was a great need for cooperative efforts to reduce unjustifiable trade restrictions and to establish a set of principles, mutually beneficial to the free nations of the world, for the reconstruction of world trade.

In this state of world affairs, the United States and a group of friendly nations negotiated a series of tariff agreements among themselves. They also negotiated a set of trade principles or rules to protect the tariff concessions. These tariff agreements and trade rules were incorporated in a multilateral trade agreement, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The trade rules consist basically of provisions which this Nation, since 1934, has incorporated in bilateral trade agreements to protect our interest in the tariff concessions granted to us in such agree-

ments. They provide, for example, that tariff concessions should not be nullified by the imposition of other restrictions; that quantitative restrictions should not be imposed on imports; that trade restrictions, when used, should be nondiscriminatory as between countries; and that concessions granted to one country should be extended to like products of other countries in accordance with the unconditional most-favored-nation principle.

To provide the degree of flexibility required to meet the varying needs of participating countries, the General Agreement provides for specific exceptions to the basic rules. Under certain circumstances waivers may be granted to countries to depart from these basic rules. The United States has obtained such a waiver to restrict imports of agricultural products on which we have Government programs.

The General Agreement through the trade rules and the tariff negotiations sponsored under it has served well the purpose for which it was designed: the orderly expansion of international trade. Thirty-four countries, whose trade accounts for nearly four-fifths of the world's total trade, are now participating in this cooperative effort. World trade has expanded at a rapid rate, and for many countries foreign trade now represents a higher ratio to total output of goods than in the prewar years.

An important benefit to this country results from participation in multi-lateral trade negotiations under the General Agreement. Doing so makes it possible for us to obtain more tariff concessions on our exports than would be forthcoming from bilateral negotiation. This country, as a party to the multi-lateral agreement, obtains benefits from concessions which other countries would be unwilling to negotiate except in a multilateral undertaking.

Some measure of the value of these multilateral trade agreement negotiations to the United States is indicated by the fact that we have been able to obtain concessions covering about 50 percent in value of our exports.

Another advantage to this country through our participation in the General Agreement has been manifest during the past 2 years. Restrictions on the part of other countries against dollar imports are permitted under the trade rules for genuine balance of payments reasons, and as the balance of payments position of other countries has improved we have been able to persuade them to relax such restrictions. Between 1953 and the beginning of 1955, 10 Western European countries had removed quantitative restructions on dollar imports amounting to about 60 percent of such imports. Since the beginning of this year additional restrictions have been removed. In the absence of the General Agreement it would be more difficult to persuade these countries to relax such controls. We are thus moving toward full realization of the tariff concessions that have been granted our exports since 1948. It is the policy of this Government to utilize the consultative procedures of the General Agreement to press for the discharge of these commitments for the benefit of our foreign trade.

In addition to the general relaxation of restrictions on dollar imports that has been accomplished, we have been successful in persuading other countries to remove discriminatory restrictions against imports of particular dollar goods. This Government has protested the inconsistency between the discriminatory action in those cases and the principles of the General Agreement. Certain discriminatory restrictions have thus been removed on imports from this country of such items as coal, apples, cigarettes, lumber, potatoes, textiles, automobiles, tobacco, petroleum, wool, and motion pictures.

A further important contribution of the general agreement to the extension of trade is the assurance against wholesale increases in tariff rates in export markets. Our exporters, therefore, can proceed with their plans for sales in markets abroad with a greater degree of certainty as to tariff rates. Participating countries may, of course, consistently with the trade rules, raise tariff rates in individual cases where serious injury to domestic industry is threatened.

The revised general agreement has been thoroughly reviewed within the executive branch of the Government. I believe it has been improved and strengthened. It protects the legitimate interests of this country and provides a firm basis for orderly trade expansion among the free nations of the world. The necessity for the United States to restrict imports of agricultural products with regard to which we have government programs is fully recognized. The right of this country to protect the legitimate inteersts of its industries and labor is clearly provided for. The rules of trade regarding the imposition of discriminatory import controls have been tightened and should assist in the efforts to remove and to prevent discriminatory restrictions against United States exports. The spirit with which the participating countries cooperated in the task of review and revision of the General Agreement was heartening and augurs well for its future vitality.

The United States and the other participating countries concluded on the basis of seven years' experience that the organizational provisions of the General Agreement should be changed to provide a continuous mechanism for the administration of the trade rules and the discussion of mutual trade problems. Under present arrangements these activities are confined largely to the annual sessions of the parties to the agreement. The participating countries therefore have proposed to set up an Organization for Trade Cooperation for more effective administration of the trade rules and related activities.

The Organization for Trade Cooperation would be established by a separate agreement among the participating countries. In addition to administering the general agreement, it would provide a mechanism through which arrangements for trade negotiations could be facilitated. It would also serve as a forum for the discussion of trade matters

and for the amicable adjustment of problems involving the trade rules. The organization would have no supranational powers. It would conduct no trade negotiations; this would be done by the countries who choose to participate in the negotiations and to whatever extent

they choose.

The United States delegation which took part in the revision of the general agreement was specifically instructed to reject all efforts to expand the functions of the new organization into fields other than trade. One measure of the success of the negotiations from the standpoint of the United States is the fact that the proposed Organization for Trade Cooperation is thus limited in its functions. Its effectiveness, in my judgment, will be enhanced by the fact that it has such specific and limited responsibilities.

I believe the reasons for United States membership in the proposed organization are overwhelming. We would thus demonstrate to the free world our active interest in the promotion of trade among the free nations. We would demonstrate our desire to deal with matters of trade in the same cooperative way we do with military matters in such regional pacts as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and with financial matters in the International Monetary Fund and in the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. We would thus cooperate further with the free world, in the struggle against Communist domination, to the greater security and the greater prosperity of all.

Such action would serve the enlightened self-interest of the United States. As a member of this Organization we could work more effectively for the removal of discriminatory restrictions against our exports. We could help establish conditions favorable to convertibility of currencies. We could further the expansion of markets abroad for the products of our mines, our farms, and our factories. We could assist in the development of conditions conducive to the international flow of investment capital so urgently needed to expand production throughout the free world, especially in its underdeveloped areas.

Failure to assume membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation would be interpreted throughout the free world as a lack of genuine interest on the part of this country in the efforts to expand trade. It would constitute a serious setback to the momentum which has been generated toward that objective. It would strike a severe blow at the development of cooperative arrangements in defense of the free world. It could lead to the imposition of new trade restrictions on the part of other countries, which would result in a contraction of world trade and constitute a sharp setback to United States exports. It could result in regional realinements of nations. Such developments, needless to say, would play directly into the hands of the Communists.

I believe the national interest requires that we join with other countries of the free world in dealing with our trade problems on a cooperative basis. I herewith transmit copies of the agreement providing for an Organization for Trade Cooperation, and I recommend that the Congress enact legislation authorizing United States membership in that Organizaion.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER. THE WHITE HOUSE, April 14, 1955.

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE AND JUSTICE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1956

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5502) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the judiciary, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate on the bill be limited to 2 hours, the time to be equally divided between the gentleman from New York [Mr. Coudert] and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 5502, with Mr. COOPER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the unanimous-consent agreement entered into, the gentleman from New York [Mr. Rooney] is entitled to recognition for 1 hour, and the gentleman from New York [Mr. Coudert] is entitled to recognition for 1 hour.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman

from New York [Mr. ROONEY].
Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield
1 minute to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Martin].

Mr. MARTIN. I would like at this time to ascertain the program for next week, if the gentleman from Massachusetts can tell us.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I am not prepared to state the program for next week at this time. I have it quite generally made up, but there are one or two matters that I wanted to look into further. I am sure the gentleman wants me to state the agreement we have with reference to today.

If at the conclusion of the bill there are any rollcalls, the rollcalls will go over until tomorrow.

Mr. MARTIN. That is the agreement, as I understand it.

Mr. McCORMACK. Of course, if the bill is passed without any rollcalls, that is entirely different. If it is passed, then I shall ask unanimous consent to adjourn over until Monday.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Chairman, the Committee on Appropriations brings you for your consideration today after having held hearings in regard thereto since the second of February, the bill H. R. 5502, making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

At the outset I should like to extend my sincere thanks and appreciation to all the members of the subcommittee. They labored long hours to bring forth this bill which is before the House today. I know of no finer group that could be assembled to handle this vitally important bill. They are all men of experience in this House. I refer to the distinguished gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Preston, the distinguished gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES], the distinguished gentleman from Washington [Mr. Magnuson], the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT], the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow], and the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CLEVENGER]. I should also like to extend my sincere thanks and appreciation for his fine work, his capable and honest diligence, to the executive secretary of this subcommittee, Mr. Jay B. Howe. Without his help we might not have produced such a good bill as we have here today.

I also want it understood at this time that this bill represents the thinking of every member of this subcommittee, from both sides of the aisle. Some of us on the subcommittee with regard to some of the items, thought they should have been higher; some of us thought they should be lower, but this bill represents an agreement patiently arrived at between all members of the subcommittee with regard to every item contained therein.

With regard to the Department of State there was requested the amount of \$147,267,197, which would represent a substantial increase over the amount of the current year's appropriation, to wit: \$129,585,000. In its judgment the committee cut the President's budget estimate to the extent of \$20,497,220, allowing the amount contained in the bill, to wit: \$126,769,977.

With regard to the Department of Justice the committee was requested to appropriate the sum of \$201,485,000. The committee allowed \$197,525,000. It should be remembered that included in this item for the Department of Justice are the appropriations for the coming fiscal year not only for the maintenance of the law office of the Government, the Office of the Attorney General, and the district attorneys throughout the country, but also the appropriations for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Federal prison system, and the Office of Alien Property.

In connection with the \$30,279,715 request of the judicial branch of the Government, there was allowed the amount of \$29,603,250, a cut merely to the extent of \$676,465.

The next item is that for the United States Information Agency, which includes the Voice of America, wherein there was requested the amount of \$88,-500,000. As the result of the understanding arrived at among all the members of the subcommittee this item was agreed upon in the amount of \$80,500,000, a cut of \$8 million in the amount of the Bureau of the Budget's request.

With regard to the request for funds appropriated to the President for the Refugee Relief item in the bill wherein the amount of \$16 million was requested. although the committee felt that the results of this program have been practically negligible and very disappointing, they also felt that to deny this money at this time might place the Congress in the position of being subsequently held responsible in the event of the failure of the administration of this program to carry it out as was originally planned by the Congress of the United States.

We have read in this morning's newspapers about suggested investigations to be made by the Congress with regard to this particular refugee relief bungling.

If you will take the time to read the printed transcript of the hearings had before this subcommittee, some very amazing things will be found in reference to the inept administration of this program. You will find at page 529 that as of last January 14 only 500 refugees had been brought to the United States.

As to the item, "Salaries and expenses, Department of State," I should point out that we have allowed \$1,860,000 over the comparable appropriation for the current fiscal year; but that the item for salaries and expenses of the Department of State is \$5,790,000 below the amount of the budget estimate. Of the new money allowed, \$1,500,000 is for the personnel improvement program set up following the Wriston report; \$100,000 is staff strengthening, and \$260,000 for new foreign posts which are required to be

The committee has denied the amount \$1,600,000 requested for additional economic reporting and trade commissioners. The Department asked for \$1 million for 159 new employees in connection with expanded economic reporting and \$600,000 for 63 additional employees in connection with the trade commissioner program. As pointed out in the report, we already have in the budget for the State Department \$6 million for reporting, of which \$2,200,000 is now being used for personal services of commercial attachés.

With regard to the request of the Department of State for a 47-percent increase in the next item which we shall continue to insist be labeled representation allowances rather than operations allowances, the committee has decided to maintain this appropriation at the current level, to wit, \$475,000. We have denied the additional \$225,000 requested, and I am sure this will satisfy some gentlemen at one of whom I now look.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Does not the gentleman think the \$475,000, nearly a half million dollars, is a lot of money for the purpose for which it is being used?

Mr. ROONEY. I think that these allowances might be termed necessary evils. I have never had the great privilege of sitting down with the gentleman from Iowa in this regard, but may I say that some business can be successfully transacted only under certain circumstances. I am sure the gentleman would not want our lower paid capable career employees in the Foreign Service to have to take their counterparts in the country at which they are stationed to dinner or lunch and then have to pay the bills out of their own pockets on the meager salaries they get.

Mr. GROSS. Throughout this bill there is provision made that counterpart funds or credits owed to or by the United States be used, is that correct?

Mr. ROONEY. Yes, that is true. The credits the gentleman has mentioned have been attained as the result of the disposition of surplus property overseas and lend-lease transactions.

Mr. GROSS. May I ask this further question?

Mr. ROONEY. I am waiting for the first question. I am trying to ascertain what the gentleman is getting at.

Mr. GROSS. As far as foreign liquor is concerned, why not buy it out of these counterpart funds?

Mr. ROONEY. A great deal of the whole amount is purchased as the result of the use of foreign currencies or credits.

Now, I want the distinguished gentleman to understand that in order to use these credits on currencies which are in the Treasury of the United States, we must appropriate dollars, and that is the reason this is a dollar appropriation item, in order to get the credits and currencies out of the Treasury.

Mr. GROSS. Is the gentleman saying that we have to buy our own money back again?

Mr. ROONEY. Well, the gentleman has been here a number of years now, and while I address these remarks to him directly, they are principally for the information of those who have not been here so long so that they may understand what happens in regard to these funds, currencies, and credits. It is all a bookkeeping transaction. The Congress must appropriate the money by way of this appropriation bill in order to get these credits or currencies out of the Treasury for use by the State Department. Does that satisfy the gentleman?

Mr. GROSS. No. I am not satisfied that we should appropriate 475,000 American dollars for entertainment purposes. I am not satisfied with that at all and will offer an amendment at the proper place to strike it out. I think it is a waste of the taxpayers' money and we ought to get rid of it.

Mr. ROONEY. Well, that may very well happen, but I feel that the committee, in unanimous agreement, did quite well when we continued this appropriation at the current level, and this is at a low level as compared with some previous years.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield. Mr. GROSS. Why do you increase the appropriation for the construction of buildings abroad?

Mr. ROONEY. Well, that is the next item. We did not increase that appropriation dollarwise. I think the gentleman understands from reading these hearings that we have in their bill appropriated cash moneys only to the extent of \$750,000, and that \$6,250,000 is for use by way of those foreign currencies or credits which the gentleman referred to awhile ago.

Mr. GROSS. I think we can very well use some of this seven-hundred-oddmillion dollars in currencies owned and owed to the United States to buy farm surpluses and things of that kind. When you enlarge the building program overseas, you are going to have to send people over there to live in the buildings. and we are going to maintain this veritable army of people that we have in foreign countries.

Mr. ROONEY. Is the gentleman maintaining that the Eisenhower administration is reckless in its spending? Does he think it has gone haywire in regard to every financial policy and requested appropriation?

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman maintains that it has gone on for a long time and is not being stopped fast enough.

Mr. ROONEY. I shall point out later on that there are many, many items contained in this bill which are higher today than they were in George Washington's time.

Mr. GROSS. I am not surprised at that, and the gentleman should not be surprised.

Mr. ROONEY. I will give the gentleman an example, to get on his side of the case for the moment. There has already been spent in connection with this refugee relief program of President Eisenhower's the sum of \$5,849,330 to bring 500 refugees and about 13,500 relatives of citizens and legally admitted residents into the United States. That appears at page 529 of the testimony. I think this is the worst administrative outfit ever created in Government. There is no question about that. And that is the reason we today have the controversy which someone has told me about in regard to a couple of gentlemen, both of whom come from New York.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further, I have read the gentleman's questioning of certain witnesses before the committee, and I think he did a very good job.

Mr. ROONEY. I thank the gentleman. Under the circum-Mr. GROSS. stances, I cannot understand why you provide in this bill an appropriation of \$80.5 million for the Information Service, when you disclosed in your hearings that there was rank duplication of all kinds in foreign countries; for instance, 87 American employees in Spain or employees paid by the Government in Spain.

Mr. ROONEY. I am not yielding here for a speech, I must say to the gentleman from Iowa, but I think we have

adequately taken care of all these things. We went into the contents of a certain book which has been written within the past few months and which has been highly advertised and, as I understand, is a best seller today. We went through that book with its author, paragraph by paragraph, and found therein a great many misstatements. When one considers these things, one has to be fair, particularly if the writer of that book attacks everything meat ax fashion and makes untrue statements. For instance, he described a broadcast which he listened to on the liner Queen Elizabeth at sea on the 2d of April 1954, and he tore it apart. Among other things, he said that the principal news item carried on the BBC broadcast 15 minutes before the VOA broadcast was the battle raging at Dien Bien Phu in Indochina. He said that the Voice of America broadcast immediately following omitted all mention of that battle in its news program. He said that the diction of the announcer was poor, flat, and harsh; that he was like a verbose young fellow palming off his first essay before a public-speaking class at school. The committee had them produce the tape recording of that broadcast of April 2 and listened to the content and the diction of the announcers. The committee found that the first and important news of the day's broadcast by the Voice of America was that battle in Indochina. Now, when one finds a situation like this, one goes a little further. We wondered, since the gentleman had for 25 or more years been a considerable figure in the motion picture business and should have been an expert, whether or not he was qualified to attack the motion-picture program.

In his book he mentioned certain motion pictures by name. The committee looked at some 13 or 14 motion pictures, short and long, some of them of 2 hours' or more duration. The committee also looked at a long or feature-length Soviet propaganda film, The Doomed Village, and decided to question this author. The committee found that of the 13 or 14 motion pictures which were exhibited—we spent a day and a half doing that—he had seen only one short two-reeler. And I have a doubt as to whether or not he saw that two-reel picture because, when he was asked to point out what were the wrong slants in it, he seemed utterly unfamiliar with it.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. ROONEY. I think I shall have to proceed, I regret to say to the distinguished gentleman from Iowa. I know how interested the gentleman is in the Department of State and in such international organizations as UNESCO, but the gentleman will have his opportunity to speak later on.

I should like, before we use up all our time, to refer to the international educational exchange program. Is it conceivable that anyone in this House would stand for allowing \$4,110,000 to administer a \$22-million program of this kind?

Is it conceivable that anyone here would stand for this program getting off into an area where, instead of bringing foreign students to the United States, we take them from one country in Europe and send them to another country, to go to school? That was proposed in this budget submitted by the Department of State. They requested funds to send over 1,300 students from one part of Europe to another part of Europe to go to school. I do not think anyone here is going to stand for such. Furthermore, about 35,000 foreign students come to the United States every year. About 93 percent of them are brought under auspices other than the Department of State.

If the private institutions and private foundations are doing so well in bringing the bulk of these students here I think we may very well leave some of this program in a static condition appropriationwise.

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. I wanted to ask the distinguished chairman whether we are leaving it static. We are appropriating less money under this item for this year than for last year as I see the figures in the report.

Mr. ROONEY. I am sure the distinguished gentleman has read the testimony and found what was the situation with regard to the failure of so many aspects of this program. For instance, they have no way of knowing, after having brought these people to this country over the years, not only as students but as leaders, as professors, what they did after they went back to their native countries. They cannot tell you whether they are on our side or on the Communist side. With reference to the Parliament in Germany, we found that we taxpayers have brought 25 percent, or 1 out of every 4 members of the lower house and 17 percent of the members of the upper house here to the United States. And when the chips were down and there arose in the German Parliament the issue whether or not they were going to stand by the United States or going to sit down with Soviet Russia, every member of the Social-Democrat Party who had been brought here, voted against us.

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. May I suggest to the gentleman he has criticized the size of the appropriation used for administrative expenses. To follow these people and to see what they do with that education when they get back to their own countries would take administrative funds, would it not?

Mr. ROONEY. I think that under the terms of the pending bill they are pretty well taken care of with regard to administrative funds. I might also point out in passing that a similar situation prevails with regard to the parliament in Paris, that we have brought to the country certain members, at the taxpayers' expense, whom we cannot depend upon when the chips are down.

Another point I must make is with regard to the fact that they bring here under this program people who have already been in the United States once, twice or three times. That never was my understanding of this program at its inception. I was here when it was conceived by an able and distinguished Member of the other body, who was at one time a Member of this House from

the State of Arkansas. The legislation was passed on the theory that we had all these surplus property credits in connection with the property we were leaving all over the world after the war, and we were going to use those credits for this program, so that it was going to cost the taxpayers hardly a nickel. Well, we have certainly gone plenty far afield from that, and the hearings with regard to this program will show that.

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. Does the fact that the committee has reduced the appropriation under last year's amount reflect thinking on the part of the committee that this program is less important this year than it was last

year?

Mr. ROONEY. No, I think the action of the committee would reflect the fact that we are highly critical of the administration of this program. We do not think they should get into this business of taking foreign students from one country in Europe and sending them at our expense to another country. We think they should not bring people to this country who have previously been here. These reactions are reflected in these figures, may I say to my distinguished friend from New Jersey.

As to the Department of Justice, as a former prosecutor I was amazed to find in connection with the case of a man named Val Lorwin that there was an assistant attorney general who had been down in the Department for a number of years, who was held over by Mr. Brownell for about 16 months, who about a year after he was with Mr. Brownell went before a grand jury here in the District of Columbia without Mr. Brownell's knowledge, without the knowledge of the head of the Criminal Division, without the knowledge of the assistant heads of the Criminal Division, in other words, without anyone's knowledge, and caused the indictment of this man Lorwin, after having told the grand jury two falsehoods, one that he had two FBI informants as additional witnesses who would be ready to testify on the trial.

There was only one Government witness before that grand jury; and this prosecutor said, "We have two others whom we will produce on the trial who will back up the facts as given by this one witness." Then when the grand jury said, "We would like to hear the defendant, we would like to hear what he has to say about this," this assistant attorney general of Mr. Brownell said, "There is no sense in my subpenaing the defendant before you because he will only raise the fifth amendment as all the Communists do." And this without any notice to the defendant.

The underlying fact in the case was that there never was a case against the defendant, and the Attorney General later had to go into the District court and dismiss the indictment.

I might also say, while I am talking about the Department of Justice, that they do not like competitive civil service. If you will refer to page 14 of the hearings on the Department of Justice you will find this colloquy. I was addressing Mr. Brownell.

Mr. ROONEY. Here is something I would like to bring to your attention. I ran across

a "good government" letter put out by the National Civil Service League: "More patronage plums. The jobs-for-marshals drive has created a strong at-mosphere of patronage in Washington. It is not surprising that the recent removal of 900 deputy United States marshal jobs from competitive civil service is viewed with wide suspicion. Deputy marshals have been under civil service since 1940. Proposals to place them in a noncompetitive classification have been opposed in the past by the league, the Hoover Commission, and the Civil Service Commission itself. The Commission attempted to explain its change of attitude in a 4-page press release stating that placing them under schedule B would be the cheaper and more practical way to fill the jobs." What about that?

Mr. Brownell. I think it would be more practical and cheaper, but I think the important thing to note there is the qualifications for deputy marshals have been raised so that we expect to get a better grade of applicants.

Mr. ROONEY. But you will take them out of

civil service?

Mr. Brownell. Out of competitive civil

Now, as to some of the well-known cases in the Department of Justice. After this administration took over and after they had told the American public the Government was infested with Communists, what have they done with Judy Coplon? What have they done with Mr. Foster, the kingpin of the Communists in America? He has not been tried yet. They came before the committee and pointed out that there have been 82 successful prosecutions under the Smith Act, and it turns out that 72 of those cases were investigated and the defendants were indicted before the new administration came into office.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I am glad to yield to

my colleague from Kentucky.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. About a year ago there was a bill before the House which would have created a situation with respect to wiretapping which would have permitted the conviction of Judy Coplon. How did the gentleman from New York vote on that bill?

Mr. ROONEY. May I say this to the gentleman from Kentucky: when the day comes that the Congress has to legislate ex post facto with regard to a particular defendant, and when the Department of Justice with its FBI cannot get enough evidence properly and legally, after this lady had been caught turning over secret documents to an acknowledged Russian spy, then we are in a sad day.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Then it is your understanding that at the present time she can be successfully prosecuted under existing law and you do not need that wiretapping law which we tried to

pass here last year?
Mr. ROONEY. I see no reason to think otherwise. I think all the facts should be brought out on the table with regard to Judy Coplon. They have never been brought out as yet. We never hear the subject brought up by Mr. Brownell. Mr. SMITH of Mississippi. Mr. Chair-

man, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield.

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi. Does the gentleman from Kentucky mean that Congress is asked to pass an ex post facto law for the specific purpose of dealing with this individual?

Mr. ROONEY. That was a bill which would have provided that many years after something happened, it would have made something admissible in evidence which was not admissible in evidence at the time of the happening.

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi. Was that the sole purpose of bringing that bill

before the Congress?

Mr. ROONEY. Well, I think the gentleman from Mississippi should ask that question of the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. Chairman, so that other Members will have some time on our side. I am going to conclude after only briefly referring to the appropriation request with regard to the judiciary. Included, therein, is the money for the referees in bankruptcy and their expenses. It appears it is expertly prognosticated that in the coming fiscal year 1956 there will be as many as 75,000 bankruptcies, the highest number in the history of the United States of America. Someone might say, "Well that only applies to 10,000 or 20,000 business concerns because included therein are the farmers and the employees and professional people." But the fact remains that a highly capable career man has prognosticated that these bankruptcies will reach the highest point in the history of the United States.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the distinguished gentleman.

Mr. MARTIN. It is also true that the income of the American people is the highest that it has ever been, and there is more prosperity in the United States than ever before.

Mr. ROONEY. Yes; with regard to the first part. But that all happened during a period of time which the gentleman will not admit, began after a thing called the Hoover depression, when we had Hoover cities and tents and people standing on breadlines.

Mr. MARTIN. Let us forget the past and get back to date. The gentleman was saying a short time ago that we were going to have a depression, and now he admits that the income of the American people is the highest it has ever been, and our prosperity is greater than ever before.

Mr. ROONEY. I did not say we were going to have a depression.

Mr. MARTIN. Your party leaders did. Mr. ROONEY. I said we were going to have 75,000 bankruptcies in 1956 according to this testimony, the highest in the history of the country. That is what I said.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from New York.

Mr. COUDERT. I would like to ask a question and not make a statement.

Mr. ROONEY. I am sure it will be a good question.

Mr. COUDERT. I seem to recall a headline or a head note in the Times this morning indicating that the testimony to which the gentleman is now

referring with respect to the number of bankruptcies is misleading and incorrect. I am not criticizing the gentleman. but the witness himself apparently stated it in such a way as to be misleading.

Mr. ROONEY. If I understand correctly, the press consulted the firm of Dun & Bradstreet. Dun & Bradstreet came along and said, "Oh, no, there will be only ten or twenty thousand bankruptcies of commercial firms." You see they do not engage in getting statistics with regard to farmers and the employed. Incidentally, right in these hearings you will find the number of bankruptcies beginning in 1900—55 years

WILSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentle-

Mr. WILSON of California. Do I take it that this is a new line for the prophets of gloom; they have given up the idea of a recession and a depression and now it is bankruptcies?

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman can take my remarks whichever way he cares to. We deal in facts. We do not make speeches in our hearings. We elicit answers by questions, and when we get the answers they stand in the RECORD.

Mr. WILSON of California. But you say there are anticipated so many thousand bankruptcies. That is not a fact; that is conjecture.

Mr. ROONEY. Your colleagues on your side from the appropriations committee would take with some reliance the predictions of the gentleman who made these predictions. He is the Chief of the Bankruptcy Division. He is not someone like you and I who do not know much about bankruptcies.

In conclusion may I again say that I am grateful to all the members of the subcommittee for their hard work and their splendid efforts in bringing out this important bill. I trust it is acceptable to the House and will not be amended.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the remainder of my time.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY], chairman of the subcommittee, has reviewed in a general way the results of the deliberations of this committee, which constitute the substance of this

I do not intend at this time to go over the ground that he has covered. All of the material is summarized in the report, and the record of several hundred pages of testimony is printed and available to Members of the House.

I do want to say, however, that I appreciate my colleague's kind words about his colleagues. For my part, I am sure the members of the minority reciprocate. I have the greatest admiration and respect for the hard-working and sometimes hard-hitting gentleman from New York [Mr. Rooney], our chairman and the other members of this subcommittee. I simply cannot let the occasion pass without expressing my very warm regard and respect for that other able gentleman, without whom we could scarcely

function, the very able and hard-working executive secretary, Mr. Jay B. Howe.

The gentleman from New York took occasion to refer to a couple of cases handled by the Department of Justice. He took occasion to suggest some criticism at the Attorney General's Office under its present administration.

With respect to those two matters let me say to Members that if they want the full story, if they are sufficiently interested in the case of Miss Judy Coplon and Mr. Val R. Lorwin they should examine the printed record of testimony where the whole story is to be found and from which they can draw their own conclusions. For my part I have the highest respect and regard for the Attorney General. He is a first-class lawyer and able citizen. I was much impressed with the ability and knowledge of the other witnesses from the Department of Justice who appeared before this committee.

Mr. WILSON of California. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. WILSON of California. I have a question relative to the United States Information Agency as it affects the report of the committee. As printed I notice there are several limitations written into the report. For instance, not to exceed \$300,000 is provided for the "presentation" program; not to exceed \$200,000 is provided for exhibits for which \$334,000 was requested, and other limitations of that type.

I am wondering if the fact that these limitations appear in the report make them actual limitations in law. I notice they are not mentioned in the bill itself, and I wonder if the committee regards them as binding on the agency, because there are many serious limitations, particularly in regard to exhibits. for example. I would just like to hear the opinion of the chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. I may say to the gentleman from California that it is expected that they will be the law; and that they are binding. The fact that they have not been inserted in the bill is not important. They represent the considered judgment of the committee and we expect the language of the report to be followed.

Mr. WILSON of California. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. WILSON of California. Are limitations written in a committee report such as this, but not written into the wording of the legislation, binding?

The CHAIRMAN. That is not a parliamentary inquiry. That is a matter to be settled by the members of the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. WILSON of California. I merely wanted it for my own understanding and information, for I am fairly new here. It seems to me rather unusual to consider matter written into a report of the same binding effect on an administrator as though written into the law itself.

The CHAIRMAN. It is not the prerogative of the Chair to pass upon the sufficiency or insufficiency of a committee report.

Mr. WILSON of California. I am not really asking whether the report itself is sufficient or insufficient; I am asking whether the legislation we are voting on here is sufficient or insufficient.

The committee report on the appropriation bill now before the House includes recommendations on maximum amounts to be available to the USIA for certain specified functions. The recommendations appear to be intended as limitations. No comparable limitations are contained in the bill appropriating funds to USIA.

I should like to point out that recommendations contained in a report of a committee of the House can have no legal force. Such recommendations do not reflect the will of the House. The members of the House do not have an opportunity to accept or reject the limitations, or to otherwise amend them since there is no established procedure for the House to amend committee reports.

Legislation can be enacted only by the joint action of the House and Senate and the President. Legislation cannot be unilaterally enacted by a committee of the Congress. Naturally the committee recommendations are to be given due weight by the executive agencies in the administration of the programs concerned. These recommendations are the result of the arduous labors of conscientious legislators. They are not to be lightly ignored or disregarded by the executive arm of the Government. They are not, however, legislative mandates having the force of law.

I am firmly of the above view and understand that my view is shared by the General Counsel of the General Accounting Office.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman might address that inquiry to the chairman of the subcommittee.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. Let me say once again that the language in the report with regard to these limitations is a matter of custom which has been followed over many years, and it is expected that the USIA and the departments involved in this bill will strictly follow the language of the report unless the will of the House demonstrates otherwise by adopting amendments to the bill.

I cannot make it more clear.

Mr. COUDERT. I have now before me the column from the New York Times of this morning, April 14, with respect to the subject of the 75,000 bankruptcies referred to by the chairman of this subcommittee a few moments ago. The headline is "Failure Figures Just Fail To Jibe-Alarming Forecast in House Report Traced to Error in Comparing Data—No Rise in Bankruptcies—Furore Finally Liquidated-Misleading Estimate Aided Court Budget, Anyhow."

That is the headline and the subcaption. Then as you go down the column-there is an entire column of ityou read this:

The Dun & Bradstreet's spokesman termed the 75,000 figure fantastic, saying that the witness could not possibly have been talking about business failures which totaled 11,000 last year and are expected to run about the

same total this year. Dun & Bradstreet list among bankruptcies any enterprises that go out of business on account of lack of money.

The spokesman compared the 1954 total of 11.086 failures with a total of 117,164 new enterprises that started up during the same

I read that into the RECORD, Mr. Chairman, merely to clarify the situation so that there will not be any misunderstanding. I think my friend from New York did make that clear generally at the conclusion of his remarks.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. In order to further clarify the situation I would appreciate it if the gentleman would permit me to read into the Record the following brief paragraph from the testimony, appearing at page 115 of the committee hearings with regard to the Judiciary:

The upward trend began in 1953 when 40,087 cases were filed, and it has continued through the fiscal year 1954 when new filings totaled 53,136. This represents a numerical increase of 13,049 over 1953, which is by far the largest numerical increase in any year since the salary system began. The per-centage increase was 32.55 percent. There are strong indications that the upward trend will continue and that approximately 65,000 cases will be filed in 1955, and that the total increase to 75,000 in 1956 can be expected.

I may say that the salary system began in 1946 or thereabouts.

Mr. Covey has been the head of the bankruptcy division and connected with the administration of referees in bankruptcies since 1942. If he were not such a capable gentleman I do not suppose he would be there now. So I am willing to take the figures of this capable gentleman who testified before the committee rather than this story of Dun & Bradstreet's.

Mr. COUDERT. All I had in mind was to make sure there is no misunderstanding. I do not question the figures presented, they may be right, they may be wrong, and by referring to Dun & Bradstreet it merely puts the whole situation in proper perspective.

Mr. ROONEY. I think the gentleman will recall that the figures of Mr. Covey with regard to predicting the number of bankruptcies over the years has been uncanny, uncanny in the fact they have been accurate.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I vield to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Does not the gentleman feel that Mr. Hoover, Jr., the son of one of our great and illustrious Presidents, has added a great deal to the efficiency of the Department of State? I find him able, fine, and kindly, and very helpful to his country.

Mr. COUDERT. For my own part, I entirely subscribe to the gentlewoman's observations about Mr. Hoover, Jr. I am sure he has been a very great, power-ful, and useful addition to the staff of the Department of State.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Former President Hoover must be ex-

tremely gratified that his son was confirmed by the Senate without a dissenting vote.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. I should like to say to the charming gentlewoman from Massachusetts that Undersecretary Hoover is a charming gentleman.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. And very able.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BENTLEY].

(Mr. BENTLEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BENTLEY. Mr. Chairman, I take the floor at this time to ask my good friend from New York some questions about an item on page 3 of the report under the heading "Contributions to In-ternational Organizations." I refer specifically to the amount of \$1.6 million plus for the International Labor Organization. I understand that is an increase over the previous appropriation of about \$106 million, and I wonder if the gentleman could tell the committee why it was necessary to make an increase in our contribution.

Mr. ROONEY. I think the gentleman has inadvertently quoted an incorrect figure. The amount appropriated for the current year was \$1.5 million plus and the amount requested was \$1.6 million plus, which represents a requested increase of \$106,378.

Mr. BENTLEY. I accept the correction. But, I would still like to ask the gentleman about the increase of \$106,000.

Mr. ROONEY. I believe the increase, as related to the committee by Ambassador Lodge, is based on a general increase. It is the United States share, our part of the contributions to ILO.

Mr. BENTLEY. I believe the gentleman will confirm me when I say that our percentage of contribution to the total budget is about 25 percent. Is that correct?

Mr. ROONEY. I think I should answer the gentleman this way, that the total assessment budget for the calendar year 1955, which compares with this bill. fiscal year 1956, approved by the 37th international labor conference, amounts to \$6,990,913 or \$434,026 more than the comparative figure for the calendar year 1954, fiscal 1955. The primary factors responsible for this increase are the salary increases, travel attributed to home leave, and increase in field work program. The United States share remains the same is it has been, to wit, 25 percent.

Mr. BENTLEY. I wonder if the gentleman and his committee looked into the very serious problem which I understand exists with respect to the ILO at the present time. I am specifically referring to the fact that among the Communist delegations to that conference, although their delegations, like ours, are supposed to be divided into three groups, namely, an employer delegation, a worker delegation, and a government delegation, actually the delegates from the Communist countries are all government delegates. I wonder if the gentleman's committee considered that problem at all.

Mr. ROONEY. The committee does, as far as possible, try to stay away from policy matters and legislative matters which are properly within the confines of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House. This budget was presented to the committee by Ambassador Lodge and his staff. The committee found no reason to complain with it. It might surprise the gentleman if we were to say that the majority members have some confidence in Ambassador Lodge, as do the minority members. He is a fine American, he makes a fine presentation. and he makes a forthright statement, but I regret to say that the committee did not probe into this matter the gentleman from Michigan mentions.

Mr. BENTLEY. I would like to point out to the distinguished gentleman from New York that I personally consider it unwise that our worker delegates to that conference, appointed by the AFL and the CIO, and our employer delegates, appointed by the NAM and the United States Chamber of Commerce, are forced to sit down with so-called worker and employer delegates who are nothing but mouthpieces of their Communist satellite governments. I might point out further that I understand, on the part of our employer organization, because of the situation which is existing at the present time, there is some question as to whether in the future we should send employer delegates to ILO conferences.

Mr. ROONEY. I deplore the existence of this situation which the gentleman describes. But when we have our U. N. affairs in the hands of Ambassador Lodge, who is busy with this whole problem of the U.N. and international organizations, I wonder if it is something that one should decide here on the floor of the House in a few minutes rather than leave it to Ambassador Lodge, sitting before the Committee on Foreign Affairs and going over the subject in detail with the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. BENTLEY. I may say that I have no intention of offering any amendments with respect to our contribution to the ILO, but I do hope that the gentleman, in spite of the respect that he and I both have for Ambassador Lodge, would consider the question of our contributions to the organization and perhaps the question of our membership in the organization as one for the Congress, both his committee and mine, a question to which we should give serious consideration in the future.

Mr. ROONEY. I am sure the gentleman does not propose that we should take the United States out of the International Labor Organization without very mature consideration. As a matter of fact, my first reaction would be one of opposition to such a proposal.

Mr. BENTLEY. I thank the gentleman. I wonder if the gentleman, in the time remaining, would answer 1 or 2 questions about the appropriations for the USIA.

Mr. ROONEY. I shall try to. Mr. BENTLEY. I wonder if the gentleman could tell me whether any break-

down was furnished with the request by that organization of \$88.5 million, of the increases over the 1955 appropriation.

Mr. ROONEY. Yes, there was. Mr. BENTLEY. Am I correct in assuming that about two-thirds of the requested increase was for appropriations to carry on the work of overseas missions in certain geographic areas?

Mr. ROONEY. That would be cor-

Mr. BENTLEY. I wonder if the gentleman is familiar with how much of that money went to the so-called Near East.

Mr. ROONEY. The amount of the increase to the Near East would come to approximately 50 percent of the requested increase. USIA overseas operations totaled \$4,518,000, and \$2,023,000 was proposed to be used for missions in the Near East.

Mr. BENTLEY. Does the gentleman have a country breakdown of the allocations in the Near East?

Mr. ROONEY. We do. Mr. BENTLEY. I wonder if the gentleman could make a comparison between the amount allocated for India on one hand and the amount allocated for countries of the Middle East and Africa on the other hand. Those are all the questions I have at the present time.

Mr. ROONEY. Those are a couple of good questions, I must say to the gentle-With regard to India, the 1956 man. estimated expenses for 8 posts, 65 Americans, and 472 locals, would be \$2,171,700, whereas the figure with regard towould the gentleman want the figure for Tran?

Mr. BENTLEY. Would the gentleman tell me if I am correct in this? Would it not be very unfortunate that there was more money requested for India alone—I believe nearly three times as much—as all of the requested increase for Israel, the Arab States, and the entire continent of Africa?

Mr. ROONEY. I think that is a fair statement; that is, that by far the largest amount requested was for India. I want the gentleman to understand that we are now talking only about the estimated or requested amounts, before the scalpel was used by the House Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. BENTLEY. I thank the gentleman.

### CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Mr. Chairman, in considering the committee recommendation of \$28,079,-977 for our contributions to international organizations, I wish to call attention to the amount of \$1,633,855 for the International Labor Organization.

According to the Secretary of State, our estimated contribution for the current fiscal year to this organization is \$1,527,477, representing 25 percent of the entire organization budget. Now we are asked to approve an increase of more than \$106,000 to this organization about which I have very grave misgivings indeed. I might add that our contribution to the ILO has increased from \$532,000 in fiscal 1946 to the figure which the committee is asking for today and which represents the largest contribution, if approved, which we have yet made to that organization in any one fiscal year.

One of the gravest reasons for my misgivings concerning this organization, Mr. Chairman, lies in the large number of worker and employer delegates to the international conferences of the ILO who are selected by governments rather than by private organizations. Now in this country the CIO and the A. F. of L. select our worker delegates and the NAM and the United States Chamber of Commerce select our employer delegates. But at these international meetings they are brought face to face with Communist delegates who are not representative of worker or employer organizations in their country, but instead, are mere mouthpieces of the various Communist governments which accredit them.

In the fall of 1953, I participated in a special study mission on international organizations and movements which, at the direction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, spent a month in Western Europe studying these organizations and movements. We found, for example, that the credentials committee of the ILO and the conference itself had approved the seatings of a Czech Government official as an employer delegate in spite of the fact that the ILO constitution itself says that an employer representative must be nongovernmental. This appears to me to be a clear violation of the ILO constitution and is one of the reasons for my grave misgivings regarding our participation in an organization which operates thusly.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I would like to call the attention of the committee to the sixth annual report from the United States employers' delegation to the 1954 International Labor Conference. The report calls attention to the influx of Communist nations into the ILO, especially at the 1954 Conference. It further points out that this Communist invasion resulted in an impetus to greater solidarity among the employer representatives of the free world, brought about a sharp cleavage within the normally solid worker group to which the United States worker delegation was a happy exception, and left a general impression of unwillingness on the part of most governments to clash with the Communists in the ILO.

I understand that the admission of Communist nations to ILO membership and the decision of the Conference to accept and seat Russian-defined employer and worker representatives from Iron Curtain countries has raised the broad question as to whether or not United States employers should continue to participate in the Organization. I understand that this question is still under consideration by the National Association of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

At this time, I would like to say that the employers' last report did not contain the usual progress report and made no recommendations in view of the fact that the entire question of future participation by United States employers is at stake. The report did, however, con-

tain the following paragraph which may prove enlightening to the committee:

We cannot credit the ILO staff with any less bias than in the past. The attitude of the staff toward the Communist problem was strictly one of self-preservation. Naturally they would look with disfavor upon any move that might jeopardize their secure positions in an international agency. We cannot at all subscribe to the undue influence which the staff exerts on many occasions in many meetings at an ILO conference.

Now, Mr. Chairman, our Government has been quite strong in its support of the ILO for many years. Organized labor in the United States, as well as the major business organizations such as the National Association of Manufacturers and the United States Chamber of Commerce have, by their active participation in ILO activities, rendered strong moral support to the organization. There has, of course, been criticism based upon the fact that a number of proposals taken up by the ILO are not compatible with the free enterprise, free collective bargaining concepts which prevail in this country.

Also, the fact that ILO conventions are subject to ratification as treaty law has been a cause of concern in management circles and has been one of the primary sources of United States criticism of the ILO. In this connection, Mr. Chairman, I am firmly opposed to the fact that proposals passed by the ILO take a form which is subject to ratification as a multilateral treaty. I have been informed by the Department of Commerce that they too are similarly opposed to the use of the convention as an ILO instrument on any subject.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I think that Assistant Secretary Wilkins, of the Department of Labor, has been doing a very good job in representing the United States in the ILO and, further, I think that the United States representation is now much improved and much stronger than it has been in the past. To some extent, the Soviet entry into the ILO has had a salutary effect in unifying the position of the free nations and in bringing employer and worker delegates of the free nations closer together on many issues where in the past they have been divided.

Nevertheless, I remind the Committee again that employer and worker delegates from the Soviet bloc nations have been seated even though these delegates are not true representatives of employers or workers but are, in fact, government representatives. There is no question but that since the Communist countries were given representation on industry committees by the ILO governing body, the activities of these committees have been hampered, to say nothing of the fact that it gives the Communists another platform for propaganda purposes.

I am not going to oppose the appropriation made for the ILO by the Appropriations committee. But there is one more fact to which I would like to direct the attention of my colleagues. The total 1956 ILO budget is approximately \$7.5 million, of which more than \$3.7 million

is for salaries and wages of the international secretariat. Just about half of the whole budget. I understand that the director general requested from the governing body a total of 85 new jobs and received approval for 51 of these. Now, this obviously means an expansion of this organization beyond anything in the past, and to the extent that we continue to furnish our proportionate share of the budget, it will require larger and larger contributions from this Government in the future. In this same connection, I understand that the total ILO budget for 1956 represents an increase of \$450,000 over the 1955 budget, to which must be added an amount of \$250,000, which is now in a capital fund. In other words, the organization figures to spend about \$700,000 more in 1956 than they are spending in the current calendar year.

Mr. Chairman, as I said, I do not intend to vote against this requested appropriation, but I call the attention of the committee to the fact that there are serious doubts among responsible quarters as to the value of our continued participation in this organization which seems to be embarked on a very real program of growth. I strongly urge that future contributions to this organization be made with the foregoing facts in mind.

### UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

I understand that the budget estimate for this purpose totaled \$88.5 million, representing an increase of \$11,386,-000 over the amount appropriated in the current fiscal year. I further understand that this increase is distributed as follows: \$8.4 million for the agency's overseas missions to carry out steppedup United States information programs in the American republics area; the Far East; and the Near East-there being no increase for Europe; \$1.3 million for more effective backstopping of the overseas mission by domestic media services-motion picture, press, and information center services—these costs being nonallocable by area; \$1.5 million for increased Voice of America activities. including funds for television development; \$100,000 to promote increased cooperation in information activities by private enterprises and groups; \$175,000 to strengthen the agency's research and intelligence functions; and a decrease of \$75,000 in overhead administration costs. The committee has unanimously reduced this budget estimate to \$80.5 million which is actually an increase of better than \$4 million over the 1955 appropriations when certain nonrecurring costs are figured in.

The Information Agency advises as follows:

The fiscal year 1956 budget for the United States Information Agency anticipates a world situation in which it will be more necessary than ever for United States policies and actions to be understood overseas, and for the United States to have a strong program capable of counteracting hostile Communist propaganda throughout the world. The fiscal year 1956 budget request of \$88.5 million is approximately the same as the \$89 million request for fiscal year 1955 transmitted to Congress by the President last

spring. Congress cut the 1955 request back to \$77.1 million or to about the level of fiscal year 1954, excluding nonrecurring liquidation costs. This 1954 level represented a severe 37 percent cut from funds available to the information program in fiscal year 1953. At the time, it was understood that this reduction was made to give the new United States Information Agency an opportunity to reorganize, review its operations, and personnel, and sharpen its objectives. It was anticipated that the Agency would be given more adequate funds following the reorganization period. The Agency has had over 18 months' experience at the level of operation to which it was cut in fiscal year 1954. Numerous shifts have been made in country programs, so as to concentrate resources in countries and areas with highest priorities. Despite these shifts, which were designed to achieve greatest effectiveness with the funds at hand, the demands on the Agency in specific priority areas and countries cannot be adequately met without the increased budget requested for fiscal year 1956. This 1956 budget is a careful estimate of the increases the Agency requires to enable it to meet its responsibilities; it is based primarily on items prepared by public affairs officers in each country in which the Agency operates on the strength of carefully worked-out world, area, and country, objectives.

There, Mr. Chairman, you have the position of the Agency in requesting its 1956 fiscal budget estimate. Now I have always been in favor of a strong overseas information program. My thoughts in this direction are perhaps best expressed by the following statement which I made on the radio program America's Town Meeting of the Air on a program on July 21, 1953, and entitled "How Can We Compete With Communist Propaganda?" My opening remarks at that time were as follows:

In discussing this subject: How Can We Compete With Communist Propaganda? one important fact must be kept in mind. The most successful Communist propaganda is not openly labeled as such. Propaganda which has an evident, unquestioned Moscow origin rarely attracts much sympathy except among those who are already devoted partyliners. When the hand of the Kremlin is not so visible, such as in the case of the famous Stockholm peace petition, there are many sincere and well-meaning individuals who are likely to fall for the Communist bait.

And the same is true of its exponents. Fellow travelers, either through intent or gullibility, are always more convincing mouthpieces than outright party members. To compete successfully with Communist propaganda, the type of individual concerned must be carefully considered. Arguments which might be useful with a British coal miner could hardly be used with a Bolivian Indian or a Chinese coolie. But every human being seeks freedom in some form—whether freedom from want, from fear, or what have you. And to the extent that we can show the basic opposition of Soviet communism to freedom in any form, and to the extent that this Government can stand for the rights of freedom in turn, to that extent will our opposition be successful.

But this does not involve attempting to remake the world in our own image. Too often in the past our efforts to export an American standard of living, without proper educational preparation, have aroused resentment and jealousy, instead of exciting friendship and admiration. If people have freedom, they should then be permitted to develop themselves and cultures in their own way—a way in which neither capitalism nor socialism may predominate.

I believe, Mr. Chairman, that since the President's Reorganization Plan No. 8 was put into effect, our overseas information program has been measurably strengthened and has resulted in a more effective job of salesmanship abroad. I do not intend to oppose the committee's reduced figures although, frankly, there are certain places where I would even support a large appropriation. I hopethe other body will restore some of these cuts, specifically in the programs relating to certain geographic areas.

I presume, however, that the committee is aware that the agency has unrestricted authority to transfer program funds between geographic areas as it sees fit to do so. I question, therefore, whether the geographic designation of program funds really means very much in the final analysis. Now with regard to the stepped-up program increases in Latin America, I understand that these increases are earmarked for six countries. Although I would approve of an increased program in, say, Guatemala, I think the guestion of our economic assistance there is of even greater importance in view of the fact that country was left practically bankrupt after the Communist government was ousted last summer. All the information activities in the world will be practically valueless unless the Guatemalan economy receives a much-needed shot in the arm.

No program increase has been contemplated for Europe. Regarding the Far East, I think the requested amount of \$11.9 million, representing an increase of more than \$2.5 million, is a necessary one and I hope that our programs there will be stepped up, in view of the critical developments taking place in that part of the world.

There is a requested boost of more than \$3.6 million for the Near East, south Asia and Africa. I was amazed to discover how disproportionate such an increase has become. I would be completely unable, for example, to explain or justify a requested program of \$1.4 million for India alone while the entire area of the Middle East, including Israel and the Arab States, as well as the entire African Continent, only receive a little more than half a million dollars' increase. I must confesss I cannot understand the thinking which guided such an allocation of program funds.

I am not disposed to quarrel with the increases requested for the Voice of America. I understand that approximately three-fourths of its programs are beamed behind the Iron and Bamboo Curtains and their effectiveness is shown by the large efforts of the Soviets to jam or otherwise disrupt such transmissions. In spite of this Communist counterpropaganda, however, the Voice of America is getting through. A young resident of Michigan, John Noble, who was recently freed after 9 years' imprisonment in a Soviet slave-labor camp, told me that even at Vorkuta, in Siberia and north of the Arctic Circle, the Voice was heard. I have not always admired the content of some of the Voice's programs but, on the whole, I think it is doing a commendable job and I approve of increased appropriations for this purHowever, I have grave misgivings about the requested \$1.3 million increase requested by the Agency for nonallocable domestic media services, that is, nonallocable by area. This represents merely a request to make the program larger in order to buy more films, pamphlets, books, and so forth, for worldwide use. The committee has properly criticized the way in which funds have been spent for such purposes in the past and I myself would be unwilling to support further increases in this direction at this time.

I agree with the committee that the USIA budget that was presented was not a tight budget. I agree that substantial savings could be effected in this program. Further, I believe that the budget puts too much money into certain geographic areas to the neglect of others equally if not more important to this country's national security.

I think our overseas information program has vastly improved in the last 2 years but is still a long way from perfection. I hope efforts will be made in the future to realize an even more dynamic and positive role in the cold war. I intend to vote for the committee figures although I think in some places the cuts have been too drastic and in others they may not have gone far enough. But I am sure my colleagues will realize the importance of strengthening our worldwide propaganda activities and will vote to support this amount.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentlewoman Ohio [Mrs. Frances P. Bolton].

Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, I rise to bring to the House some of the facts as they have been presented to me at various times relative to the international educational exchange program and the possible effects of the—to me—very drastic cut.

I think in many instances there is a good deal of misunderstanding about this whole program and which exchange students belong to the educational program and the administration's program and which are privately helped, and the different values of each group.

The report of the House Committee on Appropriations on international educational exchange activities for the fiscal year 1956 has noted that there were 33,-833 foreign students in the United States in the academic year 1953-54. The committee concluded that approval or denial of funds for the Department's foreign student program would not have a great impact on the coming of foreign students to the United States.

A considerable part—more than one-third of the total foreign student population—of the movement of foreign students to the United States is unrelated to the country programs of the Department of State. For instance, 4,775 students were from Canada, with which the Department of State has no exchange program; a large number were refugee students from Iron-Curtain countries, including almost 2,500 stranded Chinese students; and an undetermined number were students on immigration visas, who plan to remain in the United States. Such exchanges place a premium on the student who can afford

to come to the United States instead of the one who should come. As a result, certain fields in which this Government is particularly interested—for example, American studies—are often not represented at all.

In striking contrast to these privately supported exchanges are the Department grantees who are selected after rigorous competitions. These students, outstanding in character and quality, are already key young people of great potentiality for future leadership in their own countries-most of them already launched on their careers. The term "student" as applied to these grantees is intended only to describe their activity in the United States; threcfourths of them are young professional persons in the 25-35 age group—teachers, journalists, government officials, lawyers, representatives of labor and of management, and so forth.

The Department brings these people to the United States to specialize in fields of particular importance to this country. Some are brought in small groups for especially tailored programs at universities possessing special resources in certain fields—representative government projects, labor-management industrial-relations projects, comparative law projects, and the like. In 1953–54, for example, 549 of these students were teachers at all levels or educational administrators in their home countries. Still others are selected, regardless of field, entirely because of the potential for future leadership that they have revealed.

In many countries in which it is particularly significant that we develop better understanding toward the United States, the Department's foreign-student program represents from 15 percent to 50 percent of the total number of foreign nationals from these countries studying in the United States.

In addition to limiting the Department's opportunity to improve mutual understanding between the United States and these countries, the elimination of reduction of the Department's student program would result in a decrease, rather than an increase, in private support of student exchanges in these and other countries. The Department's program gives concrete evidence of this Government's interest in promoting such exchanges and thus stimulates voluntary agencies and institutions to earmark some of their own resources for this purpose.

Further, much of the private financial support for the program now utilized would go to waste if it could not be supplemented by funds from the Department made available through congressional appropriations. Approximately two-thirds of the foreign nationals who obtain study grants under the Department's program obtain most of their funds from private sources with only supplemental funds supplied by the Department. Without these supplemental funds, most of these highly qualified persons presently being selected by the Department would be unable to realize their educational experiences in the United States.

Similarly, the program for American students stresses high standards of selec-

tion and planned study projects which contribute to objectives of mutual understanding and are productive for the individuals concerned. This factor of planning for desired results cannot be present in the undirected movement of individual private students of varied purposes and qualifications.

Approximately 900 exchange students were abroad under the program in 1954. This contrasts with an estimated 2,359 students studying abroad but not under the Department, as reported in a survey made in 1953. American students abroad on their own resources include members in such countries as Canada, in which the Department has no program, undergraduates in a variety of fields, and students taking several years of specialized training, such as medicine. These students are largely self-supported.

The Department's program offers grants only to students who have entered a rigorous competition, judged by selective screening committees on college campuses, in each State and a national committee. Awards are restricted to students doing graduate study, who are mature enough to accomplish independent work of value in a year's time and to adjust to different educational and social They engage in study in conditions. fields which have been recommended as offering special facilities not available in the United States, often subjects in which there is a paucity of trained individuals in this country.

As unofficial ambassadors, the American students demonstrate to their foreign friends the high qualities of educational and personal excellence found in the young people of this country. Students under the program do not enter the universities haphazardly according to undirected choice; they are placed with careful consideration in the university best suited to the productive pursuit of their study. Before they begin the regular university sessions, they attend orientation programs to brief them on the customs and problems of the country and give them a complete understanding of the objectives of the program and their role in advancing international understanding.

Students who go abroad on their own resources are, of course, those with the financial ability to do so and not necessarily those who can either personally or academically gain from the experience or who represent the highest type of American youth. The educational exchange program sends abroad many excellent students who would be financially unable to go on their own, thus enabling the participation of persons and communities who would otherwise not have this experience. The presence abroad of well-qualified Americans, selected on the basis of merit, is effective in combating the rather prevalent opinion abroad that Americans are solely materialistic and lacking in cultural and educational excellence.

It would appear from these facts, therefore, that a serious reduction in the Dcpartment's student-exchange program which would result from the cuts in this bill, would eliminate from the general flow of students a very important group that is presently contributing sig-

nificantly to the promotion of international goodwill and understanding basic to world peace.

May I insert at this point in my remarks two paragraphs from the report of the Special Study Mission to Southeast Asia and the Pacific. The study mission included Congressmen Judd, Church, Adair, and Zablocki who made the trip in 1953, where they saw the tremendous importance of the exchange students in those areas.

The exchange program in this part of the world, that is southeast Asia and the Pacific) is particularly important because of the preference previously shown by students for European university training. There has been a long-standing impression in much of the Orient that European universities provide better training in academic subjects while American schools stress primarily technical subjects. The students and leaders who have had the opportunity to study in this country have not regretted their experience and are correcting this erroneous impression.

The exchange program has already demonstrated its value. The individuals with whom the study mission spoke regarded their American experience as contributing immeasurably to their work and to a better attitude toward the United States. The study mission recommends that the program not only be continued but that it be expanded. What it can mean in terms of providing influence within the countries in this critical period of their national history is best seen in Indonesia where about 100 labor leaders have studied in Moscow or Peiping. They provide the leadership for about 75 percent of organized labor.

Upon inquiry in regard to the point made by the very distinguished gentle-man from New York in the matter of our sending students from one European country to another European country, I find that out of an appropriation request of \$22 million, only \$35,154 would be devoted to grants to students for study in such so-called third countries. This money would be used to send two students from Iraq to study at the American University in Beirut and some 220 students to the well known Salzburg Seminar in American Studies in Austria. and at certain American institutions which have been inspired by the Salzburg Scminar and which utilize the hospitality and facilitics of universities in Norway and Holland. Provision for such limited studies in American institutions in so-called third countries are explicitly authorized by the Fulbright Act and carried out under the supervision of the Board of Foreign Scholarships appointed by the President of the United States from among distinguished educators to supervise the educational aspects of this program.

The rest of the 1,300 are given grants to attend similar American institutions in their own country under the authority of the Fulbright Act. Only \$2,200 in all—in United States foreign currency equivalent—out of the total requested \$22 million is spent on these 1,300—1,354—grants.

I inquired also relative to the giving of scholarships twice to the same individual.

As a matter of policy and practice, grants are not given to persons who have previously visited the United States. Exceptions to this rule are rare and are

restricted to persons who, because of their present prominence or influence or because of the special purpose of such a visit are awarded grants to carry out specific activities in this country. A recent survey of this situation reveals that these "second grants" are extremely rare; they have been given notably to certain outstanding governmental figures in key European countries, who may have visited this country years ago. Even these cases are extremely rare and are considered highly unusual.

May I turn to the financial picture for a moment, Mr. Chairman. Of the \$22 million requested by the Department of State for its International Educational Exchange activities, \$8.2 million was to be used for the purchase of foreign

Of the \$12 million recommended by the Appropriations Committee for this program, \$8 million is specified to be used to purchase foreign currencies.

Thus the effect of the committee's action was to reduce the funds available for use in dollars by 10 million, leaving the sum of foreign currencies almost untouched.

The \$4 million available in United States dollars under the committee's recommendation is insufficient to pay the dollar cost for this program in the United States. These dollar costs include (a) administration; (b) dollar support grants in the United States; and (c) the balance of the program throughout the world—for example, Latin America, where no foreign currencies are available.

Even where foreign currencies are used, certain categories, leaders, and specialists, are excluded from foreign currency grants and must be paid in dollars.

Foreign currencies are used by the Department to the greatest extent available and possible, but even these must be supplemented by dollars for expenses in the United States.

(Mrs. FRANCIS P. BOLTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. TRIMBLE] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. TRIMBLE. Mr. Chairman, in the report on appropriations for the international exchange activities of the Department of State, the Appropriations Committee has commented that "certain limitations on expenditures for programs which admittedly are of some value but which cannot be classified as necessary must be made." I do not believe that the exchange program is a luxury. It is a necessary arm of our foreign relations. It has proved one of the most effective means at our disposal to influence those foreign nationals who are directly or indirectly responsible for molding public opinion in their respective countries. The comparatively modest outlay of Government funds asked by this agency for this program has several values.

For these reasons it is sometimes necessary to carry out exchange projects which are timely and required by the international situation. In other instances, worthwhile projects would not be undertaken and would not receive nearly as much acceptance abroad if it were not for the official endorsement and support of our Government. Similarly, in this country, the endorsement and support of such projects by our Government serves as a very real inducement to private initiative and cooperation in this field.

Many of you are aware of the stringency of college budgets in this country today. These institutions realize the benefits they receive from having foreign students and lecturers on their campuses and for this reason are willing to put up partial scholarships as far as their budgets will allow. If the Government were not able to match these funds, many of these opportunities would have to be withdrawn.

The committee also appears to be concerned about the very large expenditures for international exchange programs of this Government and the possible duplication of effort as between the State Department's program and those of the Foreign Operations Administration. This concern appears to be based on the assumption that the \$136,528,000 shown as the cost for the FOA 1955 technical cooperation program is all spent for exchange of persons. Actually only about \$13.8 million is being spent to bring foreign technicians for training in the United States. This is the only part of the FOA program which is directly comparable with the activities of the International Educational Exchange Service. The balance of FOA's Technical Cooperation budget is for sending Government and contract employed-United States technicians to work overseasabout \$37 million—and for contract services, supplies, equipment, grants to cooperative agencies, and other costs which are a part of the technical cooperation program but which are not comparable with the exchange pro-

There also appears to be some confusion concerning the differing purposes of these two programs. The distinction between the exchange of persons incidental to the technical assistance program of the Foreign Operations Administration and the educational exchange program was clearly pointed out in the report of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on H. R. 9678 of the 83d Congress, 2d session, which says in paragraph 59 of section 107:

In authorizing legislation for development assistance and technical cooperation, the intent of Congress was that such activities be oriented toward specific economic and technical objectives, leaving the noneconomically oriented activities authorized by the Smith-Mundt Act to the more permanent program carried out by the State Department.

If one could summarize in one phrase the difference between these two programs, one might say the FOA's programs emphasize know how and the Department's, know why.

Certain military and economic aid are important and necessary. However, they are no substitute for a permanent program to lay a solid base of mutual understanding expressed in the legislation authorizing the educational exchange program. A drastic reduction in this program will confirm what many people abroad say about us—that we care only about military expediency and have no real interest in their problems and their aspirations and do not really want them as friends in building a free society of coequal nations.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. Wickersham] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Chairman, Red Russia and Red China are mass-producing engineers, doctors, physicists, and other scientists at a rate which has not been before approached in world history.

The metropolitan press and various trade journals have reflected the growing alarm of the free world because of this situation. During the last quarter of 1954 and in the first quarter of 1955, production experts throughout the United States have called attention to the assembly-line method of graduating trained technicians from the schools of higher learning in the chief Communist countries.

It is high time that this situation be subjected to critical examination in the House of Representatives.

The most frequently quoted figure is that, in 1954, 150,000 trained technicians completed their training in the Soviet Union's colleges and universities. This compares to approximately half of that number graduated from similar institutions in the United States. The next most frequently quoted figure is that there is, at present, some 250,000 students engaged in higher education in Red China; and that approximately two-thirds of that number are working toward degrees in some phase of technical study.

The impact of the release upon the world of millions of technically trained men and women, dedicated to conquest for the Communists, is enormous.

Americans are naturally inclined to look upon this development as a menace. Reckoned in terms of tanks, planes, and atom and hydrogen bombs—it is a menace. These mass-produced technicians are literally guns aimed at America.

Shortly after my return from an inspection tour abroad, during which I spent several weeks in the U. S. S. R., General Ridgway declared in a speech before the West Point Society of New York, that the Kremlin had in the neighborhood of 20,000 military planes available for use at that time. Those planes are efficient planes. Our Air Force knows that from its Korean experience. When I was in Russia, I saw many planes—chiefly the IL-10 and MIG-15 types—around airbases. I did not see many

large planes. And I had it forcibly brought to my natice that numerous commercial and jet planes land on sod runways, even when concrete runways could be used.

While no figures are at hand to substantiate this, it is a reasonable conjecture that high priority in the system is given to the technical training of all experts connected with the Soviet Air Force—from plane construction, plane flying, and plane armament to those charged with building air strips.

The guns side of the guns-and-butter dispute have the best of it in the Kremlin. The cream of the crop of Soviet technicians have been siphoned off by heavy war industries, leaving only the skim-milk technicians for consumer

You are a Russian. You make good money. You are of the elite. You are permitted to buy a TV set. You must pay from \$400 to \$700 for a 17-inch picture. In Moscow, where the best programing prevails, you may watch from 7 p. m. until midnight over two channels. There is not an oversupply of TV technicians available to John Q. Soviet.

Suppose you are a Russian. You have been cleared of any suspicion of deviating from the party line. Your parents and grandparents have been investigated. You are close to commissar rank. You are allowed to buy an automobile. No. You do not go to the used-car lot of Manny, the Maniac. You buy from the state. Perhaps, you want a four-door model. The Pobeda comes in that class. It is much like a 1940 model of a Ford or Chevrolet. You can get it, if you wait a year, and if you have \$4,000. Perhaps, you are very high in the party. Then, you just might get a Zis, which looks like the 1942-model Packard, or the Zim, resembling the 1946 Buick. You would have to pay practically double the amount you would pay for a 1955 Packard or a 1955 Buick in the United States of America.

More than likely, you would settle for a Moskvich, patterned after a 1947 German car, or a Paveda, a great deal like our jeeps.

The private automobile industry did not draft too many topflight technicians from the Soviet institutions of higher learning. The director of one of the automobile factories talked to me. He worked in Detroit in 1936. He gets the Russian equivalent of \$15,000 a year. His salary has the buying power of less than \$5,000.

You are a Russian. You are a telephone subscriber. You get more than your fair share of wrong numbers. That is logical, because the Moscow telephone directory is merely 2 years out of date.

You are a Russian. You cannot afford a TV set. You cannot afford an automobile. But you are better off than most of your comrades. How about shopping in the spacious Gum department store on Red Square? Better put on your heavy coat. The building is cold. Better have your official papers with you. Have them up to date, signed, and countersigned. Or you will not even be able to get in the store. Get in a line. Wait your turn. Buy what they let you buynot what you want. The clothing and

shoe business, from producer-manufacturer to sales counter, could do with a few well-trained technicians. What you buy is very little and of poor quality. costs many times what the same articles would bring in capitalist America.

You are a Russian. You are tired and cold from your shopping expedition. You want something to eat, warmth, a bath, and rest. You go home. You are lucky. You live in an apartment building. You warm yourself at a stove that would have been old fashioned 20 years ago in the United States. You share that stove with the equivalent of the Smiths, the Joneses, and the Browns. You get your cheese and sausage out of an icebox which also serves the Smiths, the Joneses, and the Browns. You wait your turn for a bath in cold water in a communal bathtub. Comrade, this is really communism, with a big "C."

You are still a Russian. You are sick. It is easy to get sick in poorly lighted, cold factories while working 12 to 16 liours a day, over machinery not designed to protect you. You are sent to a hospital. The beds are small, with sagging straw mattresses. Your surgeon is dressed in a 15-year-old suit and a necktie worn out from use. He gives you a local anesthetic, for nearly all operations are handled in this way. The operating room and the therapy division are quite modern. Their equipment was the latest thing in medical science in 1943.

Commissar, can you spare a technician?

You are a Russian. You are a farmer. You are an agricultural college graduate. You work on a collective farm. You have seen many mechanical farın implements at Moscow in exhibitions. You have a few of these marvels. Not many. Your superior tells the world you surpass the world in raising Your superior petitions his superior to petition the United States Government so that you can be sent to Iowa where you can learn how to raise

Eeny, meeny, miny, mo; where did those technicians go?

You will find technicians-good

ones—in heavy, war industry.
You will find only an infinitesimal number of technicians in industries and professions which should either serve the consumer or produce consumer goods.

That great Oklahoman, Will Rogers, once said, "All I know is just what I read in the papers."

It is good for us—and it was good for Will Rogers in his time—that Soviet papers have a limited circulation outside of the Iron Curtain.

Knowing this, we can immediately discount heavily their claims of their overwhelming superiority in numbers of trained technicians.

We must realize that the Red Russia-Red China supply of this vital commodity does not necessarily mean experienced trained technicians. people often fail under the stress of practical demands. We have educated people who have succeeded in the face of practical demands. Schooling is important. But, know-how is, also, im-portant. It is hard to come by expe-

rience and know-how in countries where private enterprise is nonexistent.

Progress is the result of independent research. Our Edison, our Wright brothers, our De Forrest represent proof of that statement. There is no such thing as independent research in present-day Russia or China. Your Communist scientist does just what he is told to do-no more. If he did more, he would be confronted with the threat of the firing squad.

Mr. Chairman, I do not fear the sudden surge of an output of technicians from Soviet institutions of higher learning. Fear does not enter into this. It might even be that Communist propaganda in this particular field has done us a favor.

American youth learns to drive and service a car only a little after he learns to walk. Hundreds of thousands of American boys have a well-based knowledge of aerodynamics gained from their association with organized model aeroplane clubs. Four-H Club members have a better understanding of elemental farm problems than some of the 40year-old students in Soviet agricultural colleges now interested in securing admittance to the United States.

If I need add more, the so-called doit-yourself fad has swept, is sweeping, this country to such an extent that America is in a fair way to become a nation of trained technicians. Instead of a former political slogan, "a chicken in every pot," we might better say, "a technician in every home."

I say, advisedly, the Soviet propaganda about educated scientists and engineers might eventually help us. It should put us on the alert.

I believe that Americans should do all within their power to open up opportunity for educating more doctors, more physicists, more engineers, more scientists of all kinds, in our institutions of higher learning. We should not put unnecessary obstacles in the path of our young people—the technicians of tomorrow-to deprive them of their manifest destiny. What we should do is to help all talented young people, irrespective of their financial status, to get the education that they deserve. that way, the call of private enterprise for young technicians can be met. In that way, we can be assured of the inexorable power of the mightiest national defense which has yet been made known to man.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Florida [Mr. Sikes].

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, I want to express my appreciation for the privilege of serving with the distinguished and able Members from both sides of the aisle who make up this subcommittee; to express my appreciation to the chairman of the subcommittee for his many courtesies, and my commendation for his great ability; and to state that I am certain our committee is fortunate indeed in having the services of its very able clerk, Jay Howe.

I shall speak principally on the appropriation for the State Department.

When we consider this request for funds for the State Department, perhaps it will be well also to remind ourselves that it is the only State Department we have. It is the only medium we have for exchange of ideas with other governments. If ever we are to know peace, it logically will be through the agree-ments which are worked out by the State Department. The State Department is the real Voice of America in our dealings with other nations.

As we consider the importance of the State Department, we must consider also the weaknesses of America's foreign policy in so many instances in the past. Then consider the fact that we now are making very slight progress in terms of reality in achieving the treaties we seek, the international reforms we advocate, and the disarmament we proposc. If there are those who would seek to use the nearly approved German treaties as one example for refuting that statement, let me remind you that it has taken many years and many billions of dollars in giveaway programs to bring us part way to that logical achievement.

Perhaps the trouble lies in the fact that we in America have never placed enough emphasis on or importance in the work of the State Department, or adequately delineated its field of endeavor, or given it sufficient backing.

Be that as it may, it still is the only State Department we have. We sink or swim with it. I mean that literally. It is not enough to win wars. We have to win the peace also. For that in modern times we have demonstrated little knowhow. Certainly we cannot say we won the peace after World War I or after World War II, or even after Korea. It appears we are now in the process of losing the remainder of Indochina or even the remainder of Southeast Asia. Indonesia hangs in the balance. Its trade is largely with Red China and it is now the host nation to an Afro-Asian conference where the Reds and the socalled neutrals predominate. The coastal islands of China are being given up one by one.

Even in this hemisphere there are misgivings about American leadership. A good many people in uneasy Guatemala, for instance, are wondering whether it really pays to ditch the Communists and line up beside the United States. It is more than 9 months since a revolution led by Col. Carlos Castillo-Armas toppled the government of President Jacobo Arbenz Guzman, the only pro-Communist regime ever to run an American country. As President, Castillo-Armas soon found that the Communists and fellow travelers had looted the treasury of its last centavo, boosted the Government's debts from \$300,000 to \$38 million and brought the country to the brink of collapse. Fast, generous help from the United States was counted on, once the pro-Communists were thrown out. Those expectations are not panning out. There is an undercurrent of political uncertainty. Things there are not good. Some people, trying to find a simple reason, put the blame on the United States,

complaining that help from Washington has been neither generous nor fast. Certainly Government redtape in Washington is slowing up the aid program. After Guatemalan and American officials in Guatemala finally agree on a project, details have to be gone over in Washington by officials of the State Department and the Foreign Operations Administration. That means more delay. Thoughtful people admit that the United States is not to blame for all their troubles. But they are beginning to wonder why the United States-which has handed out billions in Europe and Asia—is not giving more help, with fewer strings attached, to the one country since World War II that has thrown out a pro-Communist government.

Throughout Latin America we allow trade to be lost to American businessmen because we have refused to develop a realistic credit program with which our friends in the Western Hemisphere can purchase supplies and equipment from us. Our European friends and nearfriends have developed such a program for Latin America. France and Germany in particular are pouring equipment in to those areas after having instituted a very liberal credit program. I scarcely need remind you that money from the United States made it possible for them to extend that easy credit and to take business away from American manufacturers.

Again, good or bad, it is the only State Department we have. It could be better than it is. Possibly more liberal policies by the Congress would encourage a more realistic program by the State Department. That, of course, is getting on dangerous ground. More liberal expenditures can never be a guaranty for a better program. But at least it would present the opportunity and I would be willing to take such a gamble. It is much chcaper than war, even if we count only money and ignore lives.

I am speaking about the appropriation for the State Department, but what I say about it applies very closely to the United States Information Agency. Their work coincides and their objectives are similar. The USIA is an agency designed to tell the world something of America's aims, its ideals, and its policies, and thereby to combat and to offset Russian propaganda. The phenomenal success of Russian propaganda is something we often choose blithely to ignore. Not having been able to compete on equal footing with it, we sometimes are inclined to bury our heads in the sand and happily assume Russia's success is nonexistent.

Communism is not a figment of the imagination. · Half a century ago few people had ever heard of it and fewer cared whether it existed. Now communism controls twice as many people as are united under the combined banners of America and our allies. Even the socalled neutrals admit they do not know whether to believe us or the Reds. Talk about the value of propaganda-what stronger argument could you ask?

Here in America, many place altogether too much trust in military security. That type of security, important though it may be, essential though it is, still it is not enough for a nation which refuses to start wars. The other fellow who is free to choose his own weapons and battlegrounds can run circles around us if we rely only on one source of strength. Yet the combined budget for all nonmilitary policy endeavors by this Government-if we eliminate the Marshall plan and similar programs, is infinitesimal compared to military expend-

I do not think we can take much pride in the fact that Congress never seriously questions either the number or the cost of bombers. Yet it dissects and tears into little shreds any requests for funds for the State Department or for USIA. A smart opponent who sees us continually leave one flank exposed will certainly take advantage of his opportunity. Russia has built a tremendous empire since World War II-I emphasize the words "since World War II"-without the loss of a single Russian soldier. She did it with diplomacy, deceit, and doublecross, strongly laced with propaganda.

I do not approve of or argue that we should adopt those policies, but I do say most emphatically that bluff, blunder, and bombers are not enough. We ought to know, for these in some instances have marked our own policies.

There are many earnest, sincere, conscientious, capable, and devoted people in the State Department. They are fully aware of the importance of the job that is theirs. They want to do it well. But they are frustrated by policies which change monthly, weekly or even hourly. They are confused by conflicting statements from administration spokesmen. Or, they are tied down by inertia inherited from years of virtual denial of responsibility to them.

Again, and for the last time, it is the only State Department we have. Its people are on our side—not on the side of the enemy. They are Americans, too. Let us be sure that Congress gives them at least the status of an ally. There are ways to make the State Department a stronger vehicle. I doubt there will ever be a greater need for it than now.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIKES. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BOW. Will the gentleman agree that the recent enactment of the provisions of the Wriston report has been something to strengthen the Foreign Service and has raised the morale of its people?

Mr. SIKES. This committee is implementing the provisions of the Wriston report through funds carried in this bill. I feel, as the gentleman does, that it does strengthen the Foreign Service.

Mr. BOW. Does not the gentleman believe that the enactment of the law by the Congress on the report by the Foreign Affairs Committee has helped strengthen our foreign relations?

Mr. SIKES. The action of the Congress is indication that such has been

our hope and our intention.

Mr. BOW. Does not the gentleman feel with respect to his reference to Southeast Asia that the success of the Secretary of State in working out the SEATO Conference and the development of those areas strengthens our position

in the world today?

Mr. SIKES. I cannot agree that it has strengthened us in that part of the world. Certainly I would like to hope that it has. I know that the Secretary of State has given much time and effort to that part of the world but I cannot say that SEATO gives us any real strength clearly it does not bind anybody to anything. What is going to come out of Southeast Asia nobody knows. The gentleman is aware of the grave and uncertain situation that exists in Indochina today. He knows there are disturbing activities elsewhere in the area. I am seriously concerned about Southeast Asia, and I could not agree to put any other interpretation on it at this time.

Mr. BOW. I think that is true.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIKES. I yield to the gentleman

from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. Is my recollection of SEATO correct, in substance, that no particular agreements were made; that the only real agreement—and I do not say this in any derogatory sense, because I realize that there are difficulties, but as a fact, in substance, SEATO provides, in case of further Communist aggression against any countries parties to it, that they will consult again?

Mr. SIKES. They will talk some more. SEATO is an effort to accomplish something towards the security of the region, of course, but, as I said a moment ago, it does not bind anybody to anything.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIKES. I yield to the gentleman from Towa.

Mr. GROSS. But the committee did turn down flatly the request that the entertainment allowance be changed to foreign operations; is that not correct?

Mr. SIKES. That is scarcely of equal importance with the other matters we are discussing at the moment. Since the gentleman proposes to offer an amendment later on that subject, we will have ample time to discuss it at that time.

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. Frelinghuysen].

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise to ask the chairman of the subcommittee, the distinguished gentleman from New York, a few questions about the international education exchange activities. I wonder if you would enlighten us, Mr. Chairman, as to the effect of a cut of \$2 million in a proposed \$22 million program for these activities?

Mr. ROONEY. The cut is not \$2 million but \$10 million.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. \$10 million

out of a \$22 million program? Mr. ROONEY. I think it will bring us back to some sort of a sane level.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Could the gentleman expand on what a sane level might be? I am a little puzzled about

the justification for a cut of that size. Mr. ROONEY. This is the sort of a program that could be handled for \$1 million, \$5 million, \$20 million, or \$100

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. How did you arrive at the figure of \$12 million under those conditions?

I wonder if the gen-Mr. ROONEY. tleman has read the hearings in regard to this?

FRELINGHUYSEN. Unfortun-Mr. ately, I am not a member of the committee, and I have not had access to them until just a short time ago.

Mr. ROONEY. This request contained a proposal to send 1,300 foreign students from one foreign country to another foreign country. For instance, they would take a young Norseman from Oslo and send him down to Salzburg in Austria to school at the taxpayers' expense. In regard to the gentleman not having access to the hearings, I should like to point out that these hearings have been available to every Member since the 5th of April.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. For the elucidation of those who have not read the hearings, I wonder if you could give us the reasoning behind the justification for the \$10 million cut in a \$22 million program of this kind.

Mr. ROONEY. We found so many things wrong with the program outlined in these hearings that the committee and staff sat down, and one gentleman said, "I think we ought to cut it out completely." Someone else said-and this is all hypothetical—"It should be \$18 million." Someone else said, "Well, maybe it should be so much." And the committee came up with the figure which is now before the House.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Does that represent a realistic estimate, in the view of the committee, of what an ade-

quate program represents?

Mr. ROONEY. Yes. They should be able to carry on a fine program for the amount of money allowed in this bill..

(Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks at this point.)

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from New York [Mr. Rooney], referred just now to the scalpel which the Appropriations Committee has used on various items in this bill. In my personal opinion, there is no case where the "scalpel" has been used more clumsily than in the \$10 million cut made in the State Department's request for funds to continue our internatonal educational exchange activities. These activities have inestimable value in demonstrating to the world the advantages of our way of life. They should not be crippled by false economy.

Despite an earnest attempt to discover the reasons for so drastic a cut, I can find no adequate justification for this action. How does such a cut result in "a sane level" of expenditures? Obviously a cut of this size would have radical effects on a program which by now has proven its effectiveness to virtually all of us. Yet to justify its action, the committee states merely:

With the fiscal situation of the Nation as it is, certain limitations on expenditures for programs which admittedly are of some value but which cannot be classified as "necessary" must be made.

Few of us will argue with the proposition that the Congress should save the taxpayers' money where they can. Certainly we Members of the minority have a good record in this respect. Unnecessary expenditures should be eliminated. But it is quite another thing to argue that the axe should be applied indiscriminately on sound and proven programs. It seems particularly absurd to argue that international educational exchange activities are "unnecessary," and therefore can be eliminated or drastically curtailed. The basic purpose of this program is to acquaint foreign peoples with what we stand for in this country. It has proven its worth. Perhaps the other body, therefore, will recognize the lack of wisdom in this severe cut, and take appropriate action.

As the gentlewoman from Ohio stated previously in her thoughtful presentation, this educational exchange program is too often misunderstood. Perhaps it would not be amiss to mention briefly what other countries are doing in this field, particularly the Soviet Union.

There has been a good deal of talk recently about the increasing importance which the Russians are attaching to so-called cultural exchanges. In 1954. we are told, over 1,000 delegations entered or left the Soviet Union-an increase of nearly 100 percent over the previous year. Sixty percent of the exchanges were with the free nations of Western Europe.

I should like to call your attention to the different ways in which we and the Russians approach this matter of change of persons, and what effect these differences have on the people who take part in the exchanges.

The Soviet approach is to invite groups of people, delegations, who can be banded together and herded about to see those things which suit the purposes of the government, and who can be protected from exposure to the less savory aspects of the Communist state. tours are short-term ones, and rigidly guided. They preclude any opportunity for the visitors to participate in the dayto-day life of the country.

Our own exchange programs provide a direct contrast. Foreign grantees visiting the United States live and carry on their projects in American communities in all parts of the country. There is no need to turn to Washington for permission to go to an unscheduled town or city, unlike visitors to the Soviet Union who often complain about having to go back to Moscow every time they want to change their plans. Our visitors observe American life in all its variety, they exchange ideas with individual Americans, and draw freely their own conclusions about us, while they engage in professional pursuits of their own choice.

The Russian method has certain superficial attractions. With people who want badly to be convinced, it undoubtedly has had its successes. But it has failed notably with those people who subscribe to the same standards of freedom of inquiry and of objectivity that we do in this country. It has failed with the very people who are most impressed by our adherence to these principles of democracy and freedom and with its embodiment in our methods of conducting an exchange program.

For instance, a European journalist, adhering almost instinctively to the principles which make a free press possible, commented in print on the fact that while her treatment in the U. S. S. R. was lavish and cordial, she was literally too well attended to. In her own words, an "invisible hand" seemed to be directing her every move, and she questioned whether this hand was necessarily that of a guiding angel. She came away uncharmed by the vision of "the people's paradise."

Another journalist, visiting both the United States and Rumania, wrote articles for his home paper about both trips. He saw some of the seamier side of the United States, a Washington slum, but told his readers that he was simply reporting what he had seen and not trying to draw any conclusions about the United States from it. He told them that it should be considered in the context of an America where material wellbeing was not merely a statistical average between the very rich and the very poor, but something that most citizens participated in. He further presented the slum area in the context of a progressive and unafraid America, facing its problems and working on their solution.

On the contrary, he saw no slums in Rumania. He saw well-stocked stores and attended sumptuous banquets. But when he peered down side-streets where he was not allowed to wander, when he noticed that he was not allowed to talk with people, take the pictures he wanted, or otherwise investigate freely, he concluded, and so informed his readers, that there was want and poverty abroad in the land, and that there was as well, fear and the desire to conceal these flaws.

It seems evident to me that the American way, based on free inquiry and a firm faith in our own institutions, is not only the most sound approach, but the most successful. It is paying the kinds of dividends we want by increasing real understanding and respect for us in foreign countries.

In closing, Mr. Chairman, I wish to question the limitation recommended by the committee with reference to the congressional liaison personnel of the United States Information Agency. The proposed reduction in the expenses of the Office of the General Counsel, in which the liaison office is located, from the present level of \$113,000 annually to \$75,000 appears too drastic a cut. If this staff is eliminated, it can only have the effect of curtailing and reducing the services presently furnished to all Members of Congress.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. Phillips].

(Mr. PHILLIPS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, if I may have the attention of the chairman, the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. Rooney], I would like to ask a question after a brief preliminary statement.

I am very much interested in the proposed removal of the Bureau of Narcotics from New York to Geneva and am considerably concerned about it. It-involves not only the removal of the office, but it means giving up the use of a laboratory belonging to the United States Treasury Department and building a new and probably more expensive laboratory abroad, for at least \$35,000.

When I came on the floor I brought with me an amendment intending to wait until we had reached its place in the reading of the bill and then offer it at line 11 on page 6. I now read it, because it is self-explantory:

Strike the period and insert a semicolon and then the following: "Provided, That no money in this appropriation shall be spent in connection with any proposal to move the office of the United Nations Bureau of Narcotics from New York City."

In informal discussions on the floor I have come to the conclusion that perhaps there is a general feeling of support of such an amendment; but that we might meet the same situation, without certain technical complications which would be involved, by a colloquy on the floor. This is a part of the United Nations reorganization plan. Much has been made of a reduced expense, if it takes place. No other reason has been given in my hearing.

My question to the gentleman is whether there is a reason, because my observation has been, as a member of the Appropriations Committee, that we do not save much by these reorganization plans. We would probably move many of the present personnel to Geneva; we would pay their expenses over there, and on any theory of economy, if we accept that statement, it would be infinitesimal.

The disadvantage is very great. At Geneva we would not have a friendly press such as we have in the United States. We would not have the publicity; we would not have the public opinion reaction that we have in the United States. And I am afraid that the inevitable result would be the gradual stifling of this bureau, of this division of the U. N. as it would then be called, if there were any attempts at investigations that would be inconvenient to the major powers.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. FORD. As the gentleman from California knows, I share his apprehension and concern on this particular transfer of the United Nations Narcotics Division from New York to Geneva, Switzerland. I first learned of this possible transfer in December of 1954. At that time I wrote to Mr. H. J. Anslinger, Commissioner of Nacotics for the

United States, asking his views on this proposed transfer. I have a letter from him dated December 30, 1954, in which he makes this statement:

We are not in favor of this transfer.

In addition, I contacted our Ambassador to the United Nations, the Honorable Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., asking him to take into consideration the views of Mr. Anslinger and the views of others who were greatly concerned over this transfer. I have a letter from Ambassador Lodge dated February 8, 1955, in which he says as follows:

The Department of State is responsible for defending the United States' position on this question. I am sending a copy of this letter to the Department. Presumably the question of the transfer will be raised in the Commission in New York in April this year.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I thank the gentleman from Michigan. May I yield now to the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] on the subject?

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I am in full agreement with the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Ford] and the gentleman from California [Mr. Phillips] in deploring the moving of the head-quarters of the U. N. Narcotics Bureau from New York to Geneva.

It is my responsibility to produce the last-minute word from the Department of State concerning this important matter. I am today in receipt of a letter from Assistant Secretary Key of the Department of State which I shall read:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, April 14, 1955.

The Honorable John J. Rooney,

Chairman, Subcommittee for Department of State, Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. ROONEY: The Department requested Ambassador Lodge's views on the possibility of an amendment to restrict the use of appropriations for the United States contribution to the United Nations if the U. N. Narcotics Division is moved to Geneva. He replied as follows:

"In reply to your request for my views on the proposed rider withholding the United States contribution to the U. N. if the Narcotics Division is transferred to Geneva, I would say this:

"1. It would be a clear violation of our treaty obligations for us to default on our contribution to the U. N. and, of course, to violate any treaty obligation injures our standing in the world.

"2. Failure to send our contribution would deprive us eventually of the privileges of membership and consequently of influence in the U. N. As the Soviet Union has not defaulted, and presumably will not default once it realizes that we have defaulted, this will mean an enormous increase in Soviet influence.

"3. If we default on our contribution whenever the U. N. Secretariat contemplates some action with which we disagree, then we cannot deny the right of others to do the same thing. This would be a serious blow at the existence of the U. N. and would be against our own long-term interests.

"4. The failure to make our contribution to the U. N. would give a pretext to enemies of the United States to say that we were trying to dictate the international narcotics control program and were using the money power to blackjack the rest of the world.

"5. A member of a legislative body does not withdraw from the legislative body because it happens to pass a bill with which he dis-

agrees. The U. N. is not a legislative body, and has none of the powers of government, so that there is even less reason for a state to withdraw from the U. N. because of some action with which it disagrees.

"6. I say this as one who has left no stone unturned to present to SYG all arguments against the proposed transfer of this Bureau."

Sincerely yours,

DAVID McK. KEY,
Assistant Secretary.

In this connection I should like to make part of the Record a statement on the United Nations Narcotics Division and a summary statement of facts relating to the transfer of the United Nations Narcotics Division to Geneva:

UNITED NATIONS NARCOTICS DIVISION

The Department of State has for some time been concerned with the several aspects of the transfer of the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the United Nations Secretariat from New York to Geneva and is aware of the general interest in this matter. Officers of the Department have discussed the problem many times with Mr. Harry Anslinger, Commissioner of Narcotics, and officials of the Treasury Department. The most recent action taken was to arrange for a discussion of this matter between Mr. Anslinger and the Secretary General of the United Nations, Mr. Hammarskjold.

This meeting took place in New York on March 30, 1955. It is our understanding that there was a complete and cordial exchange of views and that the Secretary General, while recognizing the interest of certain groups in the United States in the problem and the matter of affording adequate publicity meetings of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs, did not consider that he could ignore the mandate given him by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly to transfer the Division of Narcotic Drugs to Geneva as part of his overall reorganization plan. The Secretary General pointed out that this action has been approved by unanimous votes in both bodies. The Secretary General did not agree with Mr. Anslinger that the transfer of the Narcotics Secretariat would affect publicity given to the meetings of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs which may well continue to be held in New York. In this connection it may be noted that publicity stems from the meetings of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and not from the Secretariat of the United Nations. The location of meetings of the Commission is a matter for annual determination by the United Nations Economic and Social Council. The Department considers it highly unlikely that all meetings of this Commission will in the future be held in Geneva since there is a great demand by various United Nations bodies to meet in Geneva and there are only limited possibilities for holding meetings there.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF FACTS RELATING TO TRANSFER OF UNITED NATIONS NARCOTICS DIVISION TO GENEVA

Transfer of the United Nations Narcotics Division to Geneva has been under discussion for about 2 years. When Mr. Hammarskjold was appointed Secretary General of the United Nations one of the first tasks he undertook was a scrutiny of the work of the United Nations Secretariat as a whole. To this end he appointed a survey group composed of certain top officers of the United Nations. This group submitted a report which, among other things, recommended the transfer of the Narcotics Division to Geneva. The report of the survey group stated its conclusion was reached in spite of the disadvantages of locating a part of the Secretariat away from headquarters.

Such disadvantages would tend to be minimized in the case of this largely technical and self-contained Division. On the positive side, such a move would enable closer contact and cooperation to be had with the World Health Organization as well as with the Permanent Central Opium Board and the Drug Supervisory Body all of which are located in Geneva.

Savings would result on such items as travel, New York cost of living adjustment, United States tax reimbursement, possibly home leave commitments and better utilization of the United Nations facilities located at Geneva. It has been estimated that the United Nations would save approximately \$37,000 annually by this transfer.

On the basis of this report, the Secretary General in the summer of 1954 developed a plan for reorganization of the Secretariat including the transfer of the Narcotics Division in the interest of economy and administrative efficiency and submitted the plan to the Economic and Social Council. His proposals were approved by this Council without any specific discussion of the issue of the location of the Narcotics Division.

The Secretary General then submitted his reorganization plan, including the proposed transfer of the Narcotics Division to Geneva, to the General Assembly where the plan as a whole was approved by a unanimous vote on December 17, 1954. The present situation is, then, that the transfer of the Narcotics Division to Geneva has been approved by the General Assembly.

There appears to be no question but that the transfer of the Narcotics Division to Geneva will result in economies in the costs of operating the United Nations, a problem which has been of continuing concern to the United States Government. Opinions differ on what effect, if any, the transfer will have on international control of illicit traffic in narcotic drugs. As far as publicity is concerned any adverse effects would be minimized if the Commission on Narcotic Drugs were to meet from time to time in New York.

I regret to advise that as far back as the 17th of December 1954 this transfer from New York to Geneva was approved, after having gone through committees and after a unanimous vote in the General Assembly.

The reason is alleged to be that they would save \$37,000 annually by this transfer. It is further claimed that any adverse effects as far as publicity on this country is concerned would be minimized if this Commission on Narcotic Drugs were to meet from time to time in New York.

The distinguished gentlemen understand that I am merely presenting the facts alleged by the State Department.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I thank the gentleman. I am afraid the saving in money will be offset by a loss in the efficacy of the program.

Mr. ROONEY. The United States share with regard to this matter would come to maybe less than \$10,000. As you know, we discussed this in the full committee yesterday morning.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross].

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I want to go back to the United States Information Service appropriation. I am unable to understand how the committee could possibly increase this appropriation by \$3,386,000 in view of the evidence elicited from witnesses before the committee.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. Rooney], during hearings brought up the question of the Information Service in Spain. It was proposed, I believe, that they increase the number of Information employees to 87. I wonder how many they presently have. I have been unable to determine from the hearings how many they have in Spain. As the gentleman from New York very well pointed out in the hearings, certainly if there is any country in the world that is opposed to communism it is Spain. Why we should be spending money to maintain a big staff of information specialists in Spain I do not understand.

Can the gentleman tell me whether the staff will be increased to 87 if this increased appropriation goes through, or what will be the story in Spain?

Mr. ROONEY. Of course not. That is one of the reasons the committee decreased the amount which was requested. The committee felt that we are entirely too extensively engaged in propaganda in friendly countries where there is no Communist influence, such as Spain, Ireland, and Norway.

Mr. GROSS. Can the gentleman tell me how many Information employees we have in Spain?

Mr. ROONEY. We have 82 employees, 17 American, and 65 locals.

Mr. GROSS. But all on the backs of the American taxpayers through appropriations by this committee.

Mr. ROONEY. I might say to the gentleman from Iowa that this is his Republican administration that came in here and asked for \$88.5 million.

Mr. GROSS. I am not concerned with what administration it is.

Mr. ROONEY. I would not dismiss that matter as summarily as the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS] might.

Mr. GROSS. I want to say to the gentleman again that I am not interested whether it is this administration or some other administration. I am interested in trying to balance the budget of this country. Now then taking up the question of Iceland, with a population of 150,-000, there are 9 information specialists there plus, as your hearings show, the Armed Forces have 1 delegation of information specialists, an Air Force adviser, and 3 enlisted men and 1 civilian. Then, in addition, to the defense force staff, the United States Air Force maintains an information staff in Iceland, assigned to the Air Force Base. composed of 1 officer, 14 airmen, and 3 civilian employees. Apparently these information specialists are falling over each other throughout the world. Yet, you propose to increase this appropriation by \$3,386,000. I do not understand

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman from Iowa should be grateful for our having produced this information for him. It was this committee that asked the questions and you now have a printed record of that information. I could let you in on a few more things such as the extent of English broadcasting and how far superior our Armed Forces Radio Service

is to the Voice of America. All these things were taken into consideration when the committee sat in considered judgment on these matters. The gentleman said he did not know the first thing about this bill until yesterday.

Mr. GROSS. I want to commend the gentleman for his part in cutting these appropriations from the budget requests, but I do not understand how you can add \$3,386,000 to this particular item. In your hearings, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Preston] very well established the fact that despite the millions of dollars we pour out on this information service, he questions Mr. Streibert from the Department of State and elicits from him the response that Britain today is more neutral than ever before.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Streibert is not from the State Department. He is not a

diplomat.

Mr. GROSS. If Members of the House will read the hearings beginning on page 41, they find out how little we have accomplished throughout the world with the millions and billions we have spent. In Iceland the Communist Party is the third most powerful party in their parliament. You brought out that information in these hearings and so on down the line as to these foreign countries, and yet here you increase this appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, may I ask the gentleman from New York if I may have some additional time?

Mr. COUDERT. We are very much pressed for time now, I would like to say to the gentleman, but I yield 1 more minute to him.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman. I thought that would be the case when I did not object to a limitation of time, and the next time I will feel constrained to object.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] if when the committee went into this business of the United States contribution to the United Nations whether the committee thought it wise or prudent and in the interest of the American taxpayers to cut our contribution to the United Nations and all its specialized agencies.

Mr. ROONEY. The committee decided it would not be wise to make such a cut.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman. I would like to ask him another question. Did you go into the question of the payment of approximately \$180,000 to these 11 characters who were dismissed from the United Nations for alleged disloyalty to the United States? Was that question brought before the committee?

Mr. ROONEY. I thought the gentleman found that in the hearings. went into that to quite an extent.

Mr. GROSS. I read the hearings to the best of my ability in the short time that I had, but I do not find any evidence that you went into that question as to whether funds appropriated by the Congress were used to pay these 11 characters \$180,000. The gentleman well remembers that a year ago the House passed a resolution with reference to that.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield. Mr. ROONEY. May I say to the gentleman it was indicated by Ambassador Lodge and/or his staff that United States funds were not used for that purpose.

Mr. GROSS. Did he indicate what funds were used for that purpose?

Mr. ROONEY. Yes; and it is in the hearings. The page does not come to my mind right this second, but we did go into this subject.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 additional minutes to the gentleman. Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. ROONEY. This was a special fund to pay tribunal awards present or future, to be financed by the staff assessment scheme-entirely a tax which U. N. employees pay in lieu of national

Mr. GROSS. So funds contributed by the taxpayers of the United States. by the Congress of the United States to pay the salaries of employees of the United Nations were taxed to put together the \$180,000 that was used to pay these 11 characters. Is that not correct?
Mr. ROONEY. I advised the gentle-

man to the contrary just a moment ago.

Mr. GROSS. But no matter how thin you slice it, you cannot have it that way, because we pay money into the United Nations; this Congress appropriates money to the United Nations and if a tax is levied upon the employees of the United Nations, that money comes in part from moneys appropriated by the

Congress of the United States.
Mr. ROONEY. Does not the gentleman understand that after an employee gets his money, whatever he does with it is his business. If he contributes to such a fund as this, this is not a Government fund.

Mr. GROSS. May I remind the gentleman that the deductions were compulsory. They are payroll deductions. The employees of the United Nations did not voluntarily hand over any money. They were compulsory payroll deductions. Mr. Lodge calls the payments outrageous, yet went ahead with a tax on the employees, in violation of a resolution passed by this Congress last August saying that no funds appropriated by Congress should be used to pay these

Mr. ROONEY. It appears that when this matter of the special fund was before the General Assembly the only people who agreed with the gentleman from Iowa were the Soviets, because the vote was 52 to 5.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman well knows that the American delegates opposed this payment. The chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. Rich-ARDS] opposed it, and you will find his statements in the handbook issued by the United Nations General Assembly and made available to the last session

of Congress. I have it here in the Chamber and will read it to the gentleman later if he is not convinced.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has again expired.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York [Mrs. St. George].

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask one question of the distinguished chairman of the committee.

I am particularly interested in the operation of the radio station in West Berlin, RIAS. I looked through the hearings, and the only listing I find that was elicited after considerable difficulty by the chairman was that they were again asking for \$2,500,000 for the year ending 1956. I would like to ask the chairman if that is being cut by the committee or is that full amount being given.

Mr. ROONEY. May I say to the gentlewoman that it is not being cut. The request was in the amount of two and a This committee is achalf million. quainted with the fact that this has been one of the successful operations over all the years. We have never heard a bit of criticism of the operation of that station. The facts with regard thereto may be found beginning at page 141 of the hearings, and continued on page 142, where there is a breakdown of the total estimated cost.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. I have that before me. I thank the gentleman.

I also notice that the gentleman from New York said, "This is a very peculiar way to present a budget." I also agree that it is a good operation, but I think it could be cut without doing any great harm. The gentleman knows that the great fame of the station RIAS is that it operates 24 hours a day. I do not think that is necessary, in view of the fact that 54 percent of that time is taken up by musical programs. Taking music to the Germans or behind the Iron Curtain is like taking coals to Newcastle. Quite frankly, although it may be discouraging to hear it, the average German or Slav looks upon American music as an amusing aberration of American aborigines nothing more nor less. Therefore, I think some of this could be cut down without doing the program the slightest

After seeing the operation of RIAS I went on my own time to London to check over the BBC programs. They assured me in their usual courteous fashion but with tongue in cheek that, of course, they did not have anything like our money and, therefore, could not even attempt to carry out a program 24 hours a day, but they felt they were doing just as much good and possibly more, because owing to our 24-hour program we got the benefit of all the jamming. I just wanted to call that to the attention of the committee especially as the committee has made severe cuts-in fact I am very distressed to see the cuts they have made regarding the book The Profile of America. I think funds for this book should be very liberal.

Mr. ROONEY. That matter was quite fully discussed. I have read it.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. I have read it too and purchased many copies of it.

Mr. ROONEY. Does the gentlewoman approve our spending \$225,000 to put this book out all over the world as an example of American art and culture?

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Yes; I may say that I do. I think it is a very fine ex-

ample.

Mr. ROONEY. Has the gentlewoman taken this up with any member of the subcommittee on either side of the aisle?

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. I will be glad to do that.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 minute.

Mr. Chairman, I should like to further say to the gentlewoman from New York that the testimony before the committee and the committee's reading of the matters found in the book were of such convincing interest to him, that the Director of the Agency, Mr. Streibert, withdrew the request after the committee had already acted.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. May I say to the gentleman that does not appear in his

report.

Mr. ROONEY. No, I believe all this does not appear in the report, but I believe the report does state that we cut out the money.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. That you did. I was just pointing that out.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California [Mr. Wilson].

(Mr. WILSON of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON of California. Mr. Chairman, I have but 1 minute to talk about the United States Information Agency. I think this is a very impor-

tant and worthwhile agency.

As far as I know, I am the only public-relations and advertising man in the House of Representatives, and I have a professional interest in this agency. I have studied its activities. I know the background, not only of the Director, Mr. Streibert, but of the men he has surrounded himself with since the agency has been reorganized. He is doing a fine job. I am extremely distressed to find its funds cut so drastically and to see the curtailment of the activities of this agency.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILSON of California. I have not time to yield.

Mr. BOW. I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. WILSON of California. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BOW. Will the gentleman tell us where we have curtailed any of the present activities of this agency?

Mr. WILSON of California. You have curtailed the funds \$8 million under what the President asked for.

Mr. BOW. We have actually increased the appropriation.

Mr. WILSON of California. Over what we spent last year.

Mr. BOW. We have given them more than \$3 million over what they had for this year, so there is no curtailing. Mr. WILSON of California. But you have cut down what the President recommended.

Mr. BOW. Yes; we cut it down somewhat, but we have not curtailed the activities of the Agency; in fact we have given them money to increase their activities.

Mr. WILSON of California. It will seriously curtail them. The President knew what he was doing when he asked for the increased appropriation. It is ironic that we should spend so much on armed might—I am a member of the Armed Services Committee, and we must spend \$29 billion a year to protect our ideals. It does seem strange that we cannot sell our own system through propaganda effort constructively administered by the United States Information The United States Information Agency. Agency has functioned in an outstanding way. It needs encouragement in the form of additional funds.

Of all the new improvements brought into the Agency by Mr. Striebert and his associates, the most effective, in my opinion, has been the worldwide coverage of the President's atoms-for-peace plan. This proposal, properly publicized by the USIA, has electrified the free world. I have no doubt that today the wire services are carrying the story of President Eisenhower's offer of the Salk vaccine to the world as evidence of our own peaceful intentions.

Some 16 months ago President Eisenhower, speaking before the General Assembly of the United Nations, startled the world with a tremendous proposal for a cooperative international effort to put the atomic energy to work for the benefit, not the destruction, of mankind.

With this proposal, the President said, the United States pledged its heart and mind "to find the way by which the miraculous inventiveness of man shall not be dedicated to his death but consecrated to his life."

It then became the responsibility of the United States Information Agency to acquaint the world with the United States proposal. For, as the President said upon another occasion:

It is not enough for us-

### The United States-

to have sound policies, dedicated to goals of universal peace, freedom and progress. These policies must be made known to and understood by all peoples throughout the world.

Even before the President had left the United Nations rostrum, the Voice of America was broadcasting his speech. Later that day, in the Voice's regular foreign language programs, the speech, translated into as many as 38 languages, was rebroadcast. It was taken apart and sections were beamed to specific areas. Editorial comment in this country, comments by Government officials, Members of Congress, leaders of professional and civic groups, were included in these programs.

The Wireless File, a 7,000-word daily news summary of the Agency's press and publications division, was transmitting the text of the speech while the President was speaking. Overseas posts translated the text into the language of the countries in which they were located

and distributed it to newspapers and magazines. Follow-up material, reprints from United States publications, editorial roundups, leaflets, pamphlets, were supplied to all 210 posts of the United States Information Agency.

The 157 information centers of the Agency and the 35 binational centers stocked their library shelves with publications on the subject. Previously, the Agency itself had prepared a simple pamphlet or booklet and this was made widely available.

The educational exchange program of the State Department sent scientists and other specialists in the field abroad to lecture under the auspices of United States Information Agency centers.

The motion picture division of the Agency prepared a series of short, documentary films, dealing with adaptation of the atom to industry, and medicine. It purchased similar films from private producers. All were sent overseas for distribution through normal commercial channels or to be shown to key groups.

In key overseas cities the Agency staged atoms-for-peace exhibits that were seen and are being seen by millions. The Rome, Italy, show clocked its millionth visitor before it went on tour. A West Berlin show drew crowds, not only from the West Zone of Germany but from the Soviet area as well. In São Paulo, Brazil, the city asked for and received permanent possession of the exhibit which was shown by the United States Information Agency in connection with the city's 400th anniversary celebration. In the first 3 weeks the exhibit in Karachi drew 350,000 visitors before taking to the road. All exhibits are sent on tour after the initial showing. The Indian exhibit in the next 2 years plans to visit 50 cities and universities. Dr. K. S. Krishnan, a member of India's Atomic Energy Commission, sponsored the opening in New Delhi March 10.

Each development of the proposal has been given equally thorough coverage. As I said, this is a continuing project, and the United States Information Agency proposes to make the most of it. All peoples throughout the world will hear of the hope-bringing program proposed by the United States.

The Communists at first tried to ignore the President's proposal. As interest mounted, however, they changed their tactics and concentrated on that part of the President's speech in which he had warned of the horrors of atomic war. This, they said, was atom rattling. It was warmongering, and so forth. Simultaneously, they increased their own phony peace campaign.

When this failed to get the reaction that suited them, they announced that the U. S. S. R. was sharing its atomic secrets with the satellites. Ignoring the United States proposal, they claimed credit for originating the atoms-forpeace idea. They made fantastic claims about what they had done and planned to do.

Communist propaganda attacked the United States atoms-for-peace program as evil, monopolistic, and a cloak for warmongering.

Mr. Chairman, I do not believe the peace-loving peoples of the world are be-

ing fooled by these efforts of the Communists. No proposal of the United States has ever met with such favorable world reaction.

And, let me add, it is indeed the atoms-for-peace proposal that is so gaining friends for the United States. The United States Information Agency is not, and cannot be, any more effective than United States policies. Deeds will always be more important than words. But deeds can be and, in this case, are properly interpreted. Above all, it is, as President Eisenhower has said, not enough for us to have constructive policies. Those policies must be made known to and understood by all peoples throughout the world. There would be a need to tell our story even if we were not confronted by this Communist anti-U. S. A. campaign. That campaign only lends urgency to our efforts.

The effort is being made. It must be supported by anything and everything this country can do to back it.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Nevada [Mr. Young].

(Mr. YOUNG asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Chairman, I rise to direct a question to the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee in respect to appropriations for the USIA and in particular to the appropriation for the Office of Private Cooperation. It is my understanding that a request was submitted for \$270,000. The committee saw fit to reduce this to \$170,000, which is about \$4,000 less than was appropriated for the operations of this important unit this year.

I feel that the Office of Private Cooperation is doing an excellent job in enlisting the services of private, commercial and noncommercial organizations and that the expenditures for this unit are magnified many fold in its effects on our overseas program. I would appreciate it if the gentleman from New York will enlighten the Members on the reasons why it was necessary to cut the request for this agency.

Mr. ROONEY. We agree with the gentleman to some small extent, but the committee did not go to such an extent as to allow \$34,000 for the launching and development of new community and institutional projects, such as symphony salutes and community participation programs. We thought that was so delightful that we might very well pass it up in the interest of trying to help the President balance the budget.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. Pelly].

(Mr. PELLY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Chairman, when a committee reports an appropriation bill with certain reductions from the budget request such as is the case with H. R. 5502 making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the judiciary, and related agencies for fiscal 1956, I experience a feeling of sympathy for committee members. I know mem-

bers do not enjoy cutting department requests.

Nevertheless, in spite of any such sympathy, I must express a far deeper regret, a much stronger emotion of disappointment, that in the case of the educational exchange program of the State Department the committee has seen fit to slash \$10 million from the President's request, cutting it to \$12 million, which is \$3 million below last year.

Let me confess to some misgivings as to our foreign-aid program, but at the same time let me say that I have no reservations, in fact nothing but the highest regard, for the effectiveness and value of educational and student exchange programs.

It has been apparent for a long time. it seems to me, that our weakness in the foreign relations field has been that as a nation we have had to deal with other governments, many of which, particularly in the Far East, have been governments which had little communication with or were far removed from the peoples of their respective countries. Meanwhile the Communists were dealing both on the government level and also on the level of the people. After the Communists enslave the people of a nation it may be different, but when they woo them and soften them up they concentrate on the masses.

On this account I have long favored the exchange of persons program as a powerful instrument in communicating and interpretating our American philosophy and way of life.

This cut to \$12 million, as I understand it, would eliminate about everything in the program, with the exception of the Fulbright scholarships. In other words, \$8 million is earmarked for foreign currency payments, which will require supplementation with 2 or 3 millions in American dollars, thus leaving approximately 1 to 2 millions for administration.

Meanwhile while we have been reducing our program with the countries of Western Europe and other nations in other parts of the world potentially friendly, there has been an intensification of Communist effort to win these peoples away from us. I have read that exchanges conducted by the Soviet Union in 1953 and 1954 indicated there was a doubling of known exchange delegations to and from the Soviet Union in the latter year, and that 61 percent of these efforts were concentrated in Western Europe.

United States expenditures in economic and military assistance has failed and indeed were never designed to explain our policies and combat elements hostile to or ignorant of the United States. Actually we were in the position of stimulating other nations' national pride, which in turn created reluctance to acknowledge our leadership and false ideas about what America is and stands for.

To me, the education exchange program combated these irritations and misunderstandings. It conveyed directly to other people, through personal experience, the truth about us, and that is something an ambassador or any high

Government official cannot effectively accomplish.

Because of my personal interest in educational exchanges with friendly countries, I obtained from Mr. Russell Riley, who is in charge of this State Department program, some typical examples of individual foreign reactions to America. I think these speak for themselves.

For example, a Norwegian Member of Parliament writes that he was "highly gratified to observe in the American people a deep interest in the other members of NATO and a sincere desire to cooperate with and to help these member-countries to maintain peace and their fredom. Further, the United States appears always to stand ready to help all countries in need and deserving of help, in order to further peace in the world."

An Irish newsman commented on the contribution which exchanges make to "the raising of journalistic standards internationally, the stimulation of news and information as between the United States and other countries, and, generally, to the removal of prejudices, based on ignorance, which can persist between the Old World and the new."

A British physicist noted that his countrymen "generally picture Americans as being self-confident, invariably wealthy, easy going, and concerned only with the material aspects of life. No doubt I shared this picture—to some extent at least—before I had the opportunity to visit the United States. There I had the opportunity to see the American people in their homes, in their churches, at work and at play. I had not been in the United States of America very long before I found my previous ideas about America to be wrong in many respects."

Our cultural life is often a surprise to Western Europeans. A French teacher said that she realized after her stay in this country that "the people of the United States of America are far more highly cultured than I expected. The impression remains with me that the United States of America is a success, the inheritor and continuer of the best European traditional culture, plus an absence of narrowmindedness too often found in European highbrows."

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I want to say I shall not offer an amendment to restore what I believe to be the necessary funds to carry on an adequate exchange program. This is because it would seem better procedure to hope that a more liberal understanding as to the value of the program will be taken by the Senate.

In this connection I do express the hope that if such is the case and the matter comes to conference, the House conferees will adopt a more generous attitude, because in my opinion the exchange of persons between friendly nations is one program that has really been effective in our effort to maintain the political alinements with free nations that are fundamental to our foreign policy.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Utah [Mr. Dixon].

(Mr. DIXON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Chairman, I arise to protest the reduction in the appropriation to International Educational Exchange Activities from the President's request of \$22 million to \$12 million as recommended in H. R. 5502. This is a drastic reduction from even the present operating level of approximately \$18½ million, and entirely unwarranted in my opinion as I shall point out.

Secretary of State Dulles says in his 13th semiannual report under date of March 15, 1955:

A true and lasting partnership between the United States and other nations of the free world requires that we better understand each other's positions, needs, and hopes. Economic, political, and even military cooperation depends upon more than superficial understanding of each other's countries and ways of life. The significance of the exchange program to our foreign relations is that it opens the way for the people of the United States and other countries to know each other better through person-toperson contact and through exchanging projects of mutual interest and value, this understanding develops.

Immediately prior to entering Congress this January, I was president of the Utah State Agricultural College, a land-grant college which has enrolled more than a hundred of these foreign students, supported in part, or in whole by the International Educational Exchange budget. This college is also under contract with the United States Government to employ and supervise a minimum of 42 agricultural, public health, and other technicians in foreign countries.

Also, up until last December I was chairman of the Utah State Fulbright committee which selected the Americans who were to represent the State of Utah abroad on the Fulbright scholarship program.

These positions enable me to speak to some extent from first-hand experience on the problem of educational exchange activities and the need for funds to promote these activities.

Let me relate one experience alone to show you why I disagree with the committee in its statement that these exchange activities cannot be classified as unnecessary Government expenditures.

Some years ago a lad named Zahadi was sent here by the Iranian Government through the aid of our international exchange program. He registered at the Utah State Agricultural College in the Department of Agriculture, and after 5 years study obtained a degree. This lad's father is now the Prime Minister of Iran, and our people who know say that he, his father, and his uncle, who also attended Utah State Agricultural College, were tremendously important factors in preventing Iran from going Communistic.

Furthermore, those in charge of the affairs in Iran have testified to me that one of our agricultural agents in the field of Iran is greater protection to all liberty-loving countries than a battleship in the harbor.

Is peace unnecessary? Exactly what is peace in the world worth? Of what

use is all of our wealth, our great institutions and prosperity, if anything happens to our country? Is peace an expenditure or is investment in peace an expenditure?

I am here to say that an investment in this program is one of the best investments that America can make and that we cannot consider it an unnecessary expenditure.

The President has requested an increase of about 20 percent for this program—from \$18½ million to \$22 million. This modest increase was planned to be used for approximately a 50-percent increase in the program with our Latin-American neighbors to the south of us, an area long overlooked in our international relations. Part of the increase was planned to be used for a 50-percent increase in the program with the critical The amount recom-Asian countries. mended by our distinguished committee would eliminate these increases. Actually they will make drastic cuts in the program with these areas. These areas will represent the future balance of power within the free world.

I cannot see the wisdom of these pennywise, pound-foolish cuts. I feel that this program, which is being operated by our State Department with the devoted cooperation of thousands of private citizens both here and abroad who serve the program without remuneration in a sincere effort to maintain peace in the free world will do more than anything that I can imagine to stop the surge of aggressive communism.

Members of our faculty who have studied in foreign countries under the Government's exchange program have returned with a changed attitude toward foreign countries and with a missionary zeal for making our foreign exchange students at the college feel at home, and with an understanding of the needs of these foreign students that is invaluable to the college.

In fact, these are men that we have placed in charge of the guidance program for foreign students in the institu-These are the men whom we assign to conduct the tours of foreign leaders brought here under the State Department's program to see our research and our extension activities. And I think, Mr. Chairman, that I might also add this thought that as our professors from our great institution in Utah work in these foreign countries their activities are not only limited to the classroom but they are extremely active in community activities. They deal with the local population in a grass-roots way that our diplomatic corps can never reach.

These men upon returning have felt the inspiration that comes through serving people who are dependent upon them. They have such a missionary zeal and see such great opportunity to direct the thinking of the people of the world toward our democratic way of life, that in spite of the sacrifices and hazards to which they were subjected overseas, more than the majority of them want to turn right around and go back. I wish they were here to testify to you now upon this appropriation which has been classified as unnecessary.

I object to the inference that inasmuch as there are 2,656 students as participants in this exchange program that it is unnecessary. In addition to these, we have 3,500 more leaders from foreign countries, as well as advanced research specialists who perform research who go back home to transform the living conditions in their home countries, to say nothing of the exchange teachersschool teachers which we bring to this country and the American teachers whom we sent to foreign countries. Certainly no one in any country has the lasting influence upon the youth of a nation equal to that of a school teacher.

I want to certify that these people are walking into the hearts of common people in foreign countries as no tourist, diplomat, or Federal employee can do.

May I call your attention further to the fact that \$8 million of the \$12 million set up in the bill does not represent a cash expenditure from our budget; it represents lend-lease funds which foreign countries owe us and which are used for the purpose of operating the program. So actually the bill calls for a cash budget expenditure of only \$4 million, which I contend should be increased by the \$10 million amount requested by the President.

(Mr. DIXON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Feighan].

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Chairman, knowing that we would have under consideration today the budget request of the United States Information Agency, I felt this would be a most appropriate time to raise some fundamental questions concerning that program.

Unfortunately, the only real opportunity we have to examine this program is when it comes up for an appropriation.

Unlike other major programs of the Government, USIA does not benefit from a standing committee of the House being directly and continuously concerned with its efforts to serve the public interests.

Mr. Chairman, for some years I have maintained an interest in the work of our information services in various parts of the world. My work on both the Committee on the Judiciary and the Select Committee to Investigate Communist Aggression, 83d Congress, afforded me the opportunity to observe first hand the manner and scope on which these programs are carried out in many countries. I have one basic criticism to make—which is in no way a reflection on the Appropriations Committee or the United States Information Agency. That criticism is that we have failed to fully understand the tremendous power for good inherent in such programs and the relationship they have to the urgent question of peace or war. Consequently, we have put forth a mediocre effort in the development of a world wide information program geared to the demands of our time.

It is true we have made some progress and there are signs that the American people are becomingly increasingly aware of the need for a full-scale information program. President Truman gave the program a great lift in 1950 when he called for a crusade of truth to offset the conspiracy of communism and to prevent further Russian aggression. Then in 1953, we advanced another step when the United States Information Agency was established as a separate agency of Government under an arrangement calling for the close coordination with the Department of State.

In between times the program has suffered setbacks caused by a wide variety of influences, not the least of which has been lethargy and lack of understanding concerning the crisis which now grips the entire world. Ignorance has been and remains the greatest enemy of freedom and individual liberty. Emotionalism and prejudice are still the children of ignorance.

Most of us at one time or another have characterized the struggle with the Kremlin as a fight for the hearts, the minds, and the allegiance of all the people of the world. Few among us would disagree on the accuracy of this description. Yet, what have we really done to harness the great scientific discoveries in the field of communications to this struggle for the hearts, the minds, and the allegiance of mankind. My judgment is that we have done very little—both by the measurement of comparison to what the enemy has done and is continuing to do in this field and against the possibilities which are ours for the using.

It is reliably estimated that the Russians spend somewhere between \$1 billion and \$1.5 billion a year on their propaganda program. That program, of course, uses the big lie, the platinum promise, and the Utopian dreams as tools to confuse, to divide, to drug, and to enslave mankind. The Russians maintain extensive experimental facilities and institutes for the scientific reesarch into the use of information media as a tool of the Communist conspiracy. Moreover, they maintain ideological centers such as the Lenin Institute where strategic campaigns are carefully worked out involving a massive propaganda output. They coin words and phrases calculated to put freemen to sleep and to further terrorize those under their cruel rule. We must recognize that they make maximum use of all information mediafor evil and ugly purposes. While they lack truth and revolt the natural law, they possess great skill and experience in applying the propaganda weapons.

It did not take us long to recognize the need to harness nuclear energy for purposes of peace and, if needs be, war. We wisely established a joint committee of the Congress on atomic energy in order to make sure that this great power for good or for evil would be kept in the hands of the American people. The benefits we have derived for ourselves and for all mankind as a consequence of these actions are manifold.

It, therefore, seems strange that we have, up to the present, failed to see clearly the great power inherent in our information programs and then to harness them to our goal of peace, freedom

and prosperity for all mankind. We must realize that an informed people are a people who will not be enslaved, that our strongest and most determined allies are the vast majority of the people enslaved within the Red colonial empire. When we understand that our information programs have a major bearing on the will to fight of the Armed Forces under the command of the Kremlin we are urged to push forward to their full development. If we are going to win and hold the friendship of the nations of people of the world we must make known to them what our ideals and aspirations are. In so doing we will soon convince them that their own ideals and aspirations are very similar. That type of partnership can be established only by the transmission and exchange of ideas between the people of other lands and the American people. The information programs carried on by USIA are directed at attaining that objective.

What is needed to put our international information programs on a level and scope commensurate with their importance is a joint committee of Congress on international information programs

The Select Committee To Investigate Communist Aggression, 83d Congress, on which I had the privilege of serving. made a very careful and thorough study of the international criminal conspiracy of communism. After study of the methods and techniques of the conspiracy on a worldwide basis it concluded that the work of the USIA was worthy of support because it was effective in the fight against communism. It reaches the people behind the Iron Curtain with the truth concerning the policies and actions of the free world, a service we must increase if we are to keep up the spirits of the enslaved people and offset the constant pounding of Russian false propaganda concerning our hopes and strivings for peace with freedom and justice. It does a good job in unmasking the lies. distortions and treachery of the Communist conspiratorial operation in the free world so that free people may know the signs of the scourge and thereby take proper action to eliminate it.

The select committee recommended that Congress give the USIA full support not only by way of an increase in funds but also by strengthening its role in our Government's political offensive against the conspiracy of communism. The most practical way of strengthening the role of USIA in our political offensive for the cause of peace with freedom is by establishing a joint committee of the Congress on international information programs. I would ask you to consider these reasons as basic justification for such a joint committee:

First. Ideals and their transmission to the multitudes of people throughout the world forms a weapon in the struggle between the forces of human freedom and those of Russian slavery which may, in the end, be more powerful than nuclear energy.

Second. The great ideals which have stirred and inspired mankind for many centuries form the basis of a real American foreign policy. We must learn to better communicate our ideals to all the people of the world.

Third. We possess all the scientific means to transmit our ideals to the world, some of which we have not as yet put to use. We must develop the capacity to use these scientific advances to the fullest.

Fourth. The American people will solidly support a widely expanded and intelligently directed international information program because they know that the question of peace or war could very well be resolved in our favor by such an expanded program.

Fifth. There has been an understandable hesitancy in bringing about a full-scale crusade of truth through the information programs but the time for hesitation has long passed. Full scale political action in behalf of freedom's cause is now self-evident.

Sixth. The Members of Congress being closest to the American people are in the best position to provide the impetus for an international information program commensurate with our capacities and the demands of the world crisis which now requires us to expand billions and billions of dollars each year for necessary defense preparations. It is up to Congress to lift this program of USIA up by its bootstraps and to place it on a level of government in keeping with its inherent potential.

Seventh. The ingenuity of the free press of the United States is everywhere recorded in the records of our struggles for individual liberty and a decent life. A dynamic on the American scene which has not been fully tested in the struggle for the minds, the hearts, and the allegiance of all mankind.

These are some of the basic reasons which best argue the need for a greatly expanded information program, which urge us to give consideration to the need for a joint committee of Congress as one way of assuring the American people that we are using all our weapons for peace with freedom to the maximum extent possible.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow].

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, it is not my intention to become involved in the debate of personalities which threaten to impede the proper functioning of the Refugee Relief Act. Anyone among us, who in the name of friendship, seeks to exploit for his own political gain those men and women hoping for refuge in this land does a disservice to the humanitarian principles upon which the legislation was inspired. It is apparent that not only in this, but other problems, that we try politically to exaggerate differences that do not really exist. When we do this, Mr. Chairman, it would seem to me that we only play into the hands of evil forces which seek to exploit differences to the advantage of those who will charge this Nation with hypocrisy rather than the truth regarding our desire to help the unfortunate throughout the world.

I have heard and read many reckless statements in the last few days by some who profess to be friends of those who would seek the privilege of coming to our shores.

Mr. Chairman, the political implication may be understood in this country, but what will the meaning be to those who live in the free nations of the world?

This Congress and this administration believe in the principles of the Refugee Relief Act, and I hope serious consideration will be given to words before spoken. not only to their political implication but also the impact of those words upon the people we seek to help.

I would like today to speak about the progress being made toward the objectives of the Refugee Relief Act—that humanitarian legislation so firmly supported by President Eisenhower.

I was delighted to note that our Secretary of State, in his press conference Monday, paid tribute to the Administrator of that act, Scott McLeod. "Nothing," he said, "has come to my attention which in any way shakes my respect for or loyalty to Mr. McLeod.'

In view of this consistent leadership of the refugee relief program, it is fitting that, as the half-way mark in this 40month program is reached, we examine its accomplishments and consider the ways in which the American people must help during the next 20 months, to bring this program to a successful conclu-

Mr. McLeod found himself-by specific provision of the Refugee Relief Actthe Administrator of this emergency law when it was enacted in August of 1953. From a standing start, his office tooled up a worldwide visa-issuing machine and were in business within a few months.

The Refugee Act involved international agreements, interagency understandings, financing problems, overseas installations, creation of regulations, hiring of workers in this country and in foreign cities, plans for security investigatons, medical examinatons, processing cases and myriad other details of a vast new system that was required to reach around the world on short notice. Is it any wonder that there have been expressions of impatience from those who thoughtlessly felt that some magic wand should be waved and refugees moved within days and weeks? The interests of the United States are expressed in the law of Congress on this matter and must be protected above all else.

No one person could be brought into this country until an American citizen acted to become his sponsor. That is the law. An American citizen must furnish an assurance of a job and housing for every principal applicant under this act. There must be assurances further that the newcomer will not become a public charge, and the job he takes will not displace an American worker. This was not a group movement project, as in the previous Displaced Persons Act, where boatloads of persons were brought to our shores and the newcomers distributed to jobs after they arrived.

Under the Refugee Relief Act no person leaves the other country for United States until he has an American citizen sponsor and a job, housing, and a friendly assurance that he will not become a burden to his new community.

Today, this refugee program, which calls for the entry of 209,000 persons during the life of the act, has 107,523 in its pipeline, and the program is just reaching its halfway mark. This pipeline figure is the cumulative total of all applicants who have been notified of the documents required to speed their cases to completion. Of the more than 30,000 cases that have so far been processed, approximately 25,000 visas have been issued to More than 30 percent of these date. visas have been issued in the last few months. In addition, more than 75,000 applications are in some stage of processing, an increase of more than 30,000 within 2 months.

This stepped-up tempo of the program sustains the confidence of the Administrator that with present and planned staffing, financing, and organization, there can be issued—within the time limit—sufficient visas for all who can qualify under the act and for whom there are required assurances.

A major limiting factor in this important program is the attitude of American citizens themselves. They can provide or withhold the needed assurances. Many of them are contributing liberally to finance the church, fraternal, and national group voluntary agencies that are recognized by the Department of State for cooperation in the program. Are the staffs of all these voluntary agencies extending every effort for constructive assistance to their Government? Or, do some yield to a temptation to criticize, yet avoid a self-analysis that might reveal their own shortsightedness?

Persons and groups who profess a deep concern for the plight of the refugee have a heavy responsibility for public sentiment on this subject. By their own spirit and optimism they can influence the giving of assurances. Or, by giving way to criticism of the program, they can make the way harder for themselves. for their Government, and for the refugee.

I am pleased to point out the voluntary agencies' optimism with respect to their ability to produce a greater number of assurances, as well as the increasing number of assurances received from individual American sponsors, indicating a tremendous increase in the workload in the 1956 fiscal year. It is interesting, I am sure, to many Members to consider the assurances received by the Administrator of this act up until April 1, 1955.

A breakdown by agency of the 16,858

verified assurances is as follows:
Aid Refugee Chinese Intellectuals,
Inc
American aid for expellees and immi-
gration
The American Branch of the Inter-
national Social Service, Inc
American Committee for Resettle-
ment of Polish DP's
American Federation of International
Institutes, Inc
The American Fund for Czechoslovak
Refugees, Inc
American Latvian Association in the
United States, Inc.
American National Committee To Aid
Homeless Armenians
Baptist World Alliance Relief Com-

mittee, displaced persons resettle-

ment program\_\_\_

435

100

W. J. J. J. J. Doughtlamanh Comics of the	
Calvinist Resettlement Service of the Christian Reformed Church	6
Catholic Committee for Refugees	50
Chinese-American Civic Council	8
Church World Service	3. 043
Federation of Russian Charitable	•,
Organizations of the United States_	1
Greek American Progressive Asso-	
ciation	39
International Rescue Committee,	
Inc	229
National Lutheran Council	2, 496
Order of AHEPA, Refugee Relief Com-	
mittee	503
Tolstoy Foundation, Inc	666
United Community Services of Metro-	
politan Detroit	16
United Friends of Needy and Dis-	
placed People of Yugoslavia, Inc.	182
United HIAS Service	756
United Ukrainian American Relief	
Committee	755
War Relief Services, National Catholic	
Welfare Conference	7. 141
Miscellaneous agencies	72
Miscellaneous agencies	
Total	16,858
101011111111111111111111111111111111111	

President Eisenhower has elicited from a high proportion of the 48 States a firm response to his suggestion for governor's advisory committee for the refugee relief program. These committees are kept in close touch with the program and are watchful for ways in which their States can benefit from it. These citizen groups go out and get job assurances. They place potential sponsors in touch with voluntary agencies in position to endorse sponsorships and to attend to details of cases. They are key factors throughout the country in informing the public that sponsors of refugees are the big need to bring this program to full success. They need the cooperation of citizens, if this humanitarian legislation really does mean that the heart of America—in the tradition of old—reaches out to those oppressed in other lands.

I bespeak for the refugee relief program around the world the confidence and support of American citizens, whose job, housing, and support assurances must be on record before the refugee program can move a refugee.

To those who would know the real nature of Mr. McLeod's assignment, I would point out that as administrator of of the Refugee Relief Act his job, and the job of his staff, is that of assisting intelligent, hard-working, healthy aliens, who are free of criminal and subversive taint, to migrate to this country. All of us interested in the program, as citizens and taxpayers, have the common duty to make certain that the best interests of the United States are safeguarded. This is particularly the case with the Refugee Relief Act, since it contains basic provisions not subject to broad interpretation. There are areas of discretion. however, in both the law and the regulations, when application of good judgment is not only possible but essential if the program is to succeed.

This is the spirit of the program and of its administrator and his staff. But the final accomplishment of the refugee program lies not with an administrator, it lies with American citizens them-selves. Their individual sponsorships of applicants are the key to success.

Refugee relief program—Status of visa applications Apr. 8, 1955

	Italy	Greece	Nether- lands	Germany	Austria	Far East	Others	Total
1. Applicants notified of documents required	58, 785	16, 658	1, 061	16, 820	8, 701	2, 115	3, 383	107, 523
	16, 398	4, 130	468	1, 138	1, 911	497	268	24, 810
	1, 349	639	22	1, 580	804	537	197	5, 128
	536	66	86	697	373	51	189	1, 998
	40, 502	11, 823	485	13, 405	5, 613	1, 030	2, 729	75, 587
	5, 076	8, 224	244	10, 465	3, 968	2, 440	3, 191	33, 608
	4, 169	7, 182	124	9, 147	3, 655	1, 989	2, 428	28, 694

(Mr. BOW asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from New York [Mr. OSTERTAG].

Mr. OSTERTAG. Mr. Chairman, under the State Department appropriation, funds are made available for the International Joint Commission, an agency whose work is taking on greatly increased importance as a result of the power and seaway developments on the St. Lawrence River.

Under the terms of the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909, which the International Joint Commission was created to implement, the Governments of the United States and Canada are authorized to enter into joint development of the water resources along the United States-Canadian border. They are also required to provide protection and compensation for damages which may result from such developments.

Hertofore, water resources developments along the border have been such that the Commission required relatively modest appropriations; and except for the chairman, the services of parttime commissioners, drawn from other agencies, have sufficed. Now, however, we are entering into an era when the hydroelectric power of the St. Lawrence River is about to be harnessed, and a great new inland waterway is about to be opened up to deep water shipping. The effect of these developments on shore property along the St. Lawrence River and Lake Ontario may be profound; and unless the Commission faithfully and diligently discharges its duty to provide protection and indemnity to injured parties, the effect may be disastrous.

While I expect to vote for the bill before us, including the modest sum allocated to the International Joint Commission, I wish to suggest to the House that the impending developments on the St. Lawrence River and Lake Ontario may portend and require significant expansion of the activities and responsibilities of the Commission in the near future, if the rights of United States citizens, guaranteed to them under the Constitution and under the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909, are to be protected.

(Mr. OSTERTAG asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Ashley].

Mr. ASHLEY. Mr. Chairman, for some time I have been very much concerned about the lack of comprehensive research and intelligence material dealing with Communist propaganda emanating from every quarter of the world. During the 2-year period in which I was connected with Radio Free Europe the fundamental importance of this information was demonstrated again and again. The most subtle shifts in Soviet policy can often be recognized by thorough and exhaustive analysis of the direction or emphasis of the propaganda emanating from a particular Communist-controlled nation.

For that reason, I direct attention to the fact that the budget for the Office of Research and Intelligence contained in the committee report is \$173,000 short of the budget estimate of the United States Information Agency. The Office of Research and Intelligence was created as a result of a survey done by Mr. Allen Dulles and has provided a unique service which has long been overdue. This is the first time that the United States Government has had an organization specifically charged with following the vast and complicated activities of Soviet propaganda.

(Mr. ASHLEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. Thompson].

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I am deeply concerned with the cut in the international educational exchange program funds. I subscribe to the remarks of the disinguished gentleman from Utah. I think it is very unfortunate that the committee has characterized these funds as not necessary.

With all respect to the committee, I feel that they have put a foolish dollar sign on international understanding. The benefits from this magnificent program simply cannot be measured in terms of dollars.

I like the educational exchange program just as I like point 4 and as I like SUNFED and the other programs which help to sell the ideologies which we have to the remaining free peoples of the world. I consider it somewhat tragic that this expenditure has been cut down so much.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may require to the gentleman from New York [Mr. Multre]

tleman from New York [Mr. MULTER]. Mr. MULTER. Mr. Chairman, the Appropriations Committee, and particularly the subcommittee having jurisdiction over the bill now before us, under the able chairmanship of our distinguished colleague the gentleman from New York [Mr. Rooney], has done its usual fine job in the preparation and presentation of this bill. What I have to say at this moment is only indirectly related to the bill, and must not in any way be considered as a criticism of the committee or any of its members. I appreciate that if the matter I am about to refer to were to be dealt with by legislation it should be presented to the appropriate legislative committee and not dealt with as part of an appropriation

I am referring to the Corsi-Dulles controversy, a wholly Republican controversy, within the Republican State Department, which, however, reflects badly upon our Government regardless of its political complexion.

While I am not personally acquainted with Edward J. Corsi, as a fellow New Yorker, I have known about him and his governmental and political activities for many years. I believe he is a lifelong Republican. I know that he has held many important public offices and I have been told that it was at the instance of high Republican Party officials, including the former New York State Governor, Thomas E. Dewey, that Mr. Corsi became the candidate of his party for the New York City mayoralty.

The latest task assigned to him was at the hands of Secretary of State Dulles, and was one which required him to deal not with money or property, but with human destinies. No matter who may be right in this controversy between the appointing power and the appointee, one thing stands out clearly and that is there is an utter, if not a reckless disregard of the character and reputations of American citizens who undertake to serve their Government. The whole matter is as sordid as it is unfortunate. No government can expect its citizens to undertake to serve it in high and in important places when they are treated as shabbily as Mr. Corsi has been treated by the Secretary of State. If Mr. Corsi is as incompetent as the Secretary now pretends him to be, then the Department's methods and procedures of recruitment of personnel is sadly in need On the other hand, as is of revision. more likely the case, if the reasons that are now being given for the dismissal of Mr. Corsi are but poor excuses, then there is every justification for his demand for a congressional investigation of the whole affair.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

TITLE I-DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Salaries and expenses

For necessary expenses of the Department of State not otherwise provided for, including the cost of transporting to and from a place of storage and the cost of storing the furniture and household and personal effects of

an employee of the Foreign Service who is assigned to a post at which he is unable to use his furniture and effects, under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe; expenses authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S. C. 801-1158), not otherwise provided for; expenses of the National Commission on Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation as authorized by sections 3, 5, and 6 of the act of July 30, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 2870, 287q, 287r); expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided for under this appropriation; purchase (not to exceed four for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding outside the continental United States without regard to section 11 of the act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a); purchase of uniforms; insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by law of such countries; dues for library membership in organizations which issue publications to members only, or to members at a price lower than the others; rental of tie lines and teletype equipment; employment of aliens, by contract for services abroad; refund of fees erroneously charged and paid for passports; establishment, maintenance, and operation of passport and despatch agencies; ice and drinking water for use abroad; excise taxes on negotiable instruments abroad; radio communications; payment in advance for subscriptions to commercial information, telephone and similar services abroad; relicf, protection, and burial of American seamen, and alien seamen from United States vessels in foreign countries and in the United States Territories and possessions; expenses incurred in acknowledging services of officers and crews of foreign vessels and aircraft in rescuing American seamen, airmen, or citizens from shipwreck or other catastrophe abroad; rent and expenses of maintaining in Egypt, Morocco, and Muscat, institutions for American convicts and persons declared insane by any consular court, and care and transportation of prisoners and persons declared insane; expenses, as authorized by law (18 U. S. C. 3192), of bringing to the United States from foreign countries persons charged with crime; and procure-ment by contract or otherwise, of services, supplies, and facilities, as follows: (1) translating, (2) analysis and tabulation of technical information, (3) preparation of special maps, globes, and geographic aids, (4) maintenance, improvement, and repair of diplomatic and consular proporties in foreign countries, held under leaseholds of less than 10 years and fuel and utilities for such properties, and (5) rental or lease, for periods less than 10 years, of offices, buildings, grounds, and living quarters for the use of the Foreign Service, for which payments may be made in advance; \$63,760,000, of which not less than \$8 million shall, if possible, be used to purchase foreign currencies or crcdits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States: Provided, That pursuant to section 201 (c) of the act of June 30, 1949 (40 U. S. C. 481 (c)), passenger motor vehicles in possession of the Foreign Service abroad may be exchanged or sold and the exchange allowances or proceeds of such sales shall be available without fiscal year limitation for replacement of an equal number of such vehicles and the cost, including the exchange allowance, of each such replacement shall not exceed \$3,000 in the case of the chief of mission automobile at each diplomatic mission (except that 15 such vehicles may be purchased at not to exceed \$3,600 each) \$1,400 in the case of all other such vehicles except station wagons: Provided further, That none of the funds made available by this appropriation shall be used to pay the salaries and expenses of the Metals and Minerals staff in the Office of Economic Affairs.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Gross: On page 2, line 11, after the semicolon, strike out the remainder of the line, and all of lines 12, 13,

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, this is the first of several amendments which I propose to offer this afternoon. I shall not take long on any of them because I am pretty well aware of the fate which will attend the efforts to economize. This amendment would strike out the following language:

Expenses of the National Commission of Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation as authorized by sections 3, 5, and 6 of the act of July 30, 1946 (22 U.S. C. 2870, 287q, 287r).

Mr. Chairman, I challenge anyone in this room to give me evidence of substantial accomplishment on the part of the National Commission for UNESCO. Despite the language in previous appropriation bills, and despite language contained in this bill that no funds appropriated under the terms of this act shall be used to promote one-world government or one-world citizenship, the National Commission for UNESCO in its conference at Minneapolis a year or so ago gave recognition to an individual who advocated one-world government, and the State Department using funds appropriated by Congress, published several hundred, if not several thousand copies of the speech made by this individual who incidentally was branded by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as being a fellow traveler with many years of experience in that game. I know of no accomplishment, I say again, on the part of the National Commission of Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation, and I offer this amendment so that the expenditures made for this Commission can be ended here and now, and so that money will be saved to the taxpayers of this country.

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield. Mr. PRESTON. The gentleman has challenged any Member to rise to offer proof of any accomplishment by the National Commission on UNESCO. have had some experience with it, and I am prepared to state from the observations I have made of the National Commission that I am convinced personally that it has served a most worthwhile and useful purpose in creating in this country an atmosphere of support for this organization, and in backstopping it in all of its activities which have been worth while. I have found no softness on the part of the National Commission and no weakness or any tendency toward one-world government or one-world citizenship.

Mr. GROSS. I will be glad to show the gentleman proof.

Mr. PRESTON. Is the gentleman speaking of this minister? Is he referring to the minister?

Mr. GROSS. Yes; I am referring to a minister; an individual who purported to be a minister.

Mr. PRESTON. I am not undertaking to defend the minister—I know nothing of him whatsoever.

Mr. GROSS. But the National Commission for UNESCO recognized this same fellow traveler and then the State Department printed his speech and broadcast it throughout the world. If the U. N.-if UNESCO is the great and fine organization which the gentleman says it is, why have a commission to promote it? Why have a commission living off the taxpayers of this country? Why maintain this commission; what for?

Mr. PRESTON. You received a letter of apology from the National Commission?

Mr. GROSS. Yes, and I had to drag it out of the chairman.

Mr. PRESTON. Quite accidentally, but any reference made to the gentleman from Iowa was not in any way deroga-

Mr. GROSS. That is the gentleman's opinion. It is not my opinion.

Mr. PRESTON. Did you not say in your district what this minister accused you of saying?

Mr. GROSS. Certainly I said what he accused me of saying, but the gentleman from Georgia has not quoted any of the statements made by this individual. I refuse to be a party to supporting an organization which goes out to harass a Member of Congress and uses tax funds appropriated to the State Department to do it. Not for a moment am I going to sit quiet when that happens even though the gentleman apparently approves it. So I have offered an amendment to get rid of this superfluous commission, and the gentleman has not justified its existence.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I want it clearly understood that I would deplore readily any attack by anyone connected with the National Commission of UNE against a Member of Congress. UNESCO facts in this case are that there has been no attack made on the gentleman from The language about which he complains is simply this, "And Congressman H. R. Gross, of Iowa, assures his constituents that the United States is being taken for a ride by a bunch of foreigners.'

The gentleman admitted a moment ago that he said that. Shall we condemn a man for simply repeating the truth? That is what has been done in this case.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRESTON. In just one moment.

I do not defend this minister. I know absolutely nothing of him. He may be everything that the gentleman from Iowa says he is. But when we come to fixing blame we must go to the language

I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. Will the gentleman also read into the Record, since he seems to have been well coached on this subject, what this gentleman had to say about the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and other patriotic organizations? Will he also read a number of other things that this gentleman had to say?

Mr. PRESTON. Oh, I am not upholding this man.

Mr. GROSS. What is the gentleman doing, then?

Mr. PRESTON. I am simply saying that the gentleman has no right to complain when he admits that this minister said what he said he said.

Mr. GROSS. But I have a right to complain when the gentleman does not read into the record this individual's reply.

Mr. PRESTON. Oh, I agree. I am not upholding this minister.

Mr. GROSS. What are you upholding him for?

Mr. PRESTON. I am not upholding him. I am upholding the National Commission of UNESCO.

Mr. GROSS. How can you, when they invite this kind of a man to speak to their conferences?

Mr. PRESTON. Let me put the gentleman straight. This gentleman was not invited to speak to the conference

A board of ministers was appointed to select material for this conference in Minneapolis to use in considering wherein religion and our spiritual resources could be used to advantage in UNESCO. This board of ministers recommended that the speech written by this minister should be used as background material. The minister was not there. His speech was referred to a panel to consider as background material and in the speech was found the reference to the gentleman from Iowa.

Now, the National Commission has apologized. It said it got this thing up hastily, that had they known it they would never have considered that speech to be used as background material.

Mr. GROSS. Will the gentleman also read into the Record the statement about the emerging one-world institutions?

Mr. PRESTON. Oh, now, understand me, I am not upholding him one minute.

Mr. GROSS. Does the gentleman uphold the National Commission in prevailing upon the State Department to spend United States taxpayers' money to have this published and broadcast throughout the country?

Mr. PRESTON. I will say there were only a few copies of it printed.

Mr. GROSS. You bet there were a few.

Mr. PRESTON. Fifty dollars of the taxpayers' money was spent to multigraph 2,000 copies.

Mr. GROSS. Yes, and more than that.

Mr. PRESTON. That is what the record shows here. It was published, 2000 copies.

Now, if we are to remain in UNESCO, we must use outstanding American citizens in this country, such as the brother

of the President of the United States, such as Dr. Athel Spillhause, head of the department of science of the University of Minnesota, and other great men, to look in on this organization, UNESCO. We need this organization in our country. I am convinced it is going in the right direction. After having attended two international conferences of UNESCO, I am prepared to state that while at first I had some doubt, yet after this last conference I am satisfied of the importance of what it is doing.

So I hope the gentleman's amendment will be defeated. Let us continue to use this national commission composed of outstanding Americans to act as a watchdog and supporting committee over UNESCO.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am speaking today with some feeling. For a number of weeks some of my constituents and outstanding men and women in other districts and in other States have been working on a grass-roots program which they wished to submit to the Congress—a program of reaching more effectively the hearts and the minds of all the people of the world with the classic messages of American democracy that were the inspiration of our forefathers and from early reading have implanted in us an abiding and understanding faith in democratic government.

I have here a large file with a content that represents weeks and months of effort by good and distinguished Americans to find the path to understanding that leads to peace. That effort has resulted in a program, American grassroots in its origin, representing I believe the commonsense thinking of the American people. I had hoped to present the program in the debate today when we had under consideration a bill of appropriations making funds available for spending in this field.

That you may understand the wide interest, here is a card from Dr. Harold E. Fay, managing editor of the Christian Century, a publication of large national circulation and of unsurpassed standing and prestige. It reads:

Will you please send me a copy of your forthcoming speech on getting the classics of democracy into the languages of nations now trying to establish democratic institutions. We want to provide some editorial support.

Here also is a letter from Mr. Burch, the associate editor of the Chicago Daily News, concerning the expected early publication of dispatches from all the foreign correspondents of that great newspaper on the availability or non-availability of the classics of American democracy translated into the languages of the respective countries.

The file is filled with letters from editors, educators, and others, men and women who represent a high cross-section of American thinking.

Now, having in mind my responsibility to present to the House to the best

of my ability a program of such transcending promise, I telephoned yesterday four times to get a copy of the bill, of the committee report and of the printed public hearings. I was told they were not available, that the committee was still in executive session and meanwhile the documents were not being released. At 11:30 I called the distinguished Democratic whip and reminding him that within a half hour the House would be convening said that certainly I should have an opportunity to see the report. Through his graciousness and appreciated intervention, I finally did get a copy of the bill and of the report at 11:45. When I reached the floor I got a copy of the public hearings. I am indebted to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross] in raising a point of quorum for the matter going over a day, thus affording me some time to examine the documents inaccessible to me until 15 minutes before the bill first came up.

Yesterday I spoke to my beloved friend, a great American, the chairman of the subcommittee and I told him of my interest. He said, "I will see that you get time in general debate." I said that I did not want to take too much time but I did owe it to these people who had put in so much hard work. He said that I would get the time.

I spoke to him again today and he assured me once more. He said, "Of course, you are not a member of the committee but I will see that you get at least 5 minutes." Then later on the dean of my Democratic delegation from Illinois came and asked, "Have you spoken yet?" I said, "No, but I am sure my good friend, the chairman of the committee, will give me this time." He went and spoke to the gentleman and the word came back that I would be recognized.

Then general debate was closed. I am sure it was an inadvertence. I have no feeling for the distinguished chairman other than one of great respect as an able and outstanding statesman and of warm personal affection. I appreciate the difficulties of his position, with so scant an amount of time at his disposal, and I certainly excuse him from any intention to overlook me. I mention the incident in the hope that hereafter when bills of the vast importance of the one before us come up, general debate will not be limited to 1 hour a side. That amounts to shutting out any real debate and more or less closing the doors to those not members of the committee. All of us must share the blame for the too-brief limitation of the general debate since it was by unanimous consent. I hope we will be more alert on another occasion. For one Member I would sooner remain here in session until midnight every day rather than have one representative of the people feel that he had had no opportunity to speak the sentiments of the people of his district.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

(By unanimous consent (at the request of Mr. O'Hara of Illinois and Mr. ROONEY) Mr. O'Hara of Illinois was

allowed to proceed for 5 additional minutes.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. I most humbly apologize to the distinguished gentleman. The situation with regard to allotment of time during general debate was entirely within my control. There were only 26 minutes left for all those on this side who wanted to speak, of which 15 minutes went to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. Sikes], a member of the committee. The rest of the allotment were all for periods of 1 and 2 minutes, with the exception of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. FEIGHAN], who came to me before the gentleman from Illinois. I am sorry I did say he would get 5 minutes. After all it was within the province of the Member in charge of the bill to make a motion to limit debate. I assured the gentleman he would get his 5 minutes under the 5-minute rule. I do hope he has no hurt feeling because I love and respect the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. I accept that as a very great compliment to my appearance of youth. I thought I was a little older, I thought life had given me enough years and experience to have learned that when a bill is up for reading and amendment a Member gets 5 minutes on his own and not as a gift from the Chairman who controlled time in general debate. The graciousness of the gentleman, however, in joining with me in the request for additional time now I genuinely appreciate. All I object to is being thought young and naive.

Mr. Chairman, in the few minutes remaining I shall address myself to the truly inspiring program which can be carried forward with negligible expense and which holds real promise of bringing all the peoples of the world in atune with democratic ways and aspirations.

with democratic ways and aspirations. Briefly stated, this is the program: Select 20 or 30 classics of American democracy, such as the Federalist and the writings of Thomas Jefferson, translate them into all the languages of the world, issue them in inexpensive paper editions and make them available at trifling cost to the little people everywhere. This was the literature that inspired and guided our forefathers in the task of building this democracy. It will inspire and guide those who now, in foreign lands, are looking for the light. It will bring them into closer understanding with us since the founts of our faith will come to be the founts of their faith.

The challenge to us in our generation is to win the hearts and the minds of the peoples of the world. Reports coming to us from observers all over the world are not reassuring. Our intention is good, our purpose is pure, but we are failing to make the most of our opportunity of impressing men and women in all the lands of the earth with the unselfishness of our mission.

We seek not 1 foot of foreign soil. Furtherest from our thought is the dream of world dominion. All that we seek is to help others, as we have helped ourselves, to attain, under God and a good

and just government, the physical wellbeing and the spiritual contentment made possible by an earth of rich fertility and the progress of science and industry.

Unfortunately, our purpose is not being projected in some of the programs of the present that take the negative rather than the positive approach and rely upon controversy rather than appeal to reason

Constantly we tell ourselves that out of World War II has come not one world but two: the world of democracy and that of communism. Moreover, that the Communist world is dedicated with fanatical zeal to the objective of making one world, a Communist one. In our concern about subversion within our own portals, we pay tribute to the ways and wiles of Communist propaganda. At this point, it may be well to analyze our own propaganda coldly, objectively and to ask ourselves whether we are being outdistanced in that field by our opponents.

If our objective is to fire the imaginations of the people of the world with our own conviction that democracy, which is our way of life, should be theirs, we must reach their minds and their hearts. That is our avowed purpose; how are we attempting to achieve it?

We are spending large sums on radio and television programs. The vast majority of the people we are endeavoring to reach have neither radio nor TV sets. But their leaders can read. Have we made available to that leadership the classics which have fired our own imaginations and been the cornerstones of our democracy in this Western World?

My information in this field is fragmentary but significant. For example in Paris, so I am told, we maintain one library on the Champs Elysée while the Russians have six book stores in the parts of Paris frequented by the "little people" where the classics of Marxian philosophy written in French may be purchased for a few centimes. This may not be the sole reason, but it is a factor in the growth of communism among the rank and file in Paris. The Communists have six book stores with the classics of communism vendable at a price the Frenchman can pay, while in all of France, the United States has six libraries, some not too inviting to the ordinary Frenchman.

The special study mission to southeast Asia and the Pacific of which the gentle-woman from Illinois [Mrs. Church] was a member, and the gentleman from Minnesota was chairman, reported:

The book translation program is making available to Asian peoples literature, both technical and general in content, that otherwise would not be available to them. In Rangoon, the study mission visited the headquarters of the Burma Translation Society. A well-stocked library of American works was being translated into Burmese by local translators. In an adjacent building, a modern printing plant, designed and serviced by American technicians and equipped with American machinery turned out inexpensive editions.

Further, the report concludes:

The literate minority represents an influential segment of the population.

As to libraries, the mission:

Most of the works are in English. In contrast, the study mission noted the large number of Communist works printed in the local language on sale in local bookstores for small sums because of heavy subsidy.

The market is there, as evidenced by the eagerness on the part of the population to absorb foreign ideas.

The criticisms which have come my way of our methods are: not only that in Europe but in Asia and Africa our library facilities are not located in areas accessible to the people we wish to reach but also that our books are not published in the language which those people who are literate can read.

Moreover, whereas in sending radio and television programs we judge others by ourselves, we do not project that thinking to include the influences which have built western democracy. Democracy is not a new model hat to be donned. It is a way of life which the Western World has developed during the centuries. A major factor in that development has been the printed as well as the spoken word.

That must be the media through which democracy should be presented as a positive and constructive idea and method. Checks of books available in our information centers indicate a negative, not a positive, approach. Many of the books which are available have been concerned not with a presentation of democracy but rather with attacks upon communism.

Moreover, many of the books listed by the USIA have been of recent vintage. For example, titles listed in special list SL-7 are of books published since 1940. I need not remind this body that democracy is a positive concept which did not begin in 1940, and that the literature in which our forefathers developed this concept must still have a spark of divine fire capable of further inspiration for people hungering for a philosophy which in 1776 produced a document founded on the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God.

A second criticism of our effort has been that instead of making available to readers the output of our geniuses, political and philosophical, we are presenting secondary sources, histories—not the works which have made important contributions to the evolution of democratic thought.

Are we making it easy for people to read our classics of democracy in their own language? Spot checks have elicited the following facts:

(a) There is one copy of de Tocqueville in the information center in Rome in English.

(b) There was available for sale in Italy an Italian translation of Democracy in America, but it is not cheap; therefore, it will not be widely read.

(c) A good Spanish translation of the Federalist was published in 1943 by the Fonda de Cultura Economica of Mexico. Has the USIA made this available, not only in Mexico but throughout Latin America? The objection has been made that the Federalist is hard reading. Is it fair to assume that the literate minority is less capable of serious reading and

thought than were our own forefathers, among whom schools were rare when the United States was born?

If we are to appropriate funds for the continuation of USIA we must demand from them a report of their stewardship so that we may in turn report to our constituents whose questions as to the disposition of the dollars we spend for them deserve and must have answers.

Some of those questions are, or may well be:

First. To what extent is our USIA reaching a "grass roots" level?

Second. What classics have been translated into the languages which the literate of all nations can read?

Third. Who are the people who frequent the libraries which we have made available?

Fourth. What are they reading?

Fifth. To what extent have we subsidized the classics of democracy, thus making them available in their own language to people? If my information is correct, the answer here is "No"; since there seems to have been very little publication.

Sixth. Is there a demand for translations? Again referring to the report of the Judd committee:

The market is there as evidenced by the eagerness on the part of the population to absorb foreign ideas.

Let me remind you, the Communists are subsidizing extensively the publication of their books in native languages all over the world.

Further evidence of demand comes from the UNESCO translation program. My information is that their appropriation is overdrawn by requests from Italy, Germany, Spain, and India for assistance in getting out editions of such books as Locke on Toleration.

On the other hand, the Committee for Free Asia has found it necessary to expand their publication plans beyond their original conception because the demand for books has far out-distanced their supply. The book is the only thing that can get to any village in Asia where there is a schoolmaster or someone who can read.

(Mr. O'HARA of Illinois asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

(Mr. FEIGHAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I note in the committee report that USIA requested an amount of \$350,000 for the Nonprofit Book Corporation.

I have looked into the Nonprofit Book Corporation and have made inquiry as to its purposes and its operations. It is my understanding that the primary purpose of this Corporation is to publish abroad in the languages of the various countries selected American books in full length, supplementation, paper backs, periodicals, and other interesting and informative condensations. It also establishes effective distribution and marketing arrangements for the sale of American books overseas, and assists in

breaking bottlenecks in foreign publishing firms by lending technical assistance and facilities to them. The Corporation is governed by a board of educational, literary, and publishing leaders of the United States. It works with recognized foreign publishers abroad. This policy makes it possible to secure the cooperation and endorsement of distinguished civic and educational leaders of the foreign countries concerned to a degree that would have been impossible if the work had been done directly by a Government agency.

By using the local publishers, it is possible to reproduce a large number of useful publications at a minimum cost—at a fraction of the cost they would require here in the United States. Through this arrangement the Corporation has achieved remarkable success in distributing American books in quantities heretofore unheard of in the countries involved.

I believe its most important purpose is that this arrangement permits the publication of carefully selected books and pamphlets in large quantities without attribution to the United States Government so that the books thus produced are not stigmatized by the Russians and their stooges as false propaganda.

I note the committee report states:

No funds are included in the bill for the so-called Nonprofit Book Corporation for which \$350,000 was requested.

I would like to inquire why the committee recommended that USIA place greater emphasis on getting out unattributed materials rather than those which bear the USIA label, and then in the next breath, failed to appropriate funds by which the agency can most effectively do this very thing?

In raising this question, I am mindful that the committee eliminated all funds for the use of reproduction of "Profile of America" which I have had an opportunity to review and which I find to be objectionable, even obnoxious in parts, and otherwise not representative of American life and ideals. I can well understand the position of the committee and I compliment them for stopping immediately any further reproduction and dissemination of this ill conceived and damaging book. Obviously, I do not have in mind this type of book when I advance the cause of the Nonprofit Book Corporation. There is no shortage of books or other publications which adequately and objectively present the truth about the American way of life and its ideals, and to me, the problem is simply that of selecting those for dissemination abroad which do objectively and fairly depict the American scene.

I wonder if the committee was aware that the Kremlin schemers in Moscow alone in 1953 subsidized the publication of a billion volumes of books in a wide variety of languages, many of them reproduced locally in the foreign countries. Most of this work is carried on by the International Book Publishing Corp., a semiautonomous branch of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Trade. It would be difficult to accurately estimate the exact amount of money the Russians put into

unattributed publications, but it is safe to say that the amount is greater than the entire budget requested by USIA. I wonder, distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, whether the facts I have here presented, were taken into account when this decision was made, particularly in view of the fact that the committee urges USIA to place greater emphasis on getting out unattributed materials?

The Russians are far in advance of us in the issuance of pamphlets, books, and other information. As an example, in Moscow they have a Russian Printing Bureau which is going full speed ahead printing in 40 different languages, 24 hours a day. I would like to cite but one example of their activity. They have produced a book titled "Marxism and the National Question," two copies of which I hold in my hands. In my right hand I have a copy of that book in English published by the Foreign Languages Publishing House in Moscow. In my left hand I hold a very fancy bound copy of that volume which was printed by International Publishers Co., Inc., New York City, an organization which is a subsidiary of the International Book Publishing Corp. in Moscow, a branch of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Trade. This book is put on the American market at 30 cents a copy. The copy printed in the United States sells for 50 cents and as you can see, it probably cost well over a dollar to produce this book, making it evident that a heavy Russian subsidy goes into the printing of such books.

According to their own admission the Russians have produced slightly over 80 million copies of this book in 37 different languages. This book, I assure you from my own reading and analysis, lays out the strategy for the destruction of all nations and the destroying of the sovereignty of all peoples. This book was a primer for the agents and stooges of the Russians to subvert and to reduce to absolute tyranny all the non-Russian nations within the red colonial empire. This book sets forth the basic plan of the Russians to make all the nations of the world abject colonies of Moscow.

I have cited only this one example of the evil effectiveness of the false propaganda machine of the Kremlin.

Freedom's cause has yet to make an effort anywhere comparable to this single example I have cited.

I have other examples of the tremendous volume of books subsidized by the Communist conspiracy. For example, I have here a book from the Little Lenin Library, volume 14, called State and Revolution. This book also sells for the modest price of 30 cents. It is produced by the International Publishers Co., Inc., of New York. In the back of this book there is a listing of 29 different books of this same type, but of different titles, which are available in English. The price range of these books is 5 cents up to 50 cents. The vast majority of them, however, range between 15 cents and 20 cents per volume. Here again is clear evidence of the tremendous subsidy the Russians put behind the publication of the evil works of Marxism.

I also have here a de luxe edition of the History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. This was produced by the Foreign Languages Publishing House in Moscow in 1945. As you can see, this is really a de luxe edition with high grade paper, exceptional binding, and would cost at least \$2 if produced in the United States. I repeat, this de luxe edition was published in Moscow in 1945, the year World War II ended, at a time when the suffering people of the Soviet Union were in grave need from the long effects of war. This is but another demonstration of the fact that the Russian Communists place greater emphasis on their propaganda tools and production than they do on the welfare of their own people and very likely even on the production of weapons for use in the traditional forms of warfare.

As an example of the special de luxe publications put out by Moscow, I hold here in my hand a color pictorial called Union Sovietica of May 1954. This is put out by Pravda and is in Spanish tailored for Latin American countries. This very expensive piece of false propaganda came to my attention as a member of the Select Committee To Investigate Communist Aggression on the occasion of our investigation into the Communist seizure and takeover of Guatemala. This propaganda piece de-This propaganda piece depicts life within the Soviet Union as a utopia—a worker's paradise—the ideal life for the struggling masses. Obviously, this piece of high-powered false propaganda does not tell the reader about the realities of life within the Russian Communist Empire, such as the manmade famines which in 1 year alone took the lives of over 5 million people of the Ukrainian nation—mass deportations which brought about the destruction of entire nations in the course of 24 hours. such as the Chechen-Inguish nations. the Crimean-Tatars and the Kalmyksit does not give shots of the slave labor camps such as Vorkuta, Magadan, and thousands of other such infamous places of terror and tyranny. Nor does it give the slightest hint about the Communist elite of the new superrace which the Russian Communists have created and who live a life of luxury which their own propaganda piece very well describes. The unsuspecting, after reading this clever and highly expensive propaganda piece, could very well be duped into believing that communism could bring benefits to humanity.

I have before me the Foundations of Leninism, published by the International Publishers, 381 Fourth Avenue, which is, of course, a subsidiary of Moscow.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to show appreciation of the able and fighting chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from New York [Mr. Rooney], the majority chairman, and also the able and fighting minority member, the gentleman from New York [Mr. Coudert], and the other members of the committee for their great interest in the appropriation for the Department of State. Certainly

there is no department today that really should supersede the Department of State in view of our very serious international problems. Much of the solution of whether or not we shall have war depends upon them. Of course we should not relax our efforts in building a very strong national defense in guns and ships and bombs. A strong national defense is essential. Our national defense should be second to none.

I hope very much the members of this Appropriations Committee will see fit to ask those in charge of the exchange of teachers and pupils to see that Ireland has an exchange of teachers and pupils with the United States. It would be very beneficial to both countries, the United States and Ireland, and to the other nations of the world.

I am so glad the committee has recognized the persons who have labored for years and who are laboring today in the Department of State and Foreign Service, often under great handicaps, often when they are misunderstood. They have been efficient; they have been fine; they have been courageous, and it has not been easy.

Again I express deep appreciation to all of the members of the subcommittee who have fought to give the State Department a chance to do its best and most effective work. I like to have our fine, loyal representatives, especially those who are in foreign posts, know that they have the support and loyalty of the Congress of the United States.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, may I first say to the chairman of the subcommittee that in speaking on the subject of the international educational exchange activities section of the bill I think the committee has done a very outstanding job in pointing out the deficiencies in the present execution of that program. But I think it would be a very sad thing if we allowed the deficiencies in the execution of the program to obscure the overall objective which I think today is one of the most worthy efforts in seeking a lasting peace throughout the world.

I would like to associate myself with the very wonderful remarks of the gentleman from Utah [Mr. Dixon] from the other side of the aisle and the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. Thompson] on this side of the aisle, and particularly to call the attention of the House to that part of the report of the committee which makes the statement that "the committee feels that the program could be substantially reduced with regard to friendly countries where there is not Communist influence." I cannot help but believe that if we will carefully examine that we will recognize that in essence it says, "If you aren't against us we haven't got much interest in you."

It was only the day before yesterday when I had the privilege of a discussion with the former President of Mexico, President Aleman. He told me that throughout Central and South America one of the great criticisms of the United States is our lack of appreciation of their desire to understand more clearly what it is we are trying to do in our leader-

ship of the free nations of the world. Rather than less, I think we must have more effort in this direction.

So I hope that in the legislative process on the Senate side we may have a reconsideration of the reduction in the amount of money appropriated for this purpose, and that we may show that not only are we interested in fighting communism where communism today has such a great influence but we are also interested in keeping communistic influence out of those countries that are our present friends or would be our friends if we would do a little to win them to our side.

Mr. TRIMBLE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I want to complement the remarks of the gentleman from California if I am able to do so. He has made a fine statement.

The world has shrunk a lot since my boyhood. When I was a boy in high school it took me longer to go the 16 miles from my home to Green Forest, Ark., than it would now take me to go to London or Helsinki.

I want to refer briefly to the international student exchange program. I am not quarreling with this great subcommittee. I know what a problem they have to try to solve. But I do want to call attention to this phase of this program that they may have overlooked. It is not so much the know-how that concerns me. That is being taken care of all over the world by other programs of this great Government. We are sending our know-how to every corner of the earth that we can. The international student exchange program is our effort to send know-why to the uttermost parts of the earth. Even here in our own country, here in our own respective districts, there is often a great misunderstanding of the know-why. I represent a great district in the northwest corner of Arkansas in the Ozark Mountains. They want to know why, and they want to know why the boys in the cities think one way when, perhaps, they think another way. It is our responsibility as Members of this Congress to understand each other—not necessarily to know how but to know why. One great section of our country likes this sort of a program and another section of our great country wants another part of the program when we are all together in this great country. So one of the key features of the international student exchange program is not to each know-how but to teach know-why, and while I am not quarreling, I hope that this appropriation can be increased so that it can go ahead with the work that has already begun and can continue to the end that the rest of the world will understand us and we will be able to understand them.

Mr. MEADER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I desire to make a few remarks on the same subject discussed by the gentleman from Arkansas, namely, the international exchange program.

I note from the report of the committee on page 6 that some 6,660 grants were handled in the past fiscal year by

the exchange program of the State Department at a cost of \$18,700,000. The same table reveals that the Foreign Operations Administration in its technical-assistance program had 5,005 grants at a total cost of \$136 million.

The committee has seen fit to cut down to \$12 million the appropriation for the State Department's exchange program. I would like to say to the committee that the International Operations Subcommittee of the House Government Operations Committee on which I served last year and on which I continue to serve, had occasion to go into the exchange program and technical-assistance program of the Foreign Operations Administration and the point 4 program, and found that it was very poorly administered.

On the other hand, I have had some contacts with the exchange program handled by the State Department covering teachers, students, and foreign officials and have been impressed with the fact that that program has been very efficiently administered.

The fact that 6,000 persons were handled for \$18 million compared with 5,000 of FOA grants for \$136 million raises the question in my mind whether the committee in this instance is not straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel. When the \$136 million item for the FOA comes up, I hope they are going to be equally assiduous in reducing it.

I would like to point out that my interest in this subject stems in part from the fact that the University of Michigan in my home town of Ann Arbor, Mich., has always been regarded as a favorite educational institution for foreign students. This afternoon I received from the vice president and dean of faculties of the University of Michigan the following telegram:

This year 10.56 percent of our foreign student enrollment of 805 had United States Government scholarship aid. In 1952 15 percent of the same group had such aid.

On return to their homelands most of our foreign students assumed position of leadership in professional fields, many in governmental positions.

Because of the lack of scholarship support we are losing prospective foreign students of high caliber every day. We receive hundreds of applications from Korean students many of whom are excellent academic prospects who are often recommended by members of our military personnel who were stationed in Korea. Almost to a man we must turn them down for lack of funds.

Compared to the efforts which the Red Chinese and the Russians are making to draw into their educational system promising young people from the free Asian countries the effort America is making is small. It should be increased rather than diminished.

May I urge you to do all in your power to extend our Government's program of scholarships for foreign students at American universities.

> MARVIN L. NIEHUSS, Vice President and Dean of Faculties, University of Michigan.

I would like to express, with my colleagues who have spoken before, the hope that in the event there is a conference on this item, this subcommittee will not feel that they are bound to stand for the cut they have made in the international exchange program, and that they will feel, because of the sentiments expressed on the floor, they can accede to any increase in this item which the Senate may make.

Mr. WIER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MEADER. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. WIER. I want to associate myself with the statement you have just made. The University of Minnesota happens to be in my district. cally the same claim is made by the University of Minnesota regarding the exchange program.

Mr. MEADER. I thank the gentle-

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to address myself on the subject matter which is presently under discussion: the student exchange program. I shall try to make my remarks as brief as possible.

In the first place, I would like to point out that many of the problems which exist today in Communist-infested countries, particularly the countries of southeast Asia and of the Far East, can be traced to the fact that many of the local leaders there have been Moscowtrained.

For many years, the Communists have opened their arms to promising young people of various nationalities who wanted to study abroad. They invited them to Moscow, and trained them there. After they were indoctrinated, they were sent back to their own native lands, to preach the Communist doctrine.

Many of those persons never had the opportunity to be properly apprized of our way of life and our way of thinking. Our schools were closed to orientals for generations. We just kept them from coming to our country. Today we are reaping the fruits of those policies.

Through our congressional study missions and through other ways, we have learned and know what the situation is in the Far East. We know that our student exchange program is one of the finest and most warranted efforts that the United States has entered into with regard to that region.

The student exchange program represents one of our most successful endeavors to apprize future foreign leaders of our American ideals and ideas. A curtailment of the exchange program would be a serious setback to American prestige and influence.

In the course of the Foreign Affairs Committee's study missions to the Far East, I have seen the results of this program. In every country that we visited, we found that exchange students, and local leaders who were sent to the United States to become acquainted with our people and our ways, became the finest ambassadors of good will when they returned to their homelands.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ZABLOCKI. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. Will the gentleman tell us why these 35 Chinese students do not want to stay in this country, and want to go back to Communist China?

Mr. ZABLOCKI. I am sure the gentleman will agree that if he were in China, he would be just as anxious to get back to the United States. I do not think that the students in question want to return to China because of the government there. After all, it is their own country. If we were kept in a foreign land contrary to our desires, we would be just as strongly intent on returning to our own land.

I do not think that this point is pertinent to the question whether we should or should not curtail the exchange program. However, I do believe that when those Chinese students some day go back to China, they, too, will become dis-seminators of a better understanding of our great Nation, of our way of life.

Mr. GROSS. If they are indoctrinated with our way of life, they cannot possibly want to go back to Communist China. Yet they do.

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Yes, they do, probably because they feel that they have a duty to perform. After all, the nationalistic tendencies are strong. Then, too, there are their families, their relatives, their way of life. However, as I already stated, I think that if they go back, they too will be able to instill into others in China what the United States stands for.

Mr. WILSON of California. Is it not your understanding that Mao-tse-tung and Chou-en-lai in their youth went to Moscow and studied the Russian traditions, and that perhaps that is responsible for their animosity toward us today?

Mr. ZABLOCKI. There is no doubt about it. They are not the only present leaders in the Far East who were Moscow trained. We closed our educational doors to the oriental people for generations until a few decades ago.

Today I believe we have a golden opportunity to win over the minds of Asiatics, the minds of people in all foreign lands if we just have understanding of the problems and the opportunities.

I want to say at this time that the appropriation subcommittee has done a grand job, but we ought not to try to balance the budget at the expense of this particular program. That is a mistake. Mr. DIXON. Mr. Chairman, will the

gentleman yield?

Mr. ZABLOCKI. I yield.

Mr. DIXON. These funds go also to support leaders from countries in Asia and other countries to come here and learn our ways.

Mr. ZABLOCKI. That is correct.

Mr. DIXON. Does not the gentleman think it is a wonderful opportunity to better relationships with other countries and to get before the leaders of all those nations what America is doing and our way of life?

Mr. ZABLOCKI. It is my under-standing that the great bulk of this money is to enable foreign students and leaders to come and learn our way of life, then return and teach their peoples the lessons they have learned.

Mr. DIXON. I think this program

should be supported.

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Chairman, I sincerely hope the committee will increase the appropriation for the student

exchange program. We cannot cut the budget estimate practically in half, and still hope to have an effective program. I feel that the Congress would make a mistake in so seriously curtailing the funds provided for this purpose. I shall offer an amendment at the proper time to increase the amount for the educational exchange program to at least what was available in the current fiscal This amount will be substantially smaller than the original budget estimate for fiscal 1956, and it will represent a compromise between the budget estimate and the amount recommended by the Appropriations Committee.

(Mr. ZABLOCKI asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mrs. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, it is with some temerity and with great humility that I rise to challenge the gentlemen of the great Appropriations Committee, and particularly of this subcommittee, on any issue. I think moreover that many Members of the House know that foreign spending is not a subject on which I am apt to urge an increase; but I feel so strongly in regard to this proposed cut in the appropriation for the exchange of students that I cannot keep my seat.

I would testify that from my experience in Europe and particularly in southeast Asia, and in Japan, and in Korea, as a member of the subcommittee of which the gentleman from Wisconsin who just spoke is the able chairman, I am convinced that there are only two instruments in our foreign-aid program which in my mind can go unchallenged in plan, yes, and in results: One, as far as Asia is concerned, is our libraries where we seem to be reaching down into the hearts of crowds of people. And I should perhaps exempt from that commendation some of the libraries of Europe which I think are not well placed. The second is this international-exchange program, which I commend on two counts: Nowhere have I been that I have not found a warmth for this country among students who have been here. Nowhere have I been that I have not found understanding of what we stand for in the hearts of those students who have studied here; and nowhere have I been where I have not found nostalgia for what they experienced in their sojourn here.

I cannot believe that for the sake of \$3 million, or \$10 million, we can afford to cut a program which to my mind actually works.

And there is a second part of it. I come from a great university town where I have seen how the students who come to us from foreign lands also teach us something and give us an understanding of how they think, why they operate as they do, an understanding of their long traditions, a better means of approaching them with what we have to sell. Of course, I think that we have the greatest thing on the globe to sell, the concept of human dignity and of freedom of the individual.

I am hoping that when the time comes the gentleman from Wisconsin will offer

his amendment. I would rather that the House take this step than wait for a conference. I would very gladly lend my voice and my vote to support this program which I think is basic to mutual understanding, basic for the creation throughout the peoples of the world of belief and faith in each other.

Mr. TEAGUE of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield? Mrs. CHURCH. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. TEAGUE of California. I should like to associate myself with the gentle-woman's remarks. She has expressed her feelings so eloquently. I speak for the University of California, in Santa Barbara, in my district. I know the things she has said apply so very, very correctly there. The system works perfectly and it is a highly desirable thing to continue.

Mrs. CHURCH. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield? Mrs. CHURCH. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I would like to associate myself, on behalf of the University of Louisville, with the gentlewoman from Illinois who has so eloquently expressed herself.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have permission to extend their remarks at this point in the Record on the subject now being discussed.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. ASHLEY. Mr. Chairman, for some time I have been very much concerned about the lack of comprehensive research and intelligence material dealing with the Communist propaganda emanating from every quarter of the world.

During the 2-year period with which I was connected with Radio Free Europe, the fundamental importance of such information was demonstrated again and again. The most subtle shifts in Soviet policy can often be recognized by thorough and exhaustive analysis of the direction or emphasis of the propaganda emanating from a particular Communist-controlled nation.

For this reason, Mr. Chairman, I direct attention to the fact that the budget for the Office of Research and Intelligence contained in the committee report is \$173,000 short of the budget estimate of the USIS.

The Office of Research and Intelligence was created as a result of a survey done by Mr. Allen Dulles, and has proved a unique service which has long been overdue. This is the first time that the United States Government has had an organization specifically charged with following the vast and complicated activities of Soviet propaganda.

The office was not established until the fall of 1954, so that the budget for the current fiscal year—July 1, 1954—June 30, 1955—of \$658,100 not only does not cover the whole year's operation, but at no time has the office been fully

staffed. Consequently, the amount recommended by the committee would actually cut back the operations of the office from its present level. The office is just now beginning to turn out the type of information required in something like sufficient quantity. I have just read one of their publications-Communist Propaganda Activity in 1954—which is a very valuable pioneer study. It must be done again next year, and done more completely. The additional \$173,000 requested for this office for fiscal year 1956 would be the minimum required to permit this organization to adequately follow, and we hope predict the moves of the Communist propagandists.

Without the \$173,000, the program of analysis of intelligence material, such as interrogation reports of Communist defectors and escapees, would have to be curtailed. Studies to detect inconsistencies between Soviet statements and actions would also have to be decreased.

The plans for research overseas would also have to be drastically reduced. This research not only gives unique information about the attitudes of people in the cold war, but also provides essential information in the effectiveness of both USIS information activities and Communist propaganda. At present, only a limited part of the world is being covered. More funds are necessary to permit this information to be obtained about all the critical areas of the world, especially the Far East.

The Information Agency can only reach the correct policy and program decisions when it has accurate facts both about the effectiveness of its own operations and also about Communist propaganda activities. The Office of Research and Intelligence provides these facts. The additional funds requested for this office are required for this work. I vigorously protest the recommendation of the committee to limit the operations of this office.

Mr. Chairman, I also note on page 6 of the committee report that a budget of \$12 million has been set for the international educational exchange activities, a reduction of some \$10 million in the amount estimated by the State Department for this tremendously worthwhile activity. The explanation of this cut is that with the fiscal situation of the country as it is, limitations must be placed on certain programs which are of some value but which cannot be clarified as necessary.

I submit, Mr. Chairman, that this type of justification hardly fits the educational exchange activities. To me, governmental programs in which we are engaged for the purpose of sending students abroad and extending educational opportunities to thousands of students from every part of the world, are as necessary a form of diplomacy as exists in the world today.

Another program which I think is vital to the best interests of our country and which I hold to be a potent weapon in the conduct of the cold war against totalitarian communism is the program calling for an appropriation of \$350,000 for the publication of books illustrating

the basic moral and philosophical foundations upon which American culture has been established. The subcommittee has seen fit to kill this appropriation in its entirety and thereby has scuttled a program which would have sent tents of thousands of booklets, appropriately entitled "Classics of American Democracy" into every part of the world

The tragedy of this action, Mr. Chairman, is that it reflects little or no realization of the tremendous output of periodicals and publications of every character and description from the Communist world. These publications are not only for home consumption. Through an efficient system of distribution they find their way into every nation of the world including the United States. essential point to me is that we simply are not competing with the Communists in the battle for the minds of men, women, and children in the critical areas where communism has not yet imposed its tyrannical yoke.

These are matters of vital concern, Mr. Chairman, for they play no small part in the cold war in which we are engaged and upon which civilization, as we know it, rests.

Mr. HILLINGS. Mr. Chairman, the Western Hemisphere is our first line of defense. It is strategically, politically, economically a family of nations—of which we are a member. More than a third of all United States direct private investments abroad are in Latin America—about \$6 billion. Two-way trade is \$6.5 billion annually. Latin America is our lagest foreign supplier and our largest market for commercial exports.

No part of the Americas can be allowed to pass under the domination of a hostile power. Yet our partners to the south are under systematic, subtle invasion by the Communist world conspiracy. Communists subverted the Government of Guatemala and controlled it, acting on orders from Moscow, until the Guatemalan people threw them out. Even then they went underground and are now active again.

Communist Party members in the area are increasing and total well over 200,000. Directly and through front organizations they ceaselessly attack and discredit the United States, exploiting existing misunderstandings. Communist shortwave broadcasting to the area has shown marked increases.

Mr. Chairman, during the 83d Congress I served as chairman of the Subcommittee on Latin America of the Select Committee on Communist Aggression. In its report our subcommittee stated:

Most important, the continuous intervention by the Soviet Union in the affairs of our Latin American neighbors constitutes a real and serious menace to the security of the United States.

To combat the Communist menace and to expose it as an evil manifestation of a hostile force is a priority assignment of the USIA in this area. The resources available for the job are not large.

The Agency operates 43 posts—in all 20 republics and in the European dependencies, Martinique and Trinidad.

Authorized American positions total 129. In some small posts one American is stationed. Local citizens employed currently total 469. The field staffs with Washington support use all communications media, and where practicable produce materials locally.

The job goes on in an area of social, political, and economic ferment 6,000 miles long, with 171 million people. Phenomenal population growth—now about 2½ percent annually, double the world average—will bring this to an estimated 600 million by the end of this century.

Total dollar support available for the information program in Latin America for fiscal year 1955 is \$5.2 million—Agency and field; for fiscal year 1956, \$7.5 million is requested.

The Congress is now considering the budget request for fiscal year 1956 of the United States Information Agency. The Agency received \$77 million for its worldwide operations last year. It is asking for \$88.5 million for fiscal year 1956—to win men's minds all over the world to freedom.

Russia throws large sums, variously estimated at \$1 to  $$1\frac{1}{2}$  billion dollars a year, into the same project—to win men's minds to slavery.

We cannot allow the Soviet Union to win a victory in this ideological battle.

Mr. Chairman, it is my hope that the USIA will not be hampered in its motion-picture program by the recommendation of the Committee on Appropriations which would restrict exenditures for this purpose of \$3 million. We should utilize every media of information available to carry on the war of ideas. When we consider that a single motion picture produced in Hollywood could easily cost \$3 million, the same sum is a small figure to maintain a worthwhile program for 1 year.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. Mr. Chairman, the report of the Appropriations Committee might give the impression that the international exchange program is concerned almost exclusively with the exchange of students. Student exchange is, however, only one of the ways in which this program is designed to promote our foreign policy. The activities in which grantees engage include teaching, lecturing, research, observations, consultation, and acquiring of specialized practical experience as well as study. I understand that in the current fiscal year, for example, about half of the persons financed in whole or in part are receiving grants for short visits in the United States for teaching and teacher development, for college lecturing and research, and for practical experience and training. While I have not been able to make a close study of the program, I am impressed by what I have learned regarding the interchange of well-selected and representative persons in all walks of life. I recall, for example, that in the city of North Little Rock, Ark., we had the benefit of an assignment of an exceptionally fine teacher from India, Mrs. Bahtia, who not only provided valuable instruction but was able to take back to the people of her country an extremely favorable impression of our way of life, and I know from what she had to say while here that she will eloquently present our point of view to the people of Asia.

Foreign leaders come to the United States to observe the American way of life and consult with our leaders in the fields of government, journalism, labor, management, youth, and community activities, and other fields. American specialists are recruited from among the most prominent persons in their respective fields of activity for the purpose of undertaking general lecture tours designed to acquaint foreign audiences with particular aspects of American life and institutions, or to advise and to consult with important foreign organizations and institutions at the request of the latter. Foreign specialists participate in planned programs of training or practical experience in this country. For example, foreign journalists work for short periods in American newspaper offices. Grants for the exchange of carefully selected professors or research scholars help to create or continue closer cooperation among schools, universities, and professional groups in our own and other countries. Many of these projects are directly related to an explanation of American institutions and practices-for example, the sending of lecturers to universities abroad to lecture in American studies and assist in the development of American studies programs at the request of the institutions abroad. School-teacher grants make possible the exchange of American and foreign primary and secondary school teachers, the major cost for which is provided by the schools themselves, but which could not be carried out without United States Government grants. Teacher development projects for foreign primary and secondary school teachers and school administrators are carried out under the sponsorship of universities and colleges in the United States, in cooperation with State school systems throughout the country, through Department grants to the teachers. These projects include such subject matter fields as American studies, primary, secondary, and vocational education. school administration, and the teaching of English as a second language.

Through every fruitful type of exchange experience, therefore, the program builds up cooperative international relations and contributes to sentiment overseas which is favorable to the United States.

Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, it is my belief that the cause of world peace is served by the exchange of persons program.

It was very disheartening to me, therefore, to find that the Appropriations Committee has made such a drastic cut in the amount of money for this purpose

President Eisenhower called the exchange program "an important step toward world peace." A poll of American Ambassadors found them saying the exchange of person is our most effective program abroad.

Faced with these endorsements, it is difficult for me to understand why the committee has treated this program so harshly.

Under title I of the table "Comparative statement of appropriations for 1955 and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1956" the committee leaves the impression that the reduction recommended in 1956 appropriations for International Educational Exchange activities amounts to only \$3 million below the amount available in 1955.

In truth, the 1956 budget request included an amount for \$3,577,547 for the educational exchange program with Germany and Austria which were consolidated in the 1956 budget. Instead of cutting the appropriation \$3 million as the report indicates, the cut amounts to \$6,577,547 or a 35.4 percent cut below the amount available in 1955.

We can make no better investment than in a program to create understanding and good will among the peoples of the world, and to increase American friendship and understanding abroad.

If the program is poorly administered, as some have said, steps should be taken to correct it, but we should not permit the program to be crippled or destroyed.

The estimate of \$4,100,000 for administrative expenses of this program does not seem unreasonable, considering the fact it is only 13 percent of the total appropriation request of \$22 million combined with over \$9 million from private sources for the grant program.

I submit, Mr. Chairman, that we poorly serve the cause of international understanding by drastic cuts in this program and I urge the Members of the House to give serious thought to full restoration of these badly needed funds.

(Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

·The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Gross: On page 4, line 6, strike out the figure "\$63,760,-000" and insert in lieu thereof the figure "\$61,900,000."

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, it is late and I will be very brief. This amendment would cut the increase of \$1,860,000 which the committee has provided the State Department for salaries and expenses; in other words, it would cut the bill back to the \$61.9 million provided last year. The committee will say, I have no doubt, that this increase is necessary to take care of the increased salaries in the State Department, and so on, and so forth. Let me say to you that the State Department can absorb the increased salaries if it is so minded. We talk a lot about economy in this House and we seldom practice it. It is estimated we will have a Treasury deficit this year of \$4.7 billion. I hope the Members of the House are aware of that and the inflationary pressures generated by these annual deficits. It seems to me this is a good place, with this amendment, to start to save a little money, and that is the reason I have offered it.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I merely wish to point out that the pending amendment, if adopted, would strike out the \$1.5 million for the personnel improvement program instituted as the result of the socalled Wriston report; \$100,000 for staff strengthening which the committee feels they need, and the indication of the committee's sincere feeling in regard to their needing this would be evidenced by the fact that the committee cut this item by \$5,790,000. This amendment would also deprive the Department of \$260,000 urgently needed for new posts at Belo Horizonte, Brazil; Fortaleza, Brazil; Puerto Oaiday, Venezuela; Aleppo, Syria; Brazzaville, French Equatorial Africa; Hyderabad, India; Abadan, Iran; and Mombasa, British East Africa. Such would be the consequence of adoption of this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I urge that the pending amendment be voted down.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Does not the gentleman agree that the State Department can get rid of some personnel and absorb the increase that you have given them?

Mr. ROONEY. I am afraid to make any decision the way the gentleman would try to induce me to. The functions of the State Department and the Foreign Service, our representatives throughout the world, are far too important to consider on a basis such as this. I think they need these new posts. I think they need this money for staff strengthening, and I think they need this money in regard to the personnel program. This is the unanimous position of the committee, and I say that every single member of the committee agreed to the cut of \$5.7 million, and every member of the committee agreed that this particular money was very urgently needed.

Mr. Chairman, I urge that the amendment be voted down.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Gross: On page 4, line 7, strike out the comma following the word "shall" and strike out the words "if possible" together with the comma following the word "possible."

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remark.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, this amendment simply strikes out the words "if possible." In other words, the language of the bill presently reads "\$63,-760,000 of which not less than \$8 million shall, if possible, be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States."

Nowhere else in the bill, so far as I can find, do the words "if possible" appear to direct the State Department to use credits owned or owed to the United States. In other words, this makes it mandatory that the Department of State use \$8 million of credits that we have in foreign countries, instead of giving them the opportunity to crawl through the loophole of "if possible." I hope the committee will accept the amendment.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment.

May I point out, in opposition to this proposed amendment of the gentleman from Iowa, that the words "if possible" were not inserted in this bill last year. We had to put them back at the urging of the other body. The committee has carefully considered whether or not we should insist that they use this amount of money in foreign currencies and credits. But it is possible that there might be one situation somewhere in the world which would throw this whole business out of kilter, with the result that there might be delay in getting funds to a post in some important area. For that reason it was the considered judgment of the committee-and again we were unanimous—to have the words "if possible" remain in the bill.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. Could not that be true of other appropriations in this bill where you do not use the words "if possible"?

Mr. ROONEY. May I say to the gentleman that his offer of this amendment might indicate that the members of this committee were not in full agreement with him that we should use every single bit of foreign currency and credit wherever possible. It would be utterly ridiculous to take any position such as that. But at the same time the committee must consider the possibilities, if we do not insert the words "if possible." We are in agreement. This is a matter of procedure.

Mr. Chairman, I ask that the amendment offered by the distinguished gentleman from Iowa be voted down.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross].

The amendment was not agreed to. The Clerk read as follows:

Representation allowances

For representation allowances as authorized by section 901 (3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131), \$475,000.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Gross: On page 5, line 4, strike out the figure "\$475,000."

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I am trying to get a little economy in this bill, if I can. Here is an item of almost a half a million dollars for entertainment purposes. It seems to me that we can dispense with an expenditure of \$475,000 by the State Department for entertain-

ment. Let us not forget that there are entertainment items contained in other provisions of this bill, too. But this \$475,000 is the big entertainment item in the bill and should be stricken out. If the Members are interested in economy, they should vote for the amendment. If they are not, then continue this entertainment for foreigners. It amazes me that Congress spends this kind of money to entertain foreigners in order to get them to take our money. There is something wrong someplace, if we have to spend nearly a half a million dollars to get them to take our millions.

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Chairman, will

the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I am glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. PRESTON. I wonder if the gentleman from Iowa ever entertains any of his constituents in his district.

Mr. GROSS. Yes.

Mr. PRESTON. For what purpose? Mr. GROSS. And the taxpayers of the country do not pick up the check,

Mr. PRESTON. For what purpose does the gentleman entertain his constituents?

Mr. GROSS. For what purpose?

Mr. PRESTON. To influence them? Mr. GROSS. Because I want to en-

tertain them. Mr. PRESTON. The gentleman does

not care about influencing them while he is entertaining them?

Mr. GROSS. If the gentleman wants to state his personal position that is all right.

Mr. PRESTON. Is it true that the gentleman is not interested in influencing his constituents?

Mr. GROSS. Certainly I am interested.

Mr. PRESTON. Surely. That is what we are interested in in the matter of using this money, influencing people abroad.

Mr. GROSS. But the taxpayers are not picking up the bill for the entertainment of my constituents. Does the gentleman mean to say that there is an expense account for Members of Congress to buy liquor to be used to entertain their constituents? If the gentle-man want to open up the subject, let us get right down and dig into it.

Mr. PRESTON. Very well. I have been here 9 years. I have not found any source that I can use to buy any liquor to entertain my constituents. But I do manage to dig up a little out of my own pocket to entertain my constituents on the theory that if I fed them propedly they would be more likely to vote for me.

Mr. GROSS. Why do you not ask Congress to vote you an expense account? That is what you are doing here for the State Department.

Mr. ROONEY. Seriously, may I ask the gentleman, Does he realize that with regard to this item there must be taken into consideration the fact that a great many Foreign Service officers abroad, in fact the bulk of them, are not people of great means? That they must entertain foreign officials at various times? The people in the lower categories of the For-

eign Service should not be called upon to use their own money for this purpose.

Mr. GROSS. Does the gentleman mean to say that \$475,000 will pick up the check for all the entertaining the Foreign Service officers want to do?

Mr. ROONEY. I think it might adequately cover it.

Mr. GROSS. For all Foreign Service officers?

Mr. ROONEY. There are other items of entertainment in this bill, such as for USIA. Has not the gentleman found them?

Mr. GROSS. Yes, I have, but I would like to make a start on this one. Let us see what happens to this one, and then maybe we can strike out the rest of them as we go along.

Mr. ROONEY. Fine. I think we can depend on the commonsense of the House to vote down the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman well knows this \$475,000 is not the difference between having all millionaire Ambassa-

Mr. ROONEY. This is one of the important things in that regard.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman cannot

convince me of that, and he knows it.
The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa.

The amendment was rejected. The Clerk read as follows:

Acquisition of buildings abroad

For necessary expenses of carrying into effect the Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926, as amended (22 U. S. C. 292-300), including personal services in the United States and abroad; salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158); expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided for under this appropriation; and services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$7 million, of which not less than \$6,250,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States, to remain available until expended: Provided, That not to exceed \$750,000 may be used for administrative expenses during the current fiscal year.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I want to ask the gentleman from New York where these buildings are going to be constructed. Do I correctly understand we are going to spend money for the erection of an office building in Hong Kong?

Mr. ROONEY. I should say to the gentleman from Iowa, my dear and very distinguished friend, that the amount of \$5 million was requested for construction as follows. These are new buildings:

Three million dollars in London, England.

One million one hundred thousand dollars in New Delhi.

Nine hundred thousand dollars for staff housing in New Delhi.

The rest of it was entitled "Projects development, \$400,000"; defense at-tachés' housing, \$200,000; and maintenance items, \$3.6 million. The committee cut this to \$7 million, and insisted that all of it but \$750,000 be used in for-

eign currencies or credits. The Department had requested \$2 million in cash. I think that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow] is one of the best informed men in the House with regard to this subject, and that we did a pretty fair job.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I do not yield further. I did not yield for a speech. I yielded for an answer to a question. Do you propose to erect a building in Hong Kong?

Mr. ROONEY. I thought I mentioned London, England, and New Delhi.

Mr. GROSS. Why at this time embark on the building of a structure in Hong Kong?

Mr. ROONEY. I think the gentleman from Iowa brought Hong Kong into this picture. There is no money in this bill for a building in Hong Kong.

Mr. GROSS. Are you not proposing the immediate construction in Hong Kong of an office building?

Mr. ROONEY. What page of the bill is the gentleman looking at?

Mr. GROSS. Page 278 of your hearing. You have \$10,500,000 worth of property in London, England, now, do you not?

Mr. ROONEY. We are going to trade that property in London, England, and I think the American taxpayer will come out the better. I am sure the gentleman is glad to hear about this because this is his administration running this program.

Mr. GROSS. Have you disposed of that building in Marseille, France, in the red light district?

Mr. ROONEY. That was taken care of a long, long time ago. I wonder if the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow] would not briefly say a word to assuage the feelings of my distinguished friend from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Oh, my feelings are not hurt. I am just trying to find out whether you are going to build a building in Hong Kong and spend more and more millions in London on buildings when you already have \$10,500,000 worth of property over there.

Mr. ROONEY. I have already stated and I will now once again state that there is no money in this bill for a building in Hong Kong.

Mr. GROSS. Then what is this that is proposed here on page 278 of your hearings. It says "proposed for immediate construction an office building in Hong Kong." You tell me about it.

Mr. ROONEY. I shall be very glad to do so.

Mr. GROSS. All I can do is read what your hearings contain. I do not know just what volume this is, but it is on page 278.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield.

Mr. BOW. Insofar as the Hong Kong building is concerned, that was authorized in a previous bill and the money has been appropriated, and so far as I know, it is ready for construction. That is not in this bill. It has been authorized. The funds were authorized prior to this bill.

Mr. GROSS. Then what new buildings do you have in this bill now? Are you going to build buildings in Matsu and Quemoy and any other places?

Mr. BOW. There are no buildings to be built in Matsu and Quemoy in this bill.

Mr. GROSS. I am glad to hear the gentleman say that because I have grave fear that we are erecting a building in Hong Kong that the Chinese Reds will one day gobble up and the same will probably be true of some other buildings proposed for the Far East.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Iowa has raised the question concerning a new Embassy in London. I think the House is entitled to know what the situation is in London and what is contemplated at this time by the committee and the Department of State. Many of the Members of the House who have been here for some time remember there is quite a good deal of history about our properties in London. We have on the square in London, buildings on three sides. Some of them are very old. Some of them are under lease. We have one building which our Embassy office occupies where we have other tenants. Our own agency carries on its activities there. but under previous agreements we have tenants in the buildings of other nationalities. There are some security questions involved in that situation. Under the present arrangement, we are obliged to furnish the tenants in the buildings with meals and we furnish them with valet service. That is not a good situation. We have for some time been trying to work out the situation that we have gotten into in London which has not been good. A committee was appointed about a year and one-half ago composed of the distinguished gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Preston], the distinguished gentleman from Oregon [Mr. Coon], and myself to make some investigations which we did. To make it as brief as possible, may I say to you that the plan has now developed whereby there are firm offers for the acquisition of some of the properties we own in London, whereby money will be returned to the Treasury of the United States. We will dispose of much of the property around the Square, and on the west side of the Square it is anticipated to build a new. adequate office building for our Embassy. Actually, when all the transactions are completed, as they are now contemplated, not only will we be rid of a bad situation in London, not only will we be rid of our tenants to whom we give valet service, but we will have a new Embassy, properly built, for efficient operation, and when we are through we will actually return some dollars to the Treasury from the disposition of our properties in London.

Mr. GROSS. What do you mean by "valet service"?

Mr. BOW. If the gentleman will go down to the Statler Hotel and ask to have his suit pressed, he will find out what valet service is.

Mr. GROSS. It seems to me we are giving them a little of their own Socialist treatment.

Mr. BOW. Well, I do not know whether valet service is socialistic or not.

Mr. GROSS. Well, we own the building, and we rent it out to private individuals, in part.

Mr. BOW. We took over the building. We took over the building some years ago, which had long contract leases in them. We have it and we are stuck with it and we are going to get rid of it. We are going to return some dollars to the Treasury.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. I want to compliment the committee for the action it has taken in this matter of our buildings around the square in London. I was there a couple of years ago. I learned about the problem. I was in our Embassy, and I will say that the condition of that Embassy is a disgrace to our great Nation. I am very happy to know that you are taking hold of this thing now and that you are going to dispose of these undesirable buildings and that you will build an Embassy in London that is in keeping with this great Nation of ours.

Mr. BOW. I thank the gentleman.

I would like to add this one thing, that under the agreement we have now on our foreign currencies with Great Britain, those funds can be used for two purposes; namely, exchange students and the acquisition of buildings abroad. So we have a limitation on how we can use these foreign currencies. Actually, the currencies will be used rather than dollars. I think the work of the State Department there and of our committee certainly will be to the benefit of this country.

Mr. MEADER. Mr. Chainman, I move to strike out the last two words.

I take this time to ask the chairman of the subcommittee for a clarification of the section relating to "Acquisition of Buildings Abroad."

I want to start with the investigation conducted by the Brownson Subcommittee in March 1953, relating to the erection of five residences and apartment buildings by the High Commissioner of Germany. Some \$16 million was spent of counterpart funds, in the erection of that housing.

Mr. ROONEY. If the gentleman will yield, may I suggest to him that this was not a matter within the jurisdiction of this committee, because this committee never appropriated the money for those buildings.

Mr. MEADER. That is just exactly the point. The man who did the housing construction or who was in charge of it was a Mr. Glenn Wolfe, who was Deputy High Commissioner. In a memorandum in which he described with great pride the housing development, there occurs the following passage in a memorandum of a conference:

Mr. Wolfe pointed out the total FBO budget this year was only  $$2\frac{1}{2}$  million and that he doubted whether an approach to Congress for additional funds for buildings at Bonn would be favorably considered.

In other words, this official of the American Government in Bonn, knowing that for all Embassy buildings around the world, Congress had appropriated only \$2½ million, by stretching the language in other statutes, undertook to spend \$16 million of nonappropriated funds on a project that was never approved by the Congress of the United States.

I would like to ask the chairman of this subcommittee whether or not it is the opinion of this subcommittee and the opinion of the House of Representatives that any such expenditure is not authorized under the language of this appropriation bill.

Mr. ROONEY. I am quite sure it is

not

Mr. MEADER. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

By unanimous consent, the pro forma amendments were withdrawn,

The Clerk read as follows:

Contributions to international organizations

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to meet annual obligations of membership in international multilateral organizations, pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific acts of Congress, \$28,079,977.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Gross: On page 6 line 11, strike out the figure "\$28,079,977" and insert "\$22,079,977." Insert a colon after the figure "\$22,079,977." and add the following: "Provided, That the United States contribution as a result of membership in any international multilateral organization shall in no case exceed the percentage contribution of the highest contributing foreign government."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York reserves a point of order on the amendment.

The gentleman from Iowa is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I will be very brief.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment would simply cut the appropriation for contributions to international organizations. The amendment is directed in part to our contribution to the United Nations. It would cut the appropriation \$6 million.

Members of the House know, I am sure, but to refresh memories I may say that our contribution to the United Nations is 33.33 percent or was when this handbook was brought out in the second session of the 83d Congress.

My amendment would reduce our contribution to 15 percent.

Remember, the Russian contribution is less than 15 percent; in fact, it is 14.15 percent. It would reduce our appropriation to 15 percent and make the further provision that in the future no contribution to the United Nations be more than 15 percent, and no contribution to any of the specialized agencies of the United Nations be more that that of the highest contributing nation.

The British are next to the Russians with a contribution to the United Nations of only 9.8 percent. France contributes 5.75 percent.

It seems to me that after all these years it is time for these foreign coun-

tries to begin to pick up their share of the check for the United Nations. Let me remind you again that this country today has a Federal debt of \$280 billion, greater than the combined debt of all the rest of foreign governments.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment is eminently fair, and I urge its adoption.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman withdraw his reservation of a point

Mr. ROONEY. I do, Mr. Chairman. The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York is recognized in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, there is just one short question posed by this pending amendment: Shall we or shall we not belong to the United Nations?

Mr. Chairman, I urge that the amendment be defeated.

Mr. BENTLEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am not rising in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa, but I would like to point out 1 or 2 things with respect to our contributions to these international organizations and to the

specialized agencies.

In the fiscal year 1946 our total contributions to these agencies was a little under \$7,500,000. The figure reached the high mark in fiscal 1953, and that high mark was \$25,351,000. The estimated contribution for fiscal 1955 was \$23.7 million and I think the committee requests at this time an appropriation of \$23.9 million, which is an increase of almost \$200,000 over last year. This is nearly three and a half times the amount of money that we contributed to those same organizations in fiscal 1946. In other words, over a 10-year period we seem to have increased our contributions to the very same orgnizations by about 350 percent. I point out that in the case of the UN, in the case of the International Civil Aviation Organization, in the case of UNESCO, in the case of the World Health Organization, we contribute approximately onethird of the total budget. I am not in favor of withdrawing membership in any of these organizations. I have already spoken in regard to my feelings with reference to ILO, but I wonder if the Appropriations Committee has given consideration to the very decided increase in the amounts of our contributions, not in the amount of percentages but the increase in the actual amounts in the period I speak of, the last 10 years, and why it is felt necessary to continue these increases year after year after

Mr. PRESTON. Well, I think one reason can be assigned to the fact that the maximum amount we are permitted to contribute has been increased from time

to time since 1946.

Mr. BENTLEY. I understood that our percentage in the UN was being reduced.

Mr. PRESTON. Yes. I am talking about the overall amount dollarwise. The percentage has been steadily coming down until it has reached the point of 331/3; but the ceiling has been lifted legislatively since 1946. I think that accounts for the increased budget of UN.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENTLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VORYS. Is it not true that even though our proportionate share has been decreased—and I led the fight to cut our share of U. N. contribution to 33 1/3 percent—the activities of the U. N. during the decade referred to have increased, the total contributions of other countries have increased, so that it means our proportionate share is larger in dollars even though it is smaller in proportion.

Mr. PRESTON. That is true. That is a very accurate statement.

Mr. BENTLEY. I appreciate the statement of the gentleman from Ohio. In other words, the activities of the U.N. and these other specialized agencies over the past 10 years have increased if we follow the dollars amounts by 350 percent. That would seem to be an awfully big increase on the part of the U. N. and the specialized agencies.

Mr. PRESTON. I would not question the gentleman's statement on that.

Mr. BENTLEY. I am quoting from a pamphlet entitled "United States Contribution to International Organizations," House Document 89, \$71/2 million in 1946, \$24 million in fiscal 1956, a 350 percent increase.

Mr. PRESTON. Of course, when an organization is created there is no active program. As it goes along, the program is enlarged. That is true of the U.N. and its related agencies.

Mr. BENTLEY. Is a similar growth going to continue in the future?

Mr. PRESTON. Frankly, I do not think so. I do not know what other field we can get into.

Mr. BENTLEY. For our contributions to these organizations you have requested an increase of \$200,000 over the last fiscal year, or approximately \$200,000, is that correct?

Mr. PRESTON. I am informed by our staff member that the overall appropriation for this purpose is less than that in the way of contributions.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENTLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. NICHOLSON. If the U. N. or any of these other organizations in which we are a member votes to increase, and we have a vote too, yet we have to keep on paying more money, is that it?

Mr. PRESTON. If we abide by the rules, we do. If the budget is increased annually or biannually, we are bound to increase our contributions.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Would this amount of money that the gentleman from Iowa wants to cut out close up the U. N.?

Mr. PRESTON. I think the answer is yes.

Mr. BENTLEY. May I ask the gentleman from Georgia this question: As I understand it, our contribution for the current fiscal year was \$23,729,000?

Mr. PRESTON. No, that is not correct. The correct figure for 1955 is \$24,278,478.

Mr. BENTLEY. \$24 million. Mr. PRESTON. Yes. The estimate for 1956 is \$23,901,243, or a reduction of

Mr. BENTLEY. I thank the gentleman. I am glad to see it decrease.

Mr. GARMATZ. Mr. Chairman, in view of the periodic agitation among some groups in this country to have the United States withdraw from the United Nations, I was pleased to see the statement in the record of the hearings on this bill by our Ambassador and chief delegate to the U. N., former Senator Henry Cabot Lodge.

In answer to a direct question from a member of the Appropriations Subcommittee as to what would happen if we did withdraw from—get out of—abandon the United Nations, Mr. Lodge said:

We would be in terrible trouble. It would be a most imprudent thing to do.

After stating that it was his belief that had we not been in the U. N. last June when the Soviet Union tried to bring the Guatemala question into the Security Council the action would have torpedoed—to use his word—the whole Organization of American States, endangered the Panama Canal, and spread communism all through Central America, the United States Ambassador to the U. N. added:

If we ever were to be imprudent enough to get out, we would be turning it over to them [the Soviet Union and its satellites]. would regard us as the biggest fools in the world if we did a thing like that. We just can't afford to get out. That is the minimum to be said, because I think we get a lot of plus from it. It is actually a great asset for It is the biggest single engine in the world for influencing world opinion. It is a great asset for us to have a place like that where we can go and try to influence world opinion, where we can go and show up the Communists in debate and reveal the hateful and ruthless things about communism. But the very minimum of it is that if we are not there the Communists will be there and they will run it.

I was glad to read those words, Mr. Chairman, and to note the importance which Ambassador Lodge places on our continued membership in and participation in the United Nations.

For a time it appeared to many of us that the new American delegation to the U. N. these past 2 years was inclined to minimize the importance of much of the work and to indicate a feeling that our participation was in many respects a waste of time and effort.

I do not say that was general or that it characterized all of the official delegates, but it certainly was true of some of our representatives to the U.N. in 1953 and 1954 and in the attitudes they demonstrated.

RELUCTANCE TO JOIN IN SPECIAL CONFERENCES

Furthermore, Mr. Chairman, there was a reluctance on the part of the State Department to participate in conferences on proposed U. N. treaties in the areas of human rights and social welfarereportedly because of a fear of attack from the groups supporting and promoting the Bricker amendment.

I hope we are safely through that gunshy or U. N.-shy phase and that Mr. Lodge's unequivocal endorsement of the value of our participation in U. N. affairs means we will have official representatives at any and all U. N. conferences on proposed treaties, whether we intend to sign the treaties or not.

The point is that it never hurts for American representatives to use their best efforts in these conferences to have such treaties and conventions come as close as possible to meeting the ideals of freedom and democracy. Staying away from these sessions merely gives other nations, including the Communist ones, the opportunity to sway U. N. decisions without hindrance from us.

My interest in this matter was first aroused by an editorial last fall in the weekly Baltimore Jewish Times, entitled "A Shortsighted Policy," protesting the failure of the United States delegation to participate even informally or in an observer role in the U. N. conference on the status of stateless persons.

The editorial declared that the State Department appeared to take the position that because American standards of treatment for refugees, and aliens generally, where so much more generous and enlightened than even the best U. N. treaty on the subject would likely provide, little purpose would be served in our participating in the conference. But, the Jewish Times added, this certainly did not absolve us of the responsibility to give leadership in the effort the U. N. was undertaking to raise the level of human rights everywhere. To take a contrary position, the editorial said, would be to justify our withdrawal from the entire area of international cooperation on human rights, for in virtually every field our own standards go far beyond what international agreement is likely to establish at the present time.

STATE DEPARTMENT VIEW SOUGHT

I brought this editorial to the attention of the State Department on November 4, with a request for comment.

In my letter I stated:

While I am sure there is no official United States inclination to abandon the United Nations as a significant instrument for progress in the field of human rights (a fear indicated in the editorial), nevertheless I think the editorial is correct in pointing to a widespread suspicion among U. N. nations that we are somewhat halfhearted in this respect—a suspicion the Kremlin tries assiduously to cultivate. It is ironic that the Communists, who deny all human rights, seem able so often to make capital out of the alleged shortcomings of the free governments; we should certainly not provide them with opportunities on a silver platter to claim we are unconcerned about U. N. matters of this nature.

In a reply on behalf of the State Department, the Honorable Thruston B. Morton, Assistant Secretary, assured me that Department's policy is to participate in discussions of human rights proposals in the United Nations, and has proposed an action plan on human rights.

His report on the matter of the conference on stateless persons was as follows:

Your concern for a positive expression on human rights matters by this country is fully shared by the Department, and we are glad to be assured of your interest in effective action in this field. The editorial in the Baltimore Jewish Times takes the position that since the United States standards regarding human rights are higher than may be possible to achieve through international agreement, a justification of our absence from the conference on stateless persons on this ground might likewise justify our withdrawal from the entire area of international cooperation on human rights. In our view, this conclusion is not supported by the particular facts relating to the conference on stateless persons, nor by our record in the United Nations.

The United Nations conference on stateless persons, which met in New York in September of this year, was called for the relatively limited purpose of drafting a protocol to extend to stateless persons certain provisions of an earlier convention for the protection of refugees. The United States participated in the conference of plenipotentiaries in 1951, which drafted the convention for the protection of refugees, in the hope of encouraging liberal provisions. Our experience there indicated that the problems faced by countries where large numbers of refugees are located differ substantially from ours. Much of this difference arises from their proximity to areas of persecution and also from the fact that these countries seldom accord the privilege of naturalization to any large number of aliens. Further difficulty arose because many of the proposals which seemed likely to be helpful to refugees and stateless persons in these countries dealt with matters of education, employment, and social benefits, which under our tion are wholly or in part within the jurisdiction of the States. There seemed little possibility, therefore, of our making a useful contribution to a conference designated to extend the provisions of the convention as adopted to an additional group.

As Secretary Dulles has stated on several occasions, the policy of the United States is to participate in discussion of human rights proposals in the United Nations, including conventions desired by other nations. In accord with this principle, United States Delegates have participated regularly in the Commission on Human Rights and related meetings. In the current session of the General Assembly, our delegation has participated in discussion of the proposed Covenants on Human Rights, even though the United States has already announced that we do not expect to ratify the covenants when completed. In addition, the United States has proposed an action plan on human rights in the United Nations, and is actively seeking support of other countries to bring it into effect. I am enclosing a statement on the program presented by the United States Delegate, Mrs. Lord, in the United Nations Commission on Human Rights in 1953. Enclosed also is a folder regarding the celebration of United Nations Human Rights Day, December 10, in which the United States has cooperated regularly with other members of the United Nations to celebrate tht anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human

Sincerely yours,
THRUSTON B. MORTON,
Assistant Secretary.

UNITED STATES POSITION ON THIS CONFERENCE WAS CAUSE OF SURPRISE

According to news accounts of the United Nations Conference on Stateless Persons which occurred in New York last September, Mr. Chairman, the position of the United States in declining to participate caused much surprise—and was attributed to the drive for the Bricker

amendment. Interestingly enough, the Assistant Secretary's letter to me on the conference touched on the edges of this matter by referring to conference consideration of "matters of education, employment and social benefits which under our Constitution are wholly or in part within the jurisdiction of the States."

A very interesting editorial in the New York Times of September 14 commented on the absence of this conference of both the United States and the Soviet Union, and said:

This is the sort of conference in which one would expect the Russians not to participate, because Russian totalitarianism has been since 1917 one of the primary reasons why there are so many stateless people in the world. And it is the sort of conference in which one would equally well expect the United States to participate because of the deep humanitarian interest this country has always had in alleviating the problems of refugees and particularly of political refugees.

The people involved in the category "stateless," Mr. Chairman, are often in a most pitiful situation—citizens of nowhere, aliens in whatever land they happen to be, and often unable to acquire citizenship.

The stateless status may have been through accident of birth or marriage, through the conflicts of different nationality laws, or even through political changes of frontiers.

For instance, untold numbers became stateless after World War I in the break-up of the Austria-Hungarian empire, when new countries were born and tens of thousands of the inhabitants of the old empire lost their nationality without acquiring a new one.

Children born of stateless persons have inherited that man-without-a-country status. A woman may lose her nationality on marriage to a foreigner without acquiring the nationality of her husband under his country's laws, and so on. There are also cases of persons who have renounced the protection of the states of which they are nationals—I assume many escapees from behind the Iron Curtain fall into that category.

It is, I believe, too bad that our delegation to the United Nations did not sit in on these discussions, because these are questions involving basic rights and freedoms which we hold dear as a people.

The full text of the New York Times editorial on this subject is worth reading, Mr. Chairman, and I include it as follows:

### THE STATELESS

A conference of 26 countries opened at the United Nations yesterday to consider the broadening of legal protection and of civil rights for the millions of stateless persons who, as a result of wars, territorial transfers, and political persecutions, have no citizenship or land they can call their own.

This is the sort of conference in which one would expect the Russians not to participate, because Russian totalitarianism has been since 1917 one of the primary reasons why there are so many stateless people in the world. And it is the sort of conference in which one would equally well expect the United States to participate, because of the deep humanitarian interest this country has always had in alleviating the problems of refugees, and particularly of political refu-

gees. But the fact is that neither the Rus-

sians nor we are taking part.

The official and doubtless the principal reason that no United States representative will be present at the sessions is that the conference is of limited application so far as we are concerned and that stateless persons legally here already have all the rights of aliens in this country and no discrimination is practiced against them as such. However, the United States has been a welcome participant in the drafting of other United Nations conventions and pacts that we have said in advance we would not sign.

This is why we are conspicuous by our absence from the present conference; and it is also why there has been a tendency to look for further reasons for American nonparticipation. The account in this newspaper yesterday suggests that one such reason may be the pressure put on the admin-istration during debate over the Bricker amendment, to steer clear from deeper involvements in U. N.-sponsored treaties, especially in the area of human rights and social There may be good reasons why the United States should not sign and ratify such conventions; but participating in their drafting is another matter. It will be most unfortunate if the impression gets abroad that we have become U. N. shy as a result of Brickerism.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. GARMATZ] may extend his remarks immediately preceding the last vote.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.
The Clerk read as follows:

International educational exchange activities

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to enable the Department of State to carry out international educational exchange activities, as authorized by the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U.S. C. 1431-1479), and the act of August 9, 1939 (22 U.S. C. 501), and to administer the programs authorized by section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1641 (b)), the act of August 24, 1949 (20 U. S. C. 222-224), and the act of September 29, 1950 (20 U.S. C. 225), including salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158); expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided for under this appropriation; hire of passenger motor vehicles; entertainment within the United States (not to exceed \$1,000); services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S. C. 55a); advance of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes as amended; and actual expenses of preparing and transporting to their former homes the remains of persons, not United States Government employees, who may die away from their homes while participating in activities authorized under this appropriation; \$12 million, of which not less than \$8 million shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States: Provided, That not to exceed \$2,400,000 may be used for administrative expenses during the current fiscal year.

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Zablocki: On page 12, delete lines 14 to 19, inclusive, and insert in lieu the following:

"Under this appropriation \$18,500,000 of which not less than \$12 million shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States, provided that not to exceed \$3 million may be used for administrative expenses during the current fiscal year."

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Chairman, the amendment which I have proposed would partially restore the amount of the budget estimate for the international educational exchange activities.

The entire budget estimate for these activities for fiscal 1956 amounted to \$22 million. The Appropriations Committee reduced that amount to \$12 million, at the same time placing a \$2.4 million limitation on administrative expenses and recommending that not less than \$8 million of the \$12 million be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States.

I sincerely believe that this substantial reduction would strike at the heart of the program and severely cripple our international educational exchange activities. While the motives of the Appropriations Committee are understandable, in view of the fiscal situation of the Nation, it would appear to me that a severe curtailment of this particular program could prove very disadvantageous in the long run.

It has been pointed out in the committee report that a relatively small portion of the foreign students attending institutions of higher learning in the United States during the 1953-54 academic year participated in the State Department's international educational exchange program. While this is very true, it would appear shortsighted to even further curtail the number of foreign students participating in this program.

Further, because I believe that the number of exchange students mentioned in the committee report has not been adequately broken down, for example as to how many are participating under private sponsorship and how many are participating under public sponsorship. Then too, the number is not broken down by areas or countries. We do know that there are some foreign countries that are better able to send students for higher learning to the United States while there are certain areas in the world where we cannot expect either the people of those countries or the countries themselves to send students to the United States for higher learning.

For this reason, Mr. Chairman, although I do it rather reluctantly because I, too, do not like to see additional foreign spending, and it is not very pleasant to sponsor an amendment to an appropriation bill to increase an amount for any purpose—but because the exchange program is vital and proven effective I offer the amendment which proposes to increase the appropriation for this purpose by \$6,500,000, making the total \$18,500,000 as compared with the Budget estimate of \$22 million, and

with the committee recommendation of \$12 million. I have recommended the \$18,500,000 figure because it roughly corresponds to the amount spent for the program during the current fiscal year.

In addition, the amendment that I have offered calls for a limitation on the administrative expenses, which has been recommended by the Appropriations Committee. I feel, however, that the \$2.4 million recommended may be overly stringent, and I propose to increase that amount to \$3 million. I believe the principle is sound and good.

Finally, my amendment would retain the third feature of the Appropriations Committee's recommendation to the effect that foreign currencies and credits be utilized to a larger extent in this program. That feature of the Appropriations Committee's recommendations I think represents sound and good policy. However, I have increased the amount to not less than \$12 million for that purpose.

It is my sincere belief that the amendment which I have offered proposes a compromise between the original Budget estimates and the amount recommended by the Committee on Appropriations. This compromise, nevertheless, would enable the Department of State to continue the International Exchange Program to the extent to which it has been carried out during the current fiscal year. It would at least keep the program alive.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

(Mr. PRESTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Chairman, I have given a great deal of thought to this exchange program during the 7 years I have been on the committee which dealt with it. I have participated in appropriating various sums for this purpose. I have taken every opportunity to interview people who have been engaged in this program either as professor or as student. I am now of the opinion that the time has come when we must reappraise this entire program. At one time the situation was quite different in Europe from what it is today. I think it is a fair statement to say that the real good that we hope to accomplish from this program comes from the people whom we plan to bring into the United States rather than the people whom we send abroad.

Our difficulty largely stems from the fact that the American movie industry has portrayed this country in such an unfavorable light throughout the world. It was before travel was as easy as it is today—before people had the opportunity to visit abroad and find out for themselves—that we became known as a nation of soft people who spend most of their time in revelry and good times rather than in hard work and productive effort.

The people who come over here are convinced that that is not true once they come here and see our system, but we are the misunderstood nation of the world.

No one will argue with me, I think, when I say that, despite all the great altruistic effort we have made in the field of foreign aid, we get very little credit for it in the countries where it has been largely applied. But when they come here and find out that the bighearted American people are really bighearted, that they have the altruistic motive in mind when they send these sums abroad, and that we are not trying to make money on the foreign people, that we are trying to help, I think they do change their mind.

I have talked to many Americans who have gone abroad and come back with a disillusioned idea about the country

they went to.

So I think the time has come that we should reappraise this program. Let us keep it on a \$12 million level until we can study it again and see where the emphasis should be placed. I personally think it should be placed on bringing people to this country and letting them see the unbelievable; open the eyes of the people who have been blinded by the wrong kind of movies and propaganda that has been used against us. I do not think we are going to accomplish anything by sending a professor to the University of Zurich, and that is in here. I do not think we are going to accomplish anything by sending people to Australia. They are among our most loyal friends in all the world.

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Does the gentleman believe the amount you are recommending is adequate to bring people to this country?

Mr. PRESTON. If we applied it all to bringing people over here, we would double the amount we have in here, I am

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Could the gentleman give us a breakdown percentagewise of the amount of money appropriated in the bill in the exchange program for people coming to this country and those being sent abroad? Does the gentleman have that?

Mr. PRESTON. I will refer that question to Mr. Howe. If he will produce the information, I will gladly give it to the gentleman later during the debate. But I am strongly of the opinion, having watched this thing in practically every country, I think, that we ought to bring more people here and send fewer professors and students abroad.

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRESTON. I yield to the gentleman from Utah.

Mr. DIXON. I have worked with these professors who have been sent abroad. I have worked in institutions where I plead with our American professors to try to understand the point of view of these foreign students. For the life of me, in our institutions I could never get our own professors to understand their point of view. These professors who have gone abroad I have placed in charge of the guidance functions for foreign students. They are the most invaluable people you could find. Does not the gentleman think it is worth a little money to do that?

Mr. PRESTON. It is worth something, of course. It is not all waste. But I think the real good comes from those we bring to this country. We have a country difficult to understand. We have the Utopia. There is no other place in the world like it. You cannot compare it to any other country in the world.

Mrs. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, will

the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRESTON. I yield to the gentlewoman from Illinois.

Mrs. CHURCH. May I ask whether anything in the wording of this bill guarantees that the reduction will be made completely on those who are going to be taken from this country to a foreign country? I find nothing there.

Mr. PRESTON. Not at all.

Mrs. CHURCH. I wanted to be sure

there was something that stated it would be so used.

Mr. PRESTON. I prefaced my remarks by saying I think it is time to reappraise the program. Let us see what ought to be done, whether we ought to place emphasis on Americans going abroad or whether we should bring people here.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRESTON. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.
Mr. GROSS. Would these funds be

used to bring Russian farmers to this country to study our farming methods?

Mr. PRESTON. That could be, I suppose. I do not know. There we have gotten into the question of the Immigration Act.

Mr. GROSS. I wonder what funds would be used for bringing Russians here.

Mr. PRESTON. I would not want to prejudice these funds by saying that is true. I am afraid I would not be in a position to answer it.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRESTON. I yield.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. I would like, if I could, to get an answer to the question put by the gentleman from Wisconsin because I think it is important. I think it will show this money is being used approximately 5 to 1 to bring people to this country and not to send Americans abroad.

Mr. PRESTON. Oh, if you looked at the sheet that I looked at in the hearings, you will find that we are sending plenty of them abroad to places, as I said Australia, the University of Zurich, England, and friendly countries with which we have the finest relationship.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. I think the gentleman will agree it is necessary to have some degree of reciprocity. We do not want to have it entirely a one-way street, but I am interested in a specific answer if we can get it.

Mr. PRESTON. Yes; Mr. Howe I am sure, will do so in just a moment. There are plenty of Americans going abroad. They are flying and sailing. There is no problem of getting Americans abroad. The world is overrun by American tourists today.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. But I am talking about Government employees.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mrs. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I shall probably not take the 5 minutes, but I would like to clarify further the discussion which I had with the gentleman from Georgia. I would thoroughly agree that my own major interest in the program, sir, is in bringing foreign students to this country. But I am concerned because I find nothing in the bill or in the report which would guarantee that the reduction would not be across the board: or in other words, that there would not be a very substantial cut in the bringing of students to this country. May I therefore ask if you understand that the limitation would be put only on the students from this country whom we would otherwise be sending abroad, or will there be a four-fifths proportionate reduction in the number of those foreign students whom we otherwise would bring over?

Mr. PRESTON. If I may respond to the gentlewoman, we do not make that reduction. There is nothing here that would do what I would like to see done. The Department outlined a program and it provides for 1,727 Americans to go abroad and 5,443 foreigners to come into this country.

Mrs. CHURCH. I thank the gentleman. I hope he will not think me unduly unkind, if I, therefore, point out to the House that I think his very well-turned argument against the amendment was perhaps a bit irrelevant.' I wish to add this testimony. Quite recently, some of us had with us one of the most able Americans in the Far East, who told of having taken a boat from Djokjakarta, en route to Manila. Practically at every dock where that boat stopped there were young Indonesians taken aboard to go to Communist China for higher education. Why? Because in the Orient today, with the closing of the Christian-American universities in China itself, there is almost no place for higher education except Communist China. To me that presents a challenge. I was delighted during recent months to note that Singapore was to have a great university, to take care in particular of the needs of the millions of overseas Chinese; but I understand this week that probably by Communist influence, the building of that university has been stopped. I feel strongly that the danger of letting students from southeast Asia be forced to go to Communist China alone for higher education, is something this country might well face at this time when we are spending billions upon billions of dollars to send guns and jet planes and all the instruments of war abroad, in an effort to combat Communist aggression. I certainly hope that this amendment may be accepted.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise to see if we cannot agree on a limitation of debate. We have discussed the subject of the educational program for quite a bit of the time today, and there has been no objection to the prolonged debate. I now ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment and all amendments thereto close in 20 minutes, with the last 5 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

(Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I believe that we have been making progress toward world peace. We have been doing it by the old-fashioned method of getting people from around the world better acquainted with us. That program, which has brought students, teachers, technicians and leaders to our shores to see America, is known as the exchange-of-persons program.

A German teacher, after spending a year in America, said, "I do not believe that the world became smaller by technology, but it becomes smaller in making friends."

For many years, this effort to create friendship and respect by an exchange of persons has been an important instrument in our foreign policy. I should like to see it become stronger and more effective.

However, Mr. Chairman, I do not believe that the actions of the Appropriations Subcommittee in slashing funds for the program will do this Nation any good. A budget request was made for \$22 million—and that has been cut to \$12 million, with \$8 million coming from foreign currency. That means drastic cuts in our programs, with sharp slices in the administrative budget.

It is estimated that, if the House report is accepted, the entire exchange program will be cut about one-third.

This cut will effect the highly important leader and specialist program by reducing it 50 percent in most areas of the world and in Europe by more than 90 percent. That means we will not have foreign editors, political figures and opinion leaders visiting our shores and carrying home the message of America.

The program of exchanges with Latin American countries will be reduced by 40 percent. After our recent nasty experience with some Latin American nations, it would appear to me that it would be better to increase that program 40 percent, to increase the friendship, respect, and understanding for our country in that area of this hemisphere.

All of us are familiar with the teacher-exchange program. Probably every Member in this body has had a foreign-exchange teacher in his district. A check will reveal the great good that has come from that opportunity to expand international understanding. If we adopt the House report to cut this program to \$12 million, we will cut the teacher-exchange program well over 50 percent.

In addition, we will practically eliminate programs in such important and sensitive areas of the world as Indonesia, Iceland, Iran, and Spain.

I say that we are making a mistake if we withdraw from this very important activity—especially at a time when the Soviet Union is placing more and more

emphasis on a stepped up cultural offensive. It has been estimated that in 1953, the number of exchange visitors to the USSR was more than 10,000 people. In addition, Soviet artists, scientists, dancers, musicians, and athletes are touring the world, trying to create a picture of Soviet cultural superiority.

It is no secret that the men in the Kremlin are active in every section of the world where there may be oportunities for making ideological inroads. We are mistaken, I am sure, if we believe we can capture the hearts and minds of men with an overpowering military machine, without giving the citizens of other nations a chance to observe us and to know us better.

Surveys have shown that attitudes of foreign people change dramtically after face-to-face meetings with our people. We should heed the testimony available to us on the far-reaching favorable effects of the exchange of persons program.

Our exchange selections include teenagers, teachers, specialists, and administrators. It attempts to reach into every area of the world where United States prestige may be threatened, and it attempts to bring, as far as it is feasible, representatives from academic circles, workers in factories, farmers and miners, and certain people generally classified as "opinion leaders" in their own countries.

Over and beyond the Government program are the exchanges provided by private groups in cooperation with the Department of State. It is estimated that at least \$7,800,000 was contributed from non-Government sources in support of the program last year. In turn, the Department of State assisted many groups, individuals, and foreign governments as well, in carrying out exchanges that will contribute significantly to the goals of the program. About 450 projects under auspices of persons outside Government, involving 3,400 exchanges, were promoted during last year. This cooperation, not alone for the number of exchanges encouraged, is worthy of note because it signifies opportunities for further expanding the program.

A program of this type is measured not alone on the basis of bigness nor on the basis of money spent. Its effectiveness is best calculated by sounding sentiment among those who are in contact with it.

In reply to a questionnaire, 193 out of 300 academic institutions polled, showed overwhelming support for the exchange program. Eighty-seven percent of the college administrators consider the Educational Exchange program to be worth-while and effective.

Two special congressional committees recommended strengthening the whole program. The first, headed by Senator Bourke Hickenlooper, of Iowa, reported:

In comparative rating of the various media, it is generally conceded that the exchange-of-persons program under the Fulbright program is among the most effective instruments for the creation of mutual understanding and good will.

The report goes on:

The strength of the exchange-of-persons program appears to stem from divers factors. The program enjoys a high prestige, both at

home and abroad, and is therefore able to attract a voluntary participation of leading citizens. It is nonpolitical and nonpropagandistic in character so that it is acceptable in all parts of the non-Communist world. More than any other part of the program, exchanges are a two-way undertaking to stimulate foreign participation. Exchanges often are, and may become, prominent in government, business, and professions, and their potential impact on the attitude toward this country is considerable.

A special study mission of the House of Representatives, with Congressman Walter Judd, of Minnesota, as chairman, visited southeast Asia and the Pacific, and reported in January 1954:

The exchange program has already demonstrated its value. The committee recommends that the program not only be continued but that it be expanded. The exchange-of-persons program represents one of the most successful efforts to infuse local leaders with American ideals and ideas. Its contraction would be a serious setback to American prestige and American influence.

I would like to repeat here the statement made by Gilbert White, president of Haverford College, of Haverford, Pa., when he testified before the Appropriations Committee. I think the reaction which he had to possible cuts in the appropriation are valid and should give us concern. Mr. White, who appeared on behalf of the Friends Committee on National Legislation, said:

1. Experience with such exchange shows that if it is properly carried out it is fundamentally sound in promoting understanding in both directions of movement. American students and faculty gain deeper insight into the problems of foreign countries and see themselves in a fresh light. The visitors come to understand American goals and methods. Warm bonds of friendship are created. Because the programs are highly selective, a large proportion of the people involved are ones who later assume leadership in their home communities.

2. Experience also shows that such exchange if not properly carried out may heighten international tensions and promote misunderstanding. If the selection is casual, if the financial arrangements are incomplete, if new arrivals are not adequately prepared for American ways, if the visitors are either neglected or displayed unduly, if they are placed in the wrong institutions, the effects will be unhappy. It is a great mistake to think that any kind of international exchange of persons is good. It can lead to personal disappointment, to hard feelings and resentment. It can strengthen distrust and feed envy. There is absolutely no doubt about this. This leads to my third and last point.

3. It would be better for the United States not to sponsor any kind of program than to do so in a grudging, halfhearted, and penurious way. For many visitors who come to this country the trip is the great event of their lives to that point. For all of them the decision to come is a momentous one, often years in the making. They can sense immediately whether the reception is warm and adequate. They need stay only a few weeks before discovering whether genuine thought and consideration is going into preparations for them. Mechanical treatment will not do. It is necessary and deep in the American tradition to treat people as individuals.

The answer would seem to be to assure that each person involved in an exchange program is treated as an individual. If we are to obtain the benefits so often claimed, we must show in practice a genuine loving consideration for each person who is treated as some-

one with distinctive needs to meet and with distinctive help to offer his associates. This requires competent administrative help all the way along the line from the time the first announcement is sent out until the person returns to his home country.

This is a simple lesson learned wherever education—under Friends' auspices or not—concerns itself with individual development.

From some familiarity with the present United States program, it would seem that it is approaching this kind of effort at many points and that it is on a reasonable scale of expenditure for the objects intended. It does not border on the luxurious. Friends have felt strongly that the program should be expanded in the interest of building international good will. If cuts must be made in the long run, they should be made gradually in such a fashion as to preserve the concern for individual people. It would be better to eliminate gestures in this direction entirely than to maintain ones that are empty of friendship and human concern.

Let me say that I support the sentiments of Mr. White. The President has spoken favorably of the program as a great force for world peace. Our Ambassadors endorse it. Newspaper correspondents abroad write in glowing words of praise for it. It does not seem timely for this body to cripple a program that is a positive force for world peace and understanding among nations. I urge, as strongly as I am able, that we continue the program to carry out our goals in international affairs. If we want others to see us as a peace-loving nation, we must first provide the opportunity for them to see us.

[Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON addressed the Committee. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Utah [Mr. Dixon] is recognized.

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this amendment, because I feel that this drastic cut from \$18,700,000 to \$12 million will hamstring the whole program. I would even favor the President's recommendation of \$22 million, but inasmuch as this amendment is before us for \$18 million, I favor it.

First of all, it is my firm conviction that a good county agent in the fields of Iran or the Dominican Republic or any other foreign country is as much protection to this country and as great contribution to the peace of the world as a battleship in the harbor. I know what these county agents and these teachers in foreign countries are doing. I know how the people love them. They have walked into the hearts of the common people. They are counteracting the impressions that our movies and our cheap literature have made upon the people of the world. Those men and women are good men and women. They are humble men and women. They are not arrogant. They are beloved by those people.

In the second place, I believe we should continue to bring the foreign leaders here. They go away with warmth in their hearts for our hospitality. They go away to counteract all of the false propaganda of the Communists, because they can see what America is. They can see what liberty will do. They can see what it means to give a farmer

some incentive, rather than the system of the Soviet Union.

I have toured with dozens of these groups as the representative of our institution. I know the good that it is doing. It is good to the leadership of those countries. Let us not strike it out.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross] is recognized.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I am amazed to hear this afternoon that despite the \$60 billion we have spent on foreign countries since the end of World War II, and despite the millions that have been spent upon the student exchange program we are the least understood country in the world. Something apparently is sadly amiss in the handing out of our money throughout the world and with this so-called educational program.

I am opposed to the amendment that has been offered to increase this item and I am opposed to this appropriation bill as it relates to the State Department and to the United Nations.

We have appropriated millions of dollars to the United Nations since its organization in 1945, yet today we find the organization so impotent that it cannot secure the release of the 11 American flyers held in Red China. More than 3 months, well above 3 months, have passed by since a mission was sent to China to obtain the release of the 11 American prisoners of war, yet they are still rotting in Chinese jails. An organization so impotent as that ought to have been given a reduction in the appropriation on the part of this committee.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York [Mr. Coudert] is recognized.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. ROONEY yielded 2 minutes of his time to Mr. COUDERT).

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, I have been very much interested in the debate on this subject. I have sometimes wondered if we have been losing sight of the essential question before us.

No one is trying to destroy this activity; the committee is not trying to hamper this activity; there is no question of drastic curtailment or cutting. The sympathy of this committee is wholly with this activity, and for years this subcommittee has appropriated or recommended appropriation of funds for it. So let us have the facts before us.

The facts are that in the current fiscal year \$15 million was appropriated for this activity exclusive of transfers. For the next fiscal year for which we are now appropriating \$22 million—an increase of \$7 million—was requested. In reducing the amount to \$12 million the committee was very mindful of the fact that this bill must ultimately clear another body which has an almost irresistible predilection for increasing the amounts carried in House bills. This item happens to be one of the favorites of our friends on the other side of the Capitol. It is perfectly certain that any amount that appears in the bill as it leaves this House will be substantially increased on the other side.

So I submit, Mr. Chairman, No. 1: That the \$12 million carried in this bill if it stands will, in fact, represent 15 to 16 and perhaps even \$18 million ultimately.

No. 2: In supporting the subcommittee action personally I have done so with the greatest sympathy for the program; I believe in it. Other members of the committee believe in it. There were some members of the subcommittee who thought it should be less, some who thought it should be more, but we agreed on the amount in the bill. It must be remembered that this is not the only educational exchange program carried on by the Government of the United States at the expense of the American taxpayers. The fact of the matter is that there are 12,000 annual grants in the 1955 budget costing \$156 million, not \$15 million; and of that only 6,000 grants are carried in this particular program. FOA has something like 5,000; the Army has some. You will see the whole picture on page 6.

Now, FOA is about to go out of business. The activities of FOA, are going to be transferred to other Government agencies. Undoubtedly the educational program will go to the State Department, another reason why we should not go too fast in extending and enlarging the program in the State Department.

The amendment now before us would substantially enlarge and increase the amount appropriated for this activity in the coming fiscal year. What the committee is proposing to do would in ultimate effect retain the activity at about present level.

In view of our budget condition, in view of all the circumstances that confront us, the sound, reasonable compromise of all factors involved is represented by the \$12 million in the House bill. I hope, therefore, that the pending amendment will be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman form Missouri [Mr. Curtis].

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the committee's position and in opposition to the amendment now pending. I may say that I have a great university in my district. I am also a member of the board of trustees of another great institution of learning. I am deeply concerned about this program and strongly in favor of its objective. However, I hear too often on these various programs the oratory pleading to accomplish these fine things with a failure to recognize the fact that it is not necessary to go to the Federal Government all the time in order to do these things. In fact, these programs, including the student exchange program, have existed a long time before the Federal Government ever decided to move in. The situation is such today that perhaps the Federal Government should have entered this field to a certain degree. The conditions are such that probably the Government should remain in there. The question to be decided now, is the extent to which the Federal Government should and need be in the program. I sponsored an amendment,

which is now law, in connection with the tax revision act of 1954 increasing the amount of deduction for charitable donations to educational, medical, and religious institutions, by 10 percent, having in mind the object to channel some of this endeavor back to private enterprise, to get away from this government-to-government operation. I submit it is the government-to-government operation in these welfare programs that we have indulged in which is causing a great deal of our difficulty so far as our relations abroad are concerned.

If we would only think of the objective of these programs as being fine, and we all do, then get down to the detail of how we can best accomplish these objectives, we would keep our feet more firmly on the ground.

The subcommittee has done a very fine job of analyzing this picture and I think it should be supported. In my opinion, private individuals and agencies are moving more and more into this field of interchange of students. I hope this will continue because it is a worthwhile program, but the results are better accomplished on a people-to-people basis rather than a government-to-government basis. More private funds and less governmental funds should be our objective.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Meaner]

(Mr. MEADER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MEADER. Mr. Chairman, in many respects I agree with the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. Curtis], who just preceded me. I share his desire that these very salutary exchanges between the people of our own country and the nationals of other countries may be financed more and more through private funds rather than through Government subsidies.

It is interesting to note on page 7 of the committee report that in the 1953–54 academic year, there were 33,833 foreign students attending institutions of higher learning in this country, of which only 2,656 were participants in the international exchange program. In other words, approximately 93 percent were financed outside of the Government program.

This is not a new program to our Government. The goodwill the United States of America gained in all of Asia, perhaps in all the world, through the use of the Boxer Rebellion fund for the education of Chinese students in this country has paid dividends down through the years. Exchange teachers, teaching in Europe or some other country, reach hundreds of students abroad as well as faculty colleagues and help spread the free enterprise doctrine upon which our Government and economy are founded.

I think of the Fulbright program as one of the intelligent things we did with our surplus property abroad at the end of World War II. We provided that some of the credits should be used for this educational exchange program. We also provided that some of the proceeds of the sale of our surplus property abroad

should be used to acquire real estate for our use. Outside of those two programs, the disposal of surplus property abroad after World War II was a story of squandering of great magnitude.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. Rooney] to close debate.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, in rising to support the unanimous action of the committee in regard to this item and in opposition to the pending amendment, I should like to assure those present who might think that Congress has been niggardly concerning exchange programs in the past that that is not the fact, because to date for exchange and technical-assistance programs there has been expended between the Department of State, the Department of the Army, and FOA a total of \$848 million. We now find a request for 7,160 grants; 5,423 to bring foreign students to the United States and 1,727 to send United States students abroad. What is so sacrosanct about these figures? Why not, instead of 7,160 make it 5,429? Why instead of 7,160, make it 5,429? not, instead of an exactly and delightfully rounded out \$22 million, should we not make it twelve million and one? After all, when the committee finds a situation where they propose 1,300 foreign students to be taken from their native countries in Europe and at the American taxpayers' expense sent to schools in other foreign countries in Europe, and when it finds that they are bringing people here under this program who have been previously in the United States, 1, 2, 3, and 4 times, why, I think it is time to look very carefully into the situation. Our problem today is communism. Is it so highly important that we have an extensive program in Spain, where there is not the slightest threat of Communist influence? Now, if you talk about doing something in southeast Asia, I might go along with you, but the people running this program, who wanted \$4.1 million to administer a \$22 million program, proposed to send \$9.7 million of the program to Europe and only \$5.3 million to the Far East, Hong Kong, and Pacific Trust Territories. Now, these are indications of the way the whole business is being run. I think it is time we called a halt. I think it is time that Congress took another look-see in regard to spending the taxpayers' money for this expensive program. We are not crippling the program. Every member of the committee has been for this program for years and years, but we believe in taking at least some look-see at Uncle Sam's Treasury and the condition of it today, and that is what this committee meant when it allowed \$12 million, a lot of money.

Mr. Chairman, I urge that the pending amendment be defeated.

Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Wisconsin would restore a part of the money cut by the Appropriations Committee from this important educational exchange program. I support his meritorious proposal because I believe that good results come from the interchange of the good-will ambassadors financed by this program.

The gentleman from Georgia tells us that students and teachers who come to this country on the exchange program accomplish much good in giving to people from other nations a better understanding of America and our good intentions.

It is true that we are misunderstood by other peoples, but it is equally true that folks in foreign lands are misunderstood by the American people. American tourists, and particularly those with plenty of money to spend, often give the wrong impression of America. Furthermore, these tourists, who spend comparatively little time in any one place cannot hope to learn much about the people and the things which concern American travelers in Europe cannot be expected to accomplish what exchange students and teachers can who go abroad and live with and close to the people.

I believe, Mr. Chairman, that it is just as important that the people of America should know and understand their fellow humans in other lands, as it is for others to know and understand us.

There is much that all mankind holds in common. The desire for peace and happiness, for security and freedom is not only held by those of us whom by fate are privileged to be citizens of the United States. In every normal human being there is the eternal hope for an end to war and for the opportunity to live in tranquility and peace.

No funds are wasted when spent in a sincere effort to build the kind of understanding which can bring closer to man his agelong desire for peace.

The appropriations is small indeed for an essential program such as this. I hope, Mr. Chairman, that the amendment will be approved.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. Zablocki].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. ZABLOCKI) there were—ayes 38, noes 56.

So the amendment was rejected. The Clerk read as follows:

Rama Road, Nicaragua

For an additional amount for necessary expenses for the survey and construction of the Rama Road, Nicaragua, in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 160), as supplemented by section 8 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1954 (Public Law 350, approved May 6, 1954), \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That transfer of funds may be made from this appropriation to the Department of Commerce for the performance of work for which the appropriation is made.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. WALTER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, the Communist Party, in all countries of its operation, has always sought to control trade unions, and to speak for labor, in order that through labor it might communize the world. Look at France and Italy and we see how the Communist Party destroys unity and patriotism through the trade unions which it domi-

nates and controls. The Communist Party in the United States has been no exception. From the earliest days of the American trade-union movement, the United States Communist Party has attempted to infiltrate the labor movement, with a great measure of success.

This Communist infiltration, carried out by members of the United States Communist Party, has been supervised at all times by their Soviet masters, the architects of world communism. When their penetration was neither deep nor swift enough for the Kremlin, new faces replaced the old. In 1929 the governing body of world communism, the Communist International, ordered the United States Communist Party to "widen its agitational and organizational work in the big plants, in the main branches in industry."

However, even with the direction of the Communist International, the success of the Communist Party within the American trade-union movement was slow. After all, the American could not be molded into the conspirator as fast as his European counterpart. The American, even though a member of the Communist Party, felt that the Communist Party was the vehicle to a successful trade-union movement. His masters, however, wanted speed, for they saw the trade-union movement as the means to a successful Communist revolution.

To speed the Communist Party in its task of capturing the trade-union movement of the world, Nikolai Lenin, the father of this godless ideology, spoke:

It is necessary to agree to any and every sacrifice \* \* \* to resort to all sorts of devices, maneuvers, and illegal methods, to evasion and subterfuge, in order to penetrate the trade union, to remain in them and to carry on Communist work in them at all costs.

The Communist Parties of the world heeded the advice and the Communist Party of the United States grew strong at the expense of the trade-union movement.

This Congress, through the investigations by the Committee on Un-American Activities, has for nearly 20 years exposed the devices, maneuvers, evasions, and subterfuge on the part of Communists within the trade-union movement. We have seen how Lenin's instructions have turned basically honest, patriotic workers into traitors against the United States while acting as agents for the Soviet Union. We have seen Communists using their trade-union positions to engage in espionage on behalf of Russia. We have seen the unions, which the Communists control, use their membership to brand Franklin D. Roosevelt a warmonger when America's foreign policy was against the policies of Rus-We have seen these same unions condemn Truman for his aid to Greece when America saved that country from communism. We have seen these same unions condemn Eisenhower for America's foreign policy with respect to Germany and Asia.

Not only did the Congress see these devices, maneuvers, evasions, and subterfuge on the part of Communists within the trade-union movement, but so did

the American people, the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations. The American people demanded action, and this Congress enacted legislation to curb the Communist. The CIO expelled from its ranks the unions which the Communists dominated. The A. F. of L., which had prevented wholesale infiltration into its ranks, strengthened its organizations against those who had infiltrated it.

Since these unions were expelled from the CIO in 1950, much has happened to threaten the Communist position within the trade-union movement. The Communist was finding it extremely difficult to continue to follow Lenin's direction to ' penetrate the trade union, to remain in them and to carry on Communist work in them at all costs." Since 1950, thousands of workers have repudiated the Communist-dominated unions and their Communist leaders, and returned to patriotic unions affiliated with the CIO and A. F. of L. As these workers and their local unions joined the CIO or A. F. of L., their Communist leaders were eradicated from leadership in the labor movement.

The gradual loss of membership suffered by the Communist-dominated unions, plus the enactment of the Communist Control Act of 1954, faced the Communist labor leaders with the realization that they were slowly reaching the point where they could no longer carry out their Communist work through the trade-union movement. To correct this condition, the labor commission of the Communist Party of the United States established, as the No. 1 objective of all Communists, ways and means to combat this destruction of their dreams of revolution and conquest.

The Communists knew that by their devices and maneuvers they could keep the bulk of their membership in line. They had with success, since 1950, defeated the CIO and A. F. of L. in many of their attempts to capture Communistdominated locals. Of course, they had to sell the workers that the CIO and A. F. of L. were selling out the worker to Wall Street. Yes, they had to sell the workers on the idea that they could win more advantages for the worker; while, at the same time, hide the deals which they had made with management. But the Communists reasoned that, inasmuch as they had sold this to the workers in the past, there was no reason why they could not in the future.

To disgress for one moment while on this point, I should like to call the attention of the House to the fact that the argument we have heard over the past several years, about some companies working in behalf of the Communistdominated unions, is not false. The committee has under subpena the vice president of one such company. This company officer, according to documents. advised his supervisory personnel not to encourage employees to vote against the Communist-dominated United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union. Why? Because they had made certain arrangements with the UE which guaranteed 130 percent production and

other gains which would financially help the company.

Returning to my original point, the Communist Party was faced with the problem of overcoming the Communist Control Act of 1954 and the forthcoming merger of the A. F. of L. and CIO. As the Communists saw things, the Communist Control Act of 1954, which act, incidently, was first recommended to the Congress by the Committee on Un-American Activities under the chairmanship of John Wood, of Georgia, would place each of the unions kicked out of the CIO on trial before the Subversive Activities Control Board on the charge that each was a Communist-dominated organization. The Communists knew that the majority of the members of these unions were patriotic Americans, even though gullible, and therefore they would not continue their affiliation in Communist-dominated unions if the Board found them guilty. The Communist Party also knew that, after the merger of the A. F. of L. and CIO, the members of the Communist-dominated unions would demand affiliation with the merged union.

The Communist Party therefore arrived at a decision; a decision which since the early part of 1954 has been the Communist Party line; a decision which is the No. 1 directive of all Communists, whether they be in or outside the trade-union movement. This directive protects the Communist against prosecution under the Communist Control Act of 1954. It defeats the purpose of the act and defeats one of the dreams of the A. F. of L.-CIO merger. The directive is very simple; merge with a union now affiliated with the A. F. of L. or CIO. The Communist dreams are in reality facts. A successful merger would protect the Communist member in his position of leadership of a union, and, at the same time, gain for the Communist-dominated union an exemption from the Communist Control Act of 1954. A successful merger would force upon the A. F. of L. or CIO the decision of either accepting the Communist leaders or expelling the A. F. of L. or CIO union. A merger with a CIO union would repudiate the action of the CIO in 1950 in expelling the union. A merger with an A. F. of L. union places the A. F. of L. in the position of repudiating its insistence that the CIO expel its Communist unions.

With the Communist directive to merge before them, the Communist leaders started their work. Harry Bridges started his campaign. Bridges was even offering to eliminate himself from leadership of his longshoremen if someone would give the other Communists a home. Fitzgerald and Emspak, of the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers, were willing to cut themselves out of any merger. Ben Gold was peddling his fur and leather workers. This is not exactly the fact. More properly, Gold was calling the shots. Abe Feinglass was peddling the deal; a deal which cut out Ben Gold. Of course, this had to be the case, for, after all, Gold had been convicted of perjury, so, therefore, no union would take him as an

officer. The fur and leather workers could have waited for the Gold case to go before the Supreme Court on appeal—but that would take time—and, of course,

time they did not have.

Fortunately, for the security of the United States and the welfare of the trade-union movement, most of the merger talk fell on deaf ears. Unfortunately, as of today, there has been an exception. The Fur and Leather Workers Union found a home within the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, A. F. of L. On December 28 of last year, these two unions entered into a marriage. Like the bride's mother, the Communists did not lose their union but, rather as the agreement shows, they gained additional workers employed in the leather trades, which workers were formerly under the meat cutters and butchers.

In January, the fur and leather workers held a convention to ratify the agreement. We see, through the agreement and the convention proceedings, the Lenin directive of over 20 years ago being followed to the hilt. How the meatcutters and butcher workmen permitted this deceit, evasion, and subterfuge to be worked on them, only they know. The meatcutters and butchers have in the past always fought for the security of the United States and against international communism. Maybe they feel they can eliminate the Communists after they have them within their ranks. Only by expulsion could the CIO rid itself of them, and the expulsion followed years of internal strife. Why the meatcutters and butchers subject themselves to the same strife when, after action by the Subversive Activities Control Board, or the A. F. of L.-CIO merger, they could have the workers without their Communist leaders, here again only they can answer.

The merger agreement and the fur and leather convention proceedings prove without doubt that the Communist leaders of the fur and leather workers did not enter the agreement with clean hands. These documents prove that the fur and leather leaders have not changed. Instead of admitting the acts of former years on behalf of international communism, they insist they never happened. The convention proceedings deal with their disaffiliation by the CIO in 1950. The CIO, in expelling them, found, on the basis of the evidence, "that the policies and activities of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union are consistently directed toward the achievement of the program and the purposes of the Communist Party rather than the objectives and policies set forth in the CIO constitution."

The fur and leather convention proceedings claim they left the CIO for its strikebreaking activities in Gloversville, N. Y. This reminds me of the charges leveled against the committee last month when we subpensed a few Communist

leaders of the UE.

Bebore the CIO expelled the Fur and Leather Workers, a hearing on the charges was conducted. Ben Gold, president of the Fur and Leather Workers, refused to attend. Instead, he condemned the hearing as a "kangaroo hearing." After hearing and reviewing the evidence, the delegates, by an overwhelming vote, found the International Fur and Leather Workers Union to be subservient to the Communist Party. In spite of this, their convention proceedings state that they proved to the Meat Cutters and Butchers that the charge of Communist domination was slander, and that they were not dominated by any political party.

Let us examine some of the acts of the Fur and Leather Workers Union on which the charges of Communist

domination are based.

In 1938, they denounced America's neutral position in Europe, and condemned England and France for appeasing Hitler.

Following the Nazi-Soviet pact of August 22, 1939, they supported Hitlerism and denounced President Roosevelt as a warmonger.

During this same period, they denounced lend-lease as totalitarian and un-American, while calling the governments of France and England monopolist-dominated governments, and accused these countries of fostering an imperialist war.

On June 22, 1941, Germany attacked Russia. On July 7, 1941, Fur and Leather called for unlimited and immediate aid to Great Britain and the Soviet Union in the fight against Nazi fascism.

Now that the Soviet Union was at war, th Fur and Leather Workers pulled all the stops. They demanded that the United States enter the war. John L. Lewis was denounced as a traitor for his isolationist views. Roosevelt became our greatest President. America's military strategy was not swift enough; they demanded a second front in Europe, quoting authorities such as Molotov, Ben Gold, and Irving Potash.

In December 1943 came Teheran. From then until the war's end, the Fur and Leather Workers found no fault with either the foreign or domestic policies of the United States. But, in October 1945, they demanded that the United States "stop assisting reactionary forces in China and other Pacific countries in their attacks against the rising democratic forces."

Following the war, the Fur and Leather Workers Union followed the Communist line on these issues:

(a) It ridiculed charges of Russian espionage in Canada.

- (b) It denounced the Bikini bomb tests as designed to intimidate the Soviet Union.
- (c) It accused the United States of fomenting the civil war in China, and denounced the use of American arms against Chinese Communists and other democratic groups.
- (d) It opposed the Truman doctrine from its inception.
- (e) It denounced the Marshall plan and described it as "used by big business against both the European workers and the American workers."
- (f) It condemned the Atlantic pact as Wall Street's plan for a third world war.

(g) It supported the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions and opposed the CIO and A. F. of L.sponsored international Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

(h) It condemned the intervention and participation by the United States in Korea; and, following the Soviet policy, demanded a cease-fire and withdrawal of American troops.

Mr. Chairman, in reviewing the publications, public statements, and utterances of Fur and Leather Workers Union, I have been unable to find one statement of disapproval of the foreign or domestic policy of either the Soviet Union or any of its satellite countries. Even in the merger agreement, it does not condemn the Soviet Union, while it pledges unalterable opposition to all who seek to destroy the Government of the United States. However, when it pledges to accomplish its historic objective, namely, a democratic form of govern-ment, the Fur and Leather Workers Union could be saying to its Communist masters: "Don't misunderstand. Haven't we in the past called the Governments of Russia, Communist China, and North Korea, as well as the Soviet satellites, 'democracies'? We have not turned on you. We are mcrely following Lenin's directive to resort to all sorts of devices, maneuvers, evasions, and subterfuge.

The merger agreement also provides that officers, managers, organizers, business agents, representatives, their assistants, and other administrative and staff personnel of the Fur and Leather Workers Union shall be required, as a material condition of holding office or serving in any such capacities or receiving compensation therefor, to execute annually valid individual non-Communist affida-This provision must have given the Communist Party its greatest pleas-Why, the Communist Party has had its members signing such affidavits for years—not mere pieces of paper, worth no more than the paper itself, but, rather, affidavits which subject the individual to perjury conviction if proved false. Through technicalities attached to Communist Party membership and the affidavit requirements, only a few Communist trade unionists have had their illegal acts uncovered. One of these was Ben Gold, the former president of the Fur and Leather Workers. His successor is Abe Feinglass, who heads the Fur and Leather Department under merger. He becomes a member of the Meat Cutters' and Butchers' executive board. Feinglass is required to sign and, I understand, has signed a non-Com-munist affidavit. Yet this same Abe Feinglass, 1 year ago this month, refused under oath to deny his affiliation with the Communist Party. He appeared be-fore the Committee on Un-American Activities in April 1954 and, when he was asked if he had been a member of the Communist Party, he refused to answer, invoking his privilege under the fifth While he admitted to havamendment. ing been a candidate for public office in 1935, running on the Communist Party ticket, he would not state whether, either

in 1935 or 1954 or at any time in between, he was or was not a Communist. Yet he files with the Meat Cutters' and Butchers' Union a non-Communist affidavit.

Feinglass is not the only Communist officer who will submit this worthless non-Communist affidavit, and who has previously invoked the fifth amendment when questioned under oath about his Communist affiliation. A score of their officers have invoked their privilege before committees of the House and Senate, or having been identified before committees and other governmental bodies as members of the Communist Party.

Mr. Chairman, I do not know at this point if legislation is needed to protect the American people and the American worker from this latest attack on one of America's free institutions by the Communist Party of the United States. As chairman of the Committee on Un-American Activities I intend to find out. On the basis of the evidence in the possession of the committee, I have ordered a full and complete investigation. necessary, I shall ask the committee to summon before it every leader filing a non-Communist affidavit with the Meat Cutters and Butchers Union, where we have evidence of their one-time affiliation with the Communist Party. We hope, through them, to learn of their activities and the activities of the Fur and Leather Workers in support of communism, past and present, and their plans for the future.

In calling for this investigation, I am confident that I can count on the full support of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's Union, the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and all Americans possessing evidence on this subject.

Mr. MEADER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time to draw the attention of the committee to the item of appropriation of \$2 million for the Rama Road in Nicaragua. This is an old boondoggle that has been with us for years and years and years.

May I refer to the statement made by the witness before the committee as it appears on page 418 in the prepared statement in the committee's hearings. I quote as follows:

The Rama Road represents a commitment of this Government which has been partially fulfilled. The agreement by the United States to construct the Rama Road stems from conversations held in 1939 between President Somoza of Nicaragua and President Roosevelt.

And then on page 419 the witness in behalf of this appropriation characterized it this way:

It is an old political commitment made back in 1942.

I wanted to call attention of the House to the way these things get started.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MEADER. I yield. Mr. ROONEY. Of course, this is the brainchild of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Of course, that is the

fact. But does the gentleman know that in connection with this same matter of highway construction, President Eisenhower has just sent up here to Capitol Hill a supplemental request for \$69 million-that is, for the Inter-American Highway. Maybe there is something to

Mr. MEADER. Mr. Chairman, I know the gentleman is always aware of these high personalities in the administration, but I am calling attention to this as an original commitment that the Congress never approved, but which was paid out of the President's defense emergency fund in order to mollify President Somoza of Nicaragua who was disappointed that we were not going to build a sea level canal across Nicaragua.

Originally, this thing started out to be a \$2 million highway; 160 miles of it to be built according to Nicaraguan stand-Along came the Public Roads ards. Administration, which thought such a highway was not anything that they would want to be connected with. So they increased the specifications and estimated that the road was going to cost \$4 million. By the time the committee, of which I had the honor to be counsel, investigated this matter in the summer of 1946, Mr. James, of the Public Roads Administration, said that the \$4 million estimate was too low and he thought it was going to cost \$6½ million. Now it costs \$8 million. And the testimony before the committee is that it will not provide a surface for this highway. As soon as they spend the \$8 million, they will be back in here asking to put a bituminous top on this highway that has nothing whatever to do with the Inter-American Highway but runs crossways of Nicaragua to connect the Inter-American Highway with the Escondido River which has a port on the Caribbean Sea.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MEADER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. I would like to correct something I said a while ago. The amount contained in House Document 126 submitted by President Dwight D. Eisenhower under date of April 12, 1955 for the Bureau of Public Roads, Inter-American Highway, was \$69,230,000.

Mr. MEADER. The gentleman is talking about a completely different road. This Rama Road was not advanced as a part of the Inter-American Highway. It is not a part of the Inter-American Highway.

Mr. ROONEY. The situation is comparable, there is no question about it. The gentleman and the distinguished former member of the other body from the gentleman's State have been misled with regard to this. We have had arguments concerning the Rama Road in every conference on this particular bill, because the gentleman to whom I refer was always a conferee on it.

Mr. MEADER. The gentleman to whom the gentleman refers happened to have been on the spot and gotten the facts, on the basis of which the report was made from which I have been quoting to the gentleman.

Mr. ROONEY. I regret to advise the gentleman that the other gentleman was never proved right, for no one else in the conference agreed with him.

Mr. MEADER. That does not prove anything.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, will the Mr. Single.
gentleman yield?
mr. MFADER. I yield to the gentle-

Mr. SIKES. I think I should point out that the gentleman said this is going to be an all-weather road. He is correct. It is an all-weather road that is fully capable of utilization without black-It is a road that the Nicatopping. raguan Government is participating in. They are putting up a considerable part of the money. They are very interested in it, or they could ask that the road be dropped. It is opening a comparatively undeveloped part of their country, and linking the two oceans which border that country.

Mr. MEADER. There are plenty of roads around the world that we could build that would be very useful, but I think when we start on that kind of a proposition we do not know where to stop.

May I ask the gentleman, when they come back and ask for the black-topping of the road, Are you on the Appropriations Committee going to grant such a request?

Mr. SIKES. It is not going to be necessary to black-top this road for it to be usable in all types of weather for all types of traffic. It would be desirable to have it black-topped at some time in the future, but that is not essential to achieve the purpose for which it was set up and which those people want and need very much. We are performing a good-neighbor service in enabling them to do this.

Mr. MEADER. Mr. Chairman, under leave obtained in the House, I am inserting at this point in my remarks comments on this subject made in a 1947 Report of the Senate War Investigating Committee, of which I had the honor to be counsel.

Excerpts from Senate Report No. 440. 80th Congress, 1st session, relating to the Rama Road:

The other important United States road construction during the war in Central America was the Rama Road. This road extends from San Benito on the Inter-American Highway, a short distance north of Managua, Nicaragua, to Rama, a river port on the Escondido River, a distance of 160 miles. The purpose of this highway is to provide an overland route from Rama to the central and western part of Nicaragua, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific coastal sections of Nicaragua.

In 1914, the United States obtained an option to construct a canal across Nicaragua. In 1939, the Army engineers completed survey and located a proposed canal. The estimated cost of such a canal, however, was very high and construction was not recommended. President Anastasio Somoza of Nicaragua, obtained from President Roosevelt an agreement to build the Rama Road instead of a canal. The original estimated cost of this highway, to be built to Nicaraguan highway standards, was \$2 million. However, the Public Roads Administration recommended that higher construction standards be used in order to provide a road

less susceptible to erosion, estimated the cost of such a road at \$4 million. Construction standards similar to those of the Inter-American Highway, with the exception of width, were adopted. The Rama Road was to be surfaced to a 5-meter width rather than 6 meters.

Rama is a river port. Up to this point, the Escondido River Channel is at least 30 feet deep, a sufficient draft for large oceangoing vessels. However, a bar at the mouth of the river, where the depth is only 12 feet, now blocks its navigation by oceangoing vessels.

Mr. E. W. James of the Public Roads Administration testified that about \$3 million had been spent on this highway, and that the \$4 million estimate to complete the work was no longer accurate, as it was now thought that total construction would cost approxi-

mately \$6,500,000.

The funds for the Rama Road were taken from the secret or emergency fund of the President, thereby avoiding the need for approval by, or accounting to, the Congress. Although Congress has never had an opportunity to debate the merits of the Rama Road, nor even knew about it until this committee's investigation, State Department representatives take the position that the United States is committed to complete this road regardless of how high its cost may

The committee does not consider either of these expenditures of United States funds sufficiently related to national defense as to justify them as proper defense expenditures in World War II. Furthermore, with respect to the Rama Road, the use of funds from the secret or emergency fund of the President, an appropriation available only for emergencies affecting the national security or defense, appears questionable.

### The Clerk read as follows:

Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division

For expenses necessary for the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws, \$3,-100,000: Provided, That none of this appropriation shall be expended for the establishment and maintenance of permanent regional offices of the Antitrust Division.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, during the debate on the Justice Department appropriation bill earlier in the day reference was made by the gentleman from New York to the failure of the Justice Department to prosecute Judith Coplon and William Z. Foster.

The situation with regard to Judith Coplon was made quite clear during the debate last year on the so-called wiretapping bill, which was designed to permit the use in court of evidence obtained by tapping wires. The bill that was urged upon the Congress by the Attorney General and brought before the House would have permitted the use in court of any evidence obtained by intercepting communications, provided that had been done upon express written authority of the Attorney General, as was the case with the evidence obtained relating to Judith Coplon. The bill was amended here on the floor. The bill which went from this side to the other body provided for the use in court of wiretap evidence obtained up to date upon the written authority of the Attorney General, but hereafter required a court order in order to use that evidence in court. It met with a dire fate in the other body and was buried in the Committee on the Judiciary there I believe by an even vote of 7 to 7 or some such vote as that. If that legislation had been enacted, which was urged by the Attorney General upon the Congress, it would have resulted in the Attorney General being in a position to successfully prosecute this defendant for whom none of us hold any brief. It is significant that she was not prosecuted under the preceding administration and probably—and I am not critical of them—for the same reasons. But, it does not lie with those, particularly any who may have opposed this wiretap legislation to make it possible to successfully maintain such a prosecution, to be critical now of the present Attorney General for his failure to proceed with that prosecution.

The same thing applies to William Z. Foster who is a well-known Communist figure in this country and who has been indicted and is now awaiting trial. The Attorney General has moved on several occasions to bring him to trial and each time the defendant's attorney has come in with medical affidavits as a result of which the court has decreed he shall not now be brought to trial.

I think in order to set this record straight with regard to the administration of the office of the Department of Justice, which has been so diligent in bringing to book these enemies of our country, it is important to have in the RECORD at this point some explanation of the reason why these two cases have not been brought to trial.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to discuss briefly a matter of great concern to the people of the Western Hemisphere.

It is significant that on Pan-American Day the Congress is giving consideration to the President's request that sufficient funds to complete the Inter-American Highway in the next 3 years be provided. His requets merits prompt and favorable action.

I know much of Central America first hand and have in recent years traveled over portions of the highway. I have seen the positive economic benefits that already resulted in those areas in which the highway now exists, and it takes little imagination to realize the future economic progress and social betterment which will come with the completion of an all-weather Inter-American Highway from the southern border of the United States to the Panama Canal.

Economically, the highway will serve first of all as a stimulus for trade both between the nations of Central America and between the United States and each of those nations. We have great economic ties with the countries of Central America which have long been prime markets for our exports and important suppliers of our imports. This trade can be expected to increase with the completion of the highway. Annual exports from the United States to this area have already increased many times since the highway was first started. A fully completed highway would give even greater impetus to our trade relations.

Second, economic effect of the highway would be in the economic development field. Our policy has been to urge the countries of Central America to attain the greatest degree of economic development. We do this not only for purely altruistic reasons. We do it also because it is as much in our interest as it is in their interest to develop economically. One of the main factors which has thus far limited and retarded economic development, however, has been the lack of adequate surface transportation. There can be no doubt that completing an all-weather highway in Central America will foster economic growth in the area, and increase the opportunities for free trade and new mar-

Still a third economic benefit which will accrue from completion of the highway is an increase in tourism. As many of the Members of this House know from their own visits to the area, Central America is a wonderland for tourism, which is still virtually unknown because inadequate surface transportation facilities. I have a daughter who lived in San Jose, Costa Rica, for several years, and I have visited that charming city. Costa Rica is a land of eternal spring and startling beauty. It is close by. Its people and government are friendly. Yet, because it can only be reached now by boat or plane from the United States, this wonderful country is known to only a handful of our citizens. A tourist trade in Central America would contribute a great deal to the economic betterment. It would also mean, and I think this is equally important, that the peoples of the area would get to know our people better and be less inclined to listen to the falsehoods of Communist agitators. At the same time we would get to know better the people of the area who could more easily travel to the United States. The importance of the strong cultural and spiritual ties which would result from this interchange cannot be exaggerated.

I have spoken at length of the mutual economic benefits which are to be anticipated from the completion of the highway. They are not the only factors which we should consider when we approve the President's request for its speedy completion.

Political considerations are present too. Only a short time ago we saw how international communism, by capitalizing on misinformation and the physical isolation of the people of Guatemala, succeeded in dominating the political institutions of that Republic and establishing a beachhead for international tyranny. Fortunately the people of Guatemala, through courage and determination, were able to throw out the false leaders who had delivered their country to communism and reassert the independence of this Republic.

But the fact that communism has been repulsed does not mean that new attempts will not be made. We know that international communism nourishes itself by conquering free peoples. we must make every effort to see that it never again becomes rooted in this hemisphere. The completion of the highway would serve as a deterrent to Communist infiltration because it would contribute positively to the political stability of the area. Such political stability would also greatly increase the growing influence

which these Central American countries and the other republics of this hemisphere are constantly bringing to bear in world affairs.

Still another factor which cannot be overlooked, when we discuss the completion of the Inter-American Highway, are the strategic benefits which we may anticipate. A great number of the strategic materials which our country needs if it is to fulfill its role as defender of the free world, come from areas which will be served by this highway. Many of these countries have concluded special military agreements with the United States for defense of the hemisphere. As a result defense sites have been developed. These sites, of considerable strategic consequence to our country, will be linked by the highway.

Our country has, for many years, made large expenditures for this highway. The countries of Central America through which the highway passes have also made considerable sums available. But if we and our neighbors are to enjoy the maximum returns for our contribution—in terms of economic progress and political stability—it is essential that the President's proposal for completion of the highway within 3 years be acted on The sums involved, unlike favorably. those of many requests which reach this House, are small. The returns to be expected by us and our friends in Central America are predictable. The time for action is now.

(The pro forma amendments were withdrawn.)

The Clerk read as follows:

TITLE IV—UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY
Salaries and expenses

For expenses necessary to enable the United States Information Agency, as authorized by Reorganization Plan No. 8 of 1953, and the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act, as amended (22 U.S. C. 1431 et seq.), to carry out international information activities, including employment, without regard to the civil-service and classificabasis (not to exceed \$120,000), (2) aliens the United States, and (3) aliens tion laws, of (1) persons on a temporary abroad for service in the United States relating to the translation or narration of colloquial speech in foreign languages (such aliens to be investigated for such employment in accordance with procedures established by the Secretary of State and the Attorney General); travel expenses of aliens employed abroad for service in the United States to and from the United States; salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158); expenses of attendance meetings concerned with activities provided for under this appropriation (not to exceed \$6,000); entertainment within the United States (not to exceed \$1,000); hire of passenger motor vehicles; insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by the law of such countries; purchase of space in publications abroad, without regard to the provisions of law set forth in 44 United States Code 322; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph of section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the United States Code when such claims arise in foreign countries; advance of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes as amended; purchase of caps for personnel employed abroad; dues for library member-

ship in organizations which issue publications to members only, or to members at a price lower than to others; employment aliens, by contract, for service abroad; purchase of ice and drinking water abroad; payment of exclse taxes on negotiable instruments abroad; loss by exchange; cost of transporting to and from a place of storage and the cost of storing the furniture and household and personal effects of an employee of the Foreign Service who is assigned to a post at which he is unable to use his furniture and effects, under such regulations as the Director may prescribe; actual expenses of preparing and transporting to their former homes the remains of persons, not United States Government employees, who may die away from their homes while participating in activities authorized this appropriation; radio activitles and acquisition and production of motion pictures and visual materials and purchase or rental of technical equipment and facilities therefor, narration, script-writing translation, and engineering services, by contract or otherwise; maintenance, improvement, and repair of properties used for information activities in foreign countries; fuel and utilities for Government-owned or leased property abroad; rental or lease for periods not exceeding 5 years of offices, buildings, grounds, and living quarters for officers and employees engaged in informational activities abroad: and purchase of objects for presentation to foreign governments, schools, or organizations; \$80,500,000, of which not than \$8 million shall be used to purchase currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States: Provided, That not to exceed \$35,000 may be used for representation abroad: Provided further, That this appropriation shall be available for expenses in connection with travel of personnel outside the continental United States, including travel of dependents and transportation of personal effects, household goods, or automobiles of such personnel, when any part of such travel or transportation begins in the current fiscal year pursuant to travel orders issued in that year, notwithstanding the fact that such travel or transportation may not be completed during the current year: Provided further, That funds may be exchanged for payment of expenses in connection with the operation of information establishments abroad without regard to the provisions of section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 543): Provided further, That passenger motor vehicles used abroad exclusively for the purposes of this appropriation may be exchanged or sold, pursuant to section 201 (c) of the act of June 30, 1949 (40 U. S. C. 481 (c)), and the exchange allowances or proceeds of such sales shall be available for replacement of an equal number of such vehicles and the cost. including the exchange allowance of each such replacement, except buses and station wagons, shall not exceed \$1,400: Provided further, That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), the United States Information Agency is authorized in making contracts for the use of international short-wave radio stations and facilities, to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify the owners and operators of said radio stations and facilities from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose against loss or damage on account of injury to persons or property arising from such use of said radio stations and facilities: Provided further, That existing appointments and assignments to the Foreign Service Reserve for the purposes of foreign informa-tion and educational activities which expire during the current fiscal year may be extended for a period of 1 year in addition to the period of appointment or assignment otherwise authorized: Provided further, That funds appropriated herein shall be available

for payment to private organizations abroad in pursuance of contracts entered into for the processing and distribution of motionpicture films.

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I believe that the ceiling of \$3 million which the committee report recommends for the Motion Picture Service is dangerously low. The Motion Picture Service is operating at a level of about \$3,087,000 for the current fiscal year, and had requested \$4,484,000 for fiscal year 1956. Most of the increase requested for the Motion Picture Service was for the support of this program in the danger areas of the Near East and Far East.

I believe that there is general agreement that in these two critical areas of the world, where there is a high degree of illiteracy, the motion picture is the most effective medium that can possibly be used to support the foreign policy objectives of our country. It seems to me that there is a high degree of risk in limiting arbitrarily this important service in these danger spots where the United States is doing all in its power in other respects to hold back the red tide of communism and to support the governments and peoples who stand with us in Asia and the Near East.

The committee was shown a single powerful Soviet film which was made at an estimated expense of \$750,000 to \$1 million, and we know that the total amount the Soviets are spending for propaganda motion pictures, attacking the United States and our allies, is very large. In the face of the large-scale effort by the enemy, it seems highly questionable for us to curtail our own efforts in this field.

I therefore strongly object to the recommended limitation of \$3 million for the USIA Motion Picture Service.

(Mr. SMITH of Mississippi asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. O'HARA of Illinois: On page 35, line 14, strike out "Provided" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "Provided, That not to exceed \$350,000 shall be used for the establishment of a nonprofit book corporation to provide facilities for the translation and publication of books and other printed matter in the various foreign languages: Provided further."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order against the amendment.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I had hoped that this amendment would be accepted by the committee.

All that this amendment seeks to do is to make available to the peoples of the world the classics of American democracy that were the inspiration of our forefathers and have been an inspiration in our own lives.

I think we have a great deal that is unnecessary in the way of frills in our present program. This is no frill. This simply provides that there shall be printed from selected books or classics, the Federalist and books on which we can all agree, in cheap editions, paper bound, and placed on sale in native languages in all lands of the world. It is the only practical way to win the hearts and minds of people. Our own hearts and our own minds were won for American democracy by reading these classics. These are not books of controversy. Books that are being written today may be, some of them, but these are not. These are the gospels of what we believe as a free people.

I hope that the committee will accept this amendment and that the point of order will not be raised. It may be if the committee accepts it and it goes to conference, then the conference may decide to put it in a little different way, but I am just hoping the chairman will

accept the amendment.
Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. It occurred to me to ask the gentleman whether there had been at any time an appropriation such as the gentleman has suggested. I am very much moved by his argument in behalf of the amendment. I am simply inquiring whether there has been a precedent for this type of work.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. I cannot answer the gentleman's question. I do not know of any similar program. I was surprised to learn that our classics of American democracy were still so unavailable to the people of the world.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I insist on the point of order. There is no authority in law for the appropriation, and it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. O'Hara] offers an amendment which the Clerk has reported, against which the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] makes a point of order on the ground that it is not authorized by law. Can the gentle-man from Illinois, the author of the amendment, cite to the Chair any authority in law for this appropriation?

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I am embarrassed by replying that

I cannot.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair appreciates the gentleman's reply.

Obviously, the amendment is not in order. The Chair therefore sustains the point of order.

(Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record at that point preceding the vote on the Zablocki amendment.)

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. Cooper, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill

(H. R. 5502) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the same back to the House with the recommendation that the bill do

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

### GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill just passed, and that I may include in the remarks I made on the bill extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New

There was no objection.

#### PROGRAM FOR NEXT WEEK

(Mr. MARTIN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MARTIN, Mr. Speaker, I ask for this time for the purpose of ascertaining the program for next week, which I understand is now ready.

Mr. McCORMACK, On Monday, the Consent Calendar

On Tuesday, the Private Calendar; House Resolution 174, to amend the rules, to increase pay of witnesses; and H. R. 2225 concerning certificates of public convenience under the Civil Aeronautics Act.

On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, H. R. 4393, construction of naval vessels; H. R. 4644, the postal pay raise bill; House Joint Resolution 256, the Mutual Health Study Act of 1955.

I know of no conference reports at this time, but any conference reports may be brought up at any time, and I make the usual reservation that any further program will be announced later.

### FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate, by Mr. Ast, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 4903. An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. Hayden, Mr. Russell, Mr. Chavez, Mr. Ellender, Mr. Bridges, Mr. Salton-STALL, and Mr. Young to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

### ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mas-

sachusetts?

There was no objection.

### MEDAL OF HONOR FOR DR. JONAS SALK

(Mr. DEROUNIAN (at the request of Mr. Martin) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. DEROUNIAN. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced House Joint Resolution 277 authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to have struck and presented to Dr. Jonas Salk a gold medal, in honor of his contribution to mankind. through the successful development of his polio vaccine.

Through this resolution, I believe I am voicing the gratitude of all America. This medal of honor would be a fitting expression of the thankfulness of the people of this Nation to this great doctor and humanitarian for his brilliant achievement.

Dr. Salk's antipolio vaccine was revealed on April 12 as an effective weapon against that terrible disease. In 1954, the vaccine was administered to children in 44 States and in the intervening months the results of the test have been evaluated.

When I first heard the news of the proved effectiveness of the vaccine, I recalled the grief-stricken faces of the mothers of those children afflicted with the poliomyelitis, the strained movements of their tortured little bodies, and the accompanying pain. With this great discovery of Dr. Salk's, I could foresee such suffering reduced to a very minimum. Now, there is optimism and hope for the millions of parents of small children. It seemed to me that such a man deserved official recognition from the Congress of the United States. these reasons I have introduced my bill. I believe that my feelings are shared by all my colleagues and that this legislation will be speedily approved.

### DR. JONAS E. SALK

(Mr. DAVIDSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point.)

Mr. DAVIDSON. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a bill for appropriate reference, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to mint a gold medal for presentation to Dr. Jonas E. Salk. I need not repeat here the details of the monumental discovery which Dr. Salk has made. We have all read with unbounded rejoicing and thanks of the marvelous effects of Dr. Salk's vaccination for poliomyelitis.

The contribution which Dr. Salk has made to the well-being of mankind is infinite. In this hydrogen age, his discovery of principal benefit to our little children is all the more welcome and appropriate, coming as it does from the long and arduous work made possible by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. It clearly emblazons for all the world to see, that we in the United States, with our freedom and enterprise, are seeking the ways and means to preserve and save lives.

It is most fitting that the thrilling announcement of Dr. Salk's success was made on April 12. On that day 10 years ago Franklin D. Roosevelt died. It was President Roosevelt who showed us the way and led us through the dark night of war. It was his foresight, courage, and determination which has also led us to this dawn of a new era in medical history.

There is little that we can do to express our thankfulness and joy at Dr. Salk's discovery. He has given it to mankind. I am sure that you will all join with me and that we can unanimously approve this bill for Dr. Salk. The recognition of achievements such as his is most fitting. We can do no less than award to him this medal on behalf of his countrymen in grateful appreciation.

### AMENDMENT TO WAGE-HOUR LAW

(Mr. ADDONIZIO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ADDONIZIO. Mr. Speaker, as a sponsor of legislation to increase the minimum wage to \$1.25 an hour, I am pleased that hearings on bills to amend the wage-hour law will begin today by the Senate Labor Committee, A substantial increase in the minimum wage is now long overdue. The last increase, effective in January, 1950, was enacted in 1949 when the country was suffering an economic recession. Congress almost doubled the minimum at that time, raising it by 35 cents, from 40 cents to 75 cents.

Thirty dollars a week is not a living wage in any part of the United States. The Bureau of Labor Statistics states that the average four-person family in the area with the lowest cost of living in the country needs more than twice that amount in order to maintain a modest standard of living. But \$30 a week, 75 cents an hour, is the minimum wage now set by the Fair Labor Standards Act, and thus that is the incredible sum which, for example, thousands of cotton textile mill workers in the southeast region of the United States are paid. What sort of homes, food, clothing, and medical care, can these workers obtain for themselves and their families?

Protection of minimum labor standards is essential at all times in order to assure at least a minimum level of living to low wage workers and their families. It is of strategic importance at the present time that the Nation's statutory minimum wage be raised to a realistic level fully reflecting the increase in the general level of wages. This would give a powerful boost to the purchasing power of low income workers and help restore prosperity and full employment throughout the economy.

The Nation's ability to produce wealth and distribute it has increased many

times since wage and hour legislation was proposed in 1937. This has been due to rising productivity in which labor was a major influence.

The fact that the buying power of wages and salaries generally has failed to rise as rapidly as the economy's increasing man-hour output, is ample justification for the proposed minimum wage of \$1.25. If average wages have lagged behind the continuous growth of the economy as a whole, then the many factory workers, and especially those unorganized white collar and service workers, have seen their spending ability cut in half by the lag in incomes. These workers represent a majority of the American people.

The primary case for the \$1.25 minimum wage is the fact that much of the business community has failed to share the benefits of industrial progress with wage and salary earners. From 1946 through 1952, man-hour output rose 16.3 percent in the private and nongovernment part of the economy. But the buying power of the straight-time average hourly earnings of manufacturing workers increased only 12.8 percent. This fact was due partly to the low-paid workers in unorganized plants which in some cases received the bare minimum wage of 75 cents per hour.

The buying power of wages and salaries must not merely catch up with the past productivity increases; it must forge ahead, if the growth of the economy is not to be distorted by imbalanced incomes and inadequate consumer buy-

ing power.

Industry can take in stride a substantial increase in the minimum wage if it has to. Persuasive evidence to this effect is provided by a new study of what happened when the minimum wage was last increased in 1950. The study by the United States Department of Labor finds that there were practically no plant shutdowns or worker layoffs as a result.

Both economic justice and economic wisdom require an immediate increase in the Federal minimum to at least \$1.25 an hour. This would do no more than bring the objectives of our minimum wage legislation up to date. American industry will have no more difficulty adjusting to this change than it had to the 40 cents minimum in 1938 and the 75 cents minimum in 1949.

The policy of the Fair Labor Standards Act is to correct and, as practicable, to eliminate labor conditions detrimental to the maintenance of the minimum standard of living necessary for health, efficiency, and the general well-being of workers. A higher minimum wage is certainly necessary if the stated purpose of this law is to be carried out. A wider coverage of workers is also necessary. not only for the personal good of the worker, but for the good of the economy and the country as a whole.

Certainly the workers of Americathe most prosperous country in the world—are entitled to a reasonable share of the products of their labor.

The growth of America has not been due to the efforts of any one factor in the country, be it business, government or labor. Rather, this growth has been due to concerted efforts on the part of good government, good business, and good labor. Since all have shared in the building of this great country then it is certainly fair that all should share in the fruits of these concerted efforts.

Ahead lies the task of strengthening minimum wage administration, a task in which the fair-minded people of this country must provide leadership. It is imperative that effective action be taken to maintain the full force of protection of minimum labor standards and to obtain changes necessary to give these programs genuine effectiveness. We should amend the Fair Labor Standards Act to provide for a realistic upward revision of the minimum rate above the current 75 cents to the \$1.25 level, and to extend the protection of the law to the largest possible number of workers.

The very people who oppose an increase in the minimum wage are the ones who expect these poorly paid Americans to be their customers. It does not make even business sense. A higher minimum wage would serve as a prop to our economy, helping to maintain purchasing power upon which all business depends. It is no good to have customers in name only without means to buy the products they want and need.

Greater still than the economic justification for the proposed \$1.25 minimum wage is the justification based on human decency, humanitarian appeals, and concepts of consideration for the welfare of one's fellow man. This Nation throughout its history has been dedicated to these principles.

We can expect the usual statement in opposition: Such legislation would "cause mass unemployment," "interfere with free enterprise and collective bargaining," and "discriminate against small business." However, as stated before, events since the 1938 act and 1949 amendments amply disprove these

Thirty dollars a weck today is an insult to any American, even to the organized industrial workers who rightfully enjoy an average pay that is double the minimum. For there is always the danger. in time of adjustment, that the hardwon victories of organized labor may be imperiled by the downpull of these low minimum wages.

Most American enterprises are conducted by men and women who know and live up to the obligation they owe to their employees.

Apart from these are the few exploiters who manufacture misery and drive a wedge between employer and employee that threatens the teamwork upon which our progress depends.

Many Members of Congress and other

citizens have registered keen disappointment with the recommendation by President Eisenhower in his state of the Union message that the minimum wage be increased to only 90 cents per hour. I feel that this small increase is entirely inadequate to meet the needs of millions of American workers and their families and to meet the needs of the national economy.

In the interest of justice and fair play, it is the responsibility of Congress to 84TH CONGRESS 1ST SESSION

# H. R. 5502

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

April 18, 1955

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

# AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
- 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the De-
- 5 partments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related
- 6 agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, namely:

### TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## 2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1

3 For necessary expenses of the Department of State not 4 otherwise provided for, including the cost of transporting to 5 and from a place of storage and the cost of storing the fur-6 niture and household and personal effects of an employee 7 of the Foreign Service who is assigned to a post at which he 8 is unable to use his furniture and effects, under such regu-9 lations as the Secretary may prescribe; expenses authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 10 11 U. S. C. 801-1158), not otherwise provided for; expenses of the National Commission on Educational, Scientific, and 12 13 Cultural Cooperation as authorized by sections 3, 5, and 6 14 of the Act of July 30, 1946 (22 U.S. C. 2870, 287q, 287r); 15 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities 16 provided for under this appropriation; purchase (not to 17 exceed four for replacement only) and hire of passenger 18 motor vehicles; printing and binding outside the continental 19 United States without regard to section 11 of the Act of 20 March 1, 1919 (44 U.S. C. 111); services as authorized 21 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 22 55a); purchase of uniforms; insurance of official motor 23 vehicles in foreign countries when required by law of such 24 countries; dues for library membership in organizations 25 which issue publications to members only, or to members at

a price lower than the others; rental of tie lines and teletype 1 2 equipment; employment of aliens, by contract for services abroad; refund of fees erroneously charged and paid for 3 passports; establishment, maintenance, and operation of pass-4 5 port and despatch agencies; ice and drinking water for 6 use abroad; excise taxes on negotiable instruments abroad; radio communications; payment in advance for subscrip-7 tions to commercial information, telephone and similar 8 services abroad; relief, protection, and burial of Amer-9 ican seamen, and alien seamen from United States ves-10 sels in foreign countries and in the United States Terri-11 12 tories and possessions; expenses incurred in acknowledging 13 services of officers and crews of foreign vessels and aircraft 14 in rescuing American seamen, airmen, or citizens from ship-15 wreck or other catastrophe abroad; rent and expenses of 16 maintaining in Egypt, Morocco, and Muscat, institutions for 17 American convicts and persons declared insane by any con-18 sular court, and care and transportation of prisoners and persons declared insane; expenses, as authorized by law (18 19 20 U. S. C. 3192), of bringing to the United States from foreign 21 countries persons charged with crime; and procurement by 22 contract or otherwise, of services, supplies, and facilities, as 23 (1) translating, (2) analysis and tabulation of follows: technical information, (3) preparation of special maps, 24 globes, and geographic aids, (4) maintenance, improvement, 25

and repair of diplomatic and consular properties in foreign 1 countries, held under leaseholds of less than ten years and 2 fuel and utilities for such properties, and (5) rental or lease, 3 for periods less than ten years, of offices, buildings, grounds, 4 and living quarters for the use of the Foreign Service, for 5 which payments may be made in advance; \$63,760,000, 6 of which not less than \$8,000,000 shall, if possible, be 7 used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or 8 owned by the Treasury of the United States: Provided, 9 That pursuant to section 201 (c) of the Act of June 30, 10 1949 (40 U. S. C. 481 (c)), passenger motor vehicles 11 in possession of the Foreign Service abroad may be ex-12 changed or sold and the exchange allowances or proceeds 13 14 of such sales shall be available without fiscal year limitation 15 for replacement of an equal number of such vehicles and the cost, including the exchange allowance, of each such replace-16 17 ment shall not exceed \$3,000 in the case of the chief of mission automobile at each diplomatic mission (except 18 19 that fifteen such vehicles may be purchased at not to 20 exceed \$3,600 each) and \$1,400 in the case of all other 21 such vehicles except station wagons: Provided further, That 22 none of the funds made available by this appropriation shall 23 be used to pay the salaries and expenses of the Metals and 24 Minerals staff in the Office of Economic Affairs.

1	REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES
2	For representation allowances as authorized by section
3	901 (3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U.S.C.
4	1131), \$475,000.
5	Acquisition of Buildings Abroad
6	For necessary expenses of carrying into effect the Foreign
7	Service Buildings Act, 1926, as amended (22 U.S. C. 292-
8	300), including personal services in the United States and
.9	abroad; salaries, expenses and allowances of personnel and
10	dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of
1	1946, as amended (22 U.S. C. 801-1158); expenses of
12	attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided
[3	for under this appropriation; and services as authorized by
L4	section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S. C. 55a),
15	\$7,000,000, of which not less than \$6,250,000 shall be used
16,	to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned
17	by the Treasury of the United States, to remain available
18	until expended: Provided, That not to exceed \$750,000
19	may be used for administrative expenses during the cur-
20	rent fiscal year.
21	EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR
22	SERVICE
23	For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State
24	to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic

- 1 and Consular Service, to be expended pursuant to the re-
- 2 quirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C.
- 3 107), \$1,000,000: Provided, That the Secretary of State
- 4 may delegate to subordinate officials the authority vested
- 5 in him by section 291 of the Revised Statutes pertaining to
- 6 certification of expenditures.
- 7 CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
- 8 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
- 9 meet annual obligations of membership in international multi-
- 10 lateral organizations, pursuant to treaties, conventions, or spe-
- 11 cific Acts of Congress, \$28,079,977.
- 12 Missions to International Organizations
- For expenses necessary for permanent representation
- 14 to certain international organizations in which the United
- 15 States participates pursuant to treaties, conventions, or
- specific Acts of Congress, including expenses authorized by
- the pertinent Acts and Conventions providing for such repre-
- sentation; attendance at meetings of societies or associations
- 19 concerned with the work of the organizations; salaries,
- 20 expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as
- 21 authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended
- 22 (22 U.S. C. 801-1158); hire of passenger motor vehicles;
- printing and binding, without regard to section 11 of the Act
- 24 of March 1, 1919 (44 U.S. C. 111); and purchase of uni-
- forms for guards and chauffeurs; \$1,075,000: Provided,

- 1 That the provisions of section 8 of the United Nations
- 2 Participation Act of 1945, as amended, and regulations,
- 3 thereunder, applicable to expenses incurred pursuant to
- 4 that Act, may be applicable to the obligation and expendi-
- 5 ture of funds in connection with United States participation
- 6 in the International Civil Aviation Organization.

# 7 International Contingencies

8 For necessary expenses of participation by the United States upon approval by the Secretary of State, in interna-9 10 tional activities which arise from time to time in the conduct 11 of foreign affairs and for which specific appropriations have not been provided pursuant to treaties, conventions, or 12 13 special Acts of Congress, including personal services with-14 out regard to civil-service and classification laws; salaries, 15 expenses and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended 16 17 (22 U.S. C. 801-1158); employment of aliens; travel ex-18 penses without regard to the Standardized Government 19 Travel Regulations and to the rates of per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence expenses under the Travel Expense 20 Act of 1949; not to exceed \$15 per diem in lieu of sub-21 sistence for persons serving without compensation in an 22 advisory capacity while away from their homes or regular 23 places of business; rent of quarters by contract or otherwise; 24 hire of passenger motor vehicles; contributions for the share 25

- 1 of the United States in expenses of international organiza-
- 2 tions; and printing and binding without regard to section 11
- 3 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U.S. C. 111);
- 4 \$1,075,000, of which not to exceed a total of \$100,000 may
- 5 be expended for representation allowances as authorized by
- 6 section 901 (3) of the Act of August 13, 1946 (22 U.S.C.
- 7 1131) and for entertainment.
- 8 INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, .
- 9 UNITED STATES AND MEXICO
- For expenses necessary to enable the United States to
- 11 meet its obligations under the treaties of 1884, 1889, 1905,
- 12 1906, 1933, and 1944 between the United States and
- 13 Mexico, and to comply with the other laws applicable to
- 14 the United States Section, International Boundary and
- 15 Water Commission, United States and Mexico, including
- 16 operation and maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification,
- 17 canalization, flood control, bank protection, water supply,
- 18 power, irrigation, boundary fence, and sanitation projects;
- 19 detailed plan preparation and construction (including
- 20 surveys and operation and maintenance and protection
- 21 during construction); Rio Grande emergency flood pro-
- 22 tection; expenditures for the purposes set forth in sec-
- 23 tions 101 through 104 of the Act of September 13, 1950
- 24 (22 U. S. C. 277d-1-277d-4); purchase of four passenger
- 25 motor vehicles for replacement only; purchase of planographs

- 1 and lithographs; and leasing of private property to remove
- 2 therefrom sand, gravel, stone, and other materials, without
- 3 regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended
- 4 (41 U.S.C.5); as follows:
- 5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES
- 6 For salaries and expenses not otherwise provided for, in-
- 7 cluding examinations, preliminary surveys, and investiga-
- 8 tions, \$435,000.
- 9 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
- 10 For operation and maintenance of projects or parts
- 11 thereof, as enumerated above, including gaging stations,
- 12 \$1,200,000: Provided, That expenditures for the Rio Grande
- 13 bank protection project shall be subject to the provisions
- 14 and conditions contained in the appropriation for said project
- 15 as provided by the Act approved April 25, 1945 (59
- 16 Stat. 89).
- 17 American Sections, International Commissions
- For expenses necessary to enable the President to per-
- 19 form the obligations of the United States pursuant to treaties
- 20 between the United States and Great Britain, in respect to
- 21 Canada, signed January 11, 1909 (36 Stat. 2448) and
- 22 February 24, 1925 (44 Stat. 2102), the treaty between
- 23 the United States and Canada signed February 27, 1950,
- 24 including stenographic reporting services by contract; hire of

- 1 passenger motor vehicles; \$245,000, to be disbursed under
- 2 the direction of the Secretary of State, and to be available
- 3 also for additional expenses of the American Sections, Inter-
- 4 national Commissions, as hereinafter set forth:
- 5 International Joint Commission, United States and
- 6 Canada, the salary of one Commissioner on the part of the
- 7 United States who shall serve at the pleasure of the President
- 8 (the other Commissioners to serve in that capacity without
- 9 compensation therefor); salaries of clerks and other em-
- 10 ployees appointed by the Commissioners on the part of the
- 11 United States with the approval solely of the Secretary of
- 12 State; travel expenses and compensation of witnesses in
- 13 attending hearings of the Commission at such places in the
- 14 United States and Canada as the Commission or the Ameri-
- 15 can Commissioners shall determine to be necessary; and
- 16 special and technical investigations in connection with mat-
- 17 ters falling within the Commission's jurisdiction: Provided,
- 18 That transfers of funds may be made to other agencies of the
- 19 Government for the performance of work for which this ap-
- 20 propriation is made.
- 21 International Boundary Commission, United States,
- 22 Alaska, and Canada, the completion of such remaining work
- 23 as may be required under the award of the Alaskan Bound-
- 24 ary Tribunal and the existing treaties between the United
- 25 States and Great Britain; commutation of subsistence to

- 1 employees while on field duty, not to exceed \$6 per day
- 2 each (but not to exceed \$3 per day each when a member
- 3 of a field party and subsisting in camp); hire of freight and
- 4 passenger motor vehicles from temporary field employees;
- 5 and payment for timber necessarily cut in keeping the bound-
- 6 ary line clear.

# 7 International Fisheries Commissions

- 8 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
- 9 enable the United States to meet its obligations in connec-
- 10 tion with participation in international fisheries commissions
- 11 pursuant to treaties or conventions, and implementing Acts
- 12 of Congress; \$425,000: Provided, That the United States
- 13 share of such expenses may be advanced to the respective
- 14 commissions.
- 15 International Educational Exchange Activities
- 16 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to
- 17 enable the Department of State to carry out international
- 18 educational exchange activities, as authorized by the United
- 19 States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1943
- 20 (22 U. S. C. 1431-1479), and the Act of August 9, 1939
- 21 (22 U.S. C. 501), and to administer the programs author-
- 22 ized by section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act of
- 23 1944, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 1641 (b)), the
- 24 Act of August 24, 1949 (20 U. S. C. 222-224), and
- 25 the Act of September 29, 1950 (20 U.S. C. 225), in-

cluding salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel 1 dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service 2 Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S. C. 801-1158); ex-3 penses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities 4 provided for under this appropriation; hire of passenger 5 motor vehicles; entertainment within the United States (not 6 to exceed \$1,000); services as authorized by section 15 of 7 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a); advance of 8 funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes 9 as amended; and actual expenses of preparing and trans-10 porting to their former homes the remains of persons, not 11 United States Government employees, who may die away 12 from their homes while participating in activities authorized 13 under this appropriation; \$12,000,000, of which not less 14 than \$8,000,000 shall be used to purchase foreign cur-15 rencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the 16 United States: Provided, That not to exceed \$2,400,000 17 may be used for administrative expenses during the current 18 fiscal year. 19 20

# GOVERNMENT IN OCCUPIED AREAS

21 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to 22 meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States 23 in Germany and Austria (including those arising under the

supreme authority assumed by the United States on June 5, 24

1945, and under contractual arrangements with the Federal 25

Republic of Germany), under such regulations as the Secre-1 tary of State may prescribe, including one deputy to the 2 United States chief of mission in Germany at a salary of 3 4 \$17,500 and the United States Member of the Board for the Validation of German Bonds in the United States at a salary 5 of \$14,800; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act 6 of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S. C. 55a), at rates not in excess 7 of \$50 per diem for individuals; payment of tort claims, in 8 the manner authorized in the first paragraph of section 2672, 9 as amended, of title 28 of the United States Code when such 10 claims arise in foreign countries; expenses for translation and 11 12 reproduction rights; acquisition, maintenance, operation, and distribution of rehabilitation materials and equipment for 13 14 Germany and Austria; medical and health assistance for 15 the civilian population of Germany and Austria; expenses incident to maintaining discipline and order (including trial 16 and punishment by courts established by or under authority 17 18 of the President); purchase, rental, operation, and maintenance of printing and binding machines, equipment, and 19 devices abroad; hire of passenger motor vehicles; transporta-20 tion to Germany or Austria of property donated for the 21 purposes of this appropriation; unforeseen contingencies (not 22 to exceed \$150,000), to be accounted for pursuant to the 23 provisions of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 24 107); representation allowances (not to exceed \$45,000) 25

similar to those authorized by section 901 (3) of the Foreign 1 Service Act of 1946 (22 U.S. C. 1131); \$8,000,000: Pro-2 vided, That provisions of law, including current appropria-3 tion Acts, applicable to the Department of State shall be 4 available for application to expenditures made from this 5 appropriation: Provided further, That when section 601 6 of the Economy Act of 1932, as amended (31 U.S. C. 7 686), is employed to carry out the purposes of this appro-8 priation the requisitioned agency may utilize the authority 9 contained in this appropriation: Provided further, That 10 expenditures from this appropriation may be made outside 11 the continental United States, when necessary to carry out 12 its purposes, without regard to sections 355 and 3648, Re-13 vised Statutes, as amended: Provided further, That for the 14 purposes of this appropriation appointments may be made to 15 the Foreign Service Reserve without regard to the four-year 16 limitation contained in section 522 of the Foreign Service 17 Act of 1946: Provided further, That when the Department 18 of the Army, under the authority of the Act of March 3, 19 1911, as amended (10 U.S. C. 1253), furnishes subsistence 20 supplies to personnel of civilian agencies of the United 21 States Government serving in Germany and Austria, pay-22 ment therefor by such personnel shall be made at the same 23 rate as is paid by civilian personnel of the Department of 24 the Army serving in Germany and Austria, respectively. 25

# 1 RAMA ROAD, NICARAGUA

- 2 For an additional amount for necessary expenses for
- 3 the survey and construction of the Rama Road, Nicaragua,
- 4 in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Federal-
- 5 Aid Highway Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 160), as supplemented
- 6 by section 8 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1954 (Pub-
- 7 lic Law 350, approved May 6, 1954), \$2,000,000, to re-
- 8 main available until expended: Provided, That transfer of
- 9 funds may be made from this appropriation to the Depart-
- 10 ment of Commerce for the performance of work for which
- 11 the appropriation is made.
- 12 General Provisions—Department of State
- 13 Sec. 102. Contracts entered into in foreign countries
- 14 involving expenditures from any of the appropriations under
- 15 this title shall not be subject to the provisions of section 3741
- 16 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S. C. 22).
- 17 Sec. 103. The exchange of funds for payment of ex-
- 18 penses in connection with the operation of diplomatic and
- 19 consular establishments abroad shall not be subject to the
- 20 provisions of section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31
- 21 U.S.C. 543).
- SEC. 104. Appropriations under this title available for
- 23 expenses in connection with travel of personnel outside the
- 24 continental United States, including travel of dependents
- 25 and transportation of personal effects, household goods, or

- 1 automobiles of such personnel shall be available for such
- 2 expenses when any part of such travel or transportation
- 3 begins in the current fiscal year pursuant to travel orders
- 4 issued in that year, notwithstanding the fact that such travel
- 5 or transportation may not be completed during the current
- 6 fiscal year.
- 7 Sec. 105. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 16a
- 8 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 78 (a)), Gov-
- 9 ernment-owned vehicles may be used in foreign countries
- 10 for transportation of United States Government employees
- 11 from their residence to the office and return when public
- 12 transportation facilities are unsafe or are not available:
- 13 Provided, That each Chief of Mission shall have prior
- 14 authority from the Secretary of State to approve such trans-
- 15 portation.
- SEC. 106. Appropriations under this title for "Salaries
- 17 and expenses", "International contingencies", and "Missions
- 18 to international organizations" are available for reimburse-
- 19 ment of the General Services Administration for security
- 20 guard services for protection of confidential files.
- SEC. 107. The Secretary of State, with the approval of
- 22 the Bureau of the Budget, shall prescribe the maximum rates
- 23 (not to exceed \$12 per day) of per diem in lieu of sub-
- 24 sistence (or of similar allowances therefor) payable while

- 1 away from their own countries to foreign participants in any
- 2 exchange of persons program, or in any program of furnish-
- 3 ing technical information and assistance, under the juris-
- 4 diction of any Government agency, and said rates may be
- 5 fixed without regard to any provision of law in limitation
- 6 thereof.
- 7 Sec. 108. No part of any appropriation contained in
- 8 this title shall be used to pay the salary or expenses of any
- 9 person assigned to or serving in any office of any of the
- 10 several States of the United States or any political sub-
- 11 division thereof.
- 12 SEC. 109. None of the funds appropriated in this title
- 13 shall be used (1) to pay the United States contribution to
- 14 any international organization which engages in the direct or
- 15 indirect promotion of the principle or doctrine of one world
- 16 government or one world citizenship; (2) for the promotion,
- 17 direct or indirect, of the principle or doctrine of one world
- 18 government or one world citizenship.
- 19 SEC. 110. It is the sense of the Congress that the Com-
- 20 munist Chinese Government should not be admitted to
- 21 membership in the United Nations as the representative of
- 22 China.

- 1 This title may be cited as the "Department of State
- 2 Appropriation Act, 1956".
- 3 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
- 4 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION
- 5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION
- 6 For expenses necessary for the administration of the
- 7 Department of Justice and for examination of judicial offices,
- 8 including purchase (one for replacement only) and hire of
- 9 passenger motor vehicles; and miscellaneous and emergency
- 10 expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney General
- or his Administrative Assistant; \$2,525,000.
- 12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES
- For expenses necessary for the legal activities of the
- 14 Department of Justice not otherwise provided for, including
- 15 miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or ap-
- 16 proved by the Attorney General or his Administrative
- 17 Assistant; and advances of public moneys pursuant to law
- 18 (31 U. S. C. 529); \$9,000,000.
- 19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION
- For expenses necessary for the enforcement of antitrust
- 21 and kindred laws, \$3,100,000: Provided, That none of this
- 22 appropriation shall be expended for the establishment and

- 1 maintenance of permanent regional offices of the Antitrust
- 2 Division.
- 3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND
- 4 MARSHALS
- 5 For necessary expenses of the offices of United States
- 6 attorneys and marshals and United States district attorneys
- 7 in Alaska, including purchase of four passenger motor vehicles
- 8 for replacement only, including one bus at not to exceed
- 9 \$9,000; services in Alaska in collecting evidence for the
- 10 United States when specifically directed by the Attorney
- 11 General; and firearms and ammunition; \$17,000,000, of
- 12 which not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available for the
- 13 employment of temporary deputy marshals in lieu of bailiffs
- 14 at a rate not to exceed \$10 per day: Provided, That of the
- amount herein appropriated \$12,000 may be used for the
- emergency replacement of one prisoner-carrying bus upon
- 17 certificate of the Attorney General.

# 18 FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

- For expenses, mileage, and per diems of witnesses and
- 20 for per diems in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law, and
- 21 not to exceed \$175,000 for such compensation and expenses
- of witnesses (including expert witnesses) or informants
- pursuant to section 1 of the Act of July 28, 1950 (5
- <sup>24</sup> U. S. C. 341) and sections 4244-48 of title 18, United
- 25 States Code; \$1,350,000: Provided, That no part of the

- 2 more than one attendance fee for any one calendar day.
- 3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CLAIMS OF PERSONS OF
- 4 JAPANESE ANCESTRY
- 5 For administrative expenses necessary for payment of
- 6 claims of persons of Japanese ancestry, pursuant to the Act
- 7 of July 2, 1948 (50 U.S. C. 1981–1987), \$200,000.
- 8 Federal Bureau of Investigation
- 9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES
- For expenses necessary for the detection and prosecution
- 11 of crimes against the United States; protection of the person
- 12 of the President of the United States; acquisition, collection,
- 13 classification and preservation of identification and other
- 14 records and their exchange with the duly authorized officials
- 15 of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and other
- 16 institutions; and such other investigations regarding official
- 17 matters under the control of the Department of Justice and
- 18 the Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney
- 19 General, including purchase (not to exceed three hundred
- 20 for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles;
- 21 purchase at not to exceed \$10,000, for replacement only,
- 22 of one armored motor vehicle; firearms and ammunition; not
- 23 to exceed \$10,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for
- 24 the purposes set forth in this paragraph; not to exceed
- 25 \$4,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings of organiza-

- 1 tions concerned with the purposes of this appropriation;
- 2 payment of rewards; and not to exceed \$70,000 to meet un-
- 3 foreseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be
- 4 expended under the direction of the Attorney General, and
- 5 to be accounted for solely on his certificate; \$88,000,000:
- 6 Provided, That the compensation of the Director of the
- 7 Bureau shall be \$20,000 per annum so long as the position
- 8 is held by the present incumbent.
- 9 None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau
- 10 of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of any
- 11 civil-service employee.
- 12 Immigration and Naturalization Service
- 13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES
- For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for
- 15 the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to
- immigration, naturalization, and alien registration, including
- advance of cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en-
- 18 route; payment of allowances (at a rate not in excess of \$1
- 19 per day) to aliens, while held in custody under the immigra-
- 20 tion laws, for work performed; payment of rewards; uni-
- 21 forms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of
- 22 September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114); not to exceed \$35,000
- to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character,
- 24 to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General

1 and accounted for solely on his certificate; not to exceed 2 \$5,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; 3 4 (not to exceed one hundred and fifty for purchase replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; 5 (not to exceed five for replacement only) 6 purchase 7 and maintenance and operation of aircraft; firearms and ammunition; refunds of head tax, maintenance bills, immi-8 9 gration fines, and other items properly returnable, except 10 deposits of aliens who become public charges and deposits 11 to secure payment of fines and passage money; operation, maintenance, remodeling, and repair of buildings and the 12 13 purchase of equipment incident thereto; reimbursement of 14 the General Services Administration for security guard serv-15 ices for protection of confidential files; and maintenance, 16 care, detention, surveillance, parole, and transportation of 17 alien enemies and their wives and dependent children, in-18 cluding return of such persons to place of bona fide residence 19 or to such other place as may be authorized by the Attorney 20 General; \$44,000,000: Provided, That the compensation 21 of the five assistant commissioners shall be at the rate of 22 grade GS-16 so long as the positions are filled by the present 23 incumbents.

# FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

1

3 For expenses necessary for the administration, operation, 4 and maintenance of Federal penal and correctional institu-5 tions, including supervision of United States prisoners in 6 non-Federal institutions and their support in Alaska; not 7 to exceed \$13,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings 8 of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appro-9 priation; purchase of not to exceed twenty-two (of which 10 eighteen shall be for replacement only) and hire of pas-11 senger motor vehicles; compilation of statistics relating to 12 prisoners in Federal and non-Federal penal and correctional 13 institutions; furnishing of insignia, uniforms, and other dis-14 tinctive wearing apparel necessary for employees in the per-15 formance of their official duties; payment pursuant to law 16 of claims of employees for loss, damage, or destruction of 17 personal property (31 U.S. C. 238); firearms and ammuni-18 tion; medals and other awards; payment of rewards; pur-19 chase and exchange of farm products and livestock; con-20 struction of buildings at prison camps; and acquisition of 21 land as authorized by section 7 of the Act of July 28, 1950 22 (5 U.S. C. 341f); \$28,600,000: Provided, That there may be transferred to the Public Health Service such amounts 23

1	as may be necessary, in the discretion of the Attorney
2	General, for direct expenditure by that Service for medical
3	relief for inmates of Federal penal and correctional in-
4	stitutions: Provided further, That the Attorney General
5	hereafter is authorized, without regard to the Classification
6	Act of 1949, to place three positions in grade GS-16 in the
7	General Schedule established by the Classification Act of
8	1949.
9	BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES
10	For constructing, remodeling, and equipping necessary
11	buildings and facilities at existing penal and correctional
12	institutions, including all necessary expenses incident thereto,
13	by contract or force account, \$750,000: Provided, That
14.	labor of United States prisoners may be used for work per-
15	formed under this appropriation.
16	SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS
17	For support of United States prisoners in non-Federal
18	institutions except in the Territory of Alaska, including
19	necessary clothing and medical aid, and payment of re-
20	wards; \$3,000,000.
21	OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY
22	SALARIES AND EXPENSES
23	The Attorney General, or such officer as he may desig-
24	nate, is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other
25	property or interest vested in him or transferred to him

1 pursuant to or with respect to the Trading With the Enemy 2 Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U.S. C. App.), necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the powers and 3 duties conferred on the Attorney General pursuant to said 4 5 Act: Provided, That not to exceed \$2,500,000 shall be available in the current fiscal year for the general admin-6 istrative expenses of the Office of Alien Property, including 7 rent of private or Government-owned space in the District 8 of Columbia; and expenses of attendance at meetings of 9 organizations concerned with the purposes of this authoriza-10 tion: Provided further, That on or before November 1 of 11 the current fiscal year, the Attorney General shall make a 12 report to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and 13 14 the House of Representatives giving detailed information 15 on all administrative and nonadministrative expenses incurred during the next preceding fiscal year in connection 16 with the activities of the Office of Alien Property: Provided 17 further, That of the total amount herein authorized the 18 amount of \$100,000 is to be transferred to the appropriation 19 for "Salaries and expenses, general administration", Justice. 20 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE 21 SEC. 202. None of the funds appropriated by this 22 title may be used to pay the compensation of any per-23 son hereafter employed as an attorney (except foreign 24

counsel employed in special cases) unless such person shall

25

- 1 be duly licensed and authorized to practice as an attorney
- 2 under the laws of a State, Territory, or the District of
- 3 Columbia.
- 4 Sec. 203. Sixty per centum of the expenditures
- 5 for the offices of the United States attorney and the
- 6 United States marshal for the District of Columbia from
- 7 all appropriations in this title shall be reimbursed to the
- 8 United States from any funds in the Treasury of the United
- 9 States to the credit of the District of Columbia.
- 10 Sec. 204. Appropriations and authorizations made
- 11 in this title which are available for expenses of attend-
- 12 ance at meetings shall be expended for such purposes in
- 13 accordance with regulations prescribed by the Attorney
- 14 General.
- 15 Sec. 205. Appropriations and authorizations made in
- 16 this title for salaries and expenses shall be available for
- 17 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
- <sup>18</sup> 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).
- This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice
- 20 Appropriation Act, 1956".
- 21 TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY
- 22 Supreme Court of the United States
- 23 SALARIES
- For the Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices, and
- 25 all other officers and employees, whose compensation shall

- 1 be fixed by the Court, except as otherwise provided by law,
- 2 and who may be employed and assigned by the Chief Justice
- 3 to any office or work of the Court, \$1,022,400.
- 4 PRINTING AND BINDING SUPREME COURT REPORTS
- 5 For printing and binding the advance opinions, pre-
- 6 liminary prints, and bound reports of the Court, \$91,200.
- 7 MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES
- 8 For miscellaneous expenses to be expended as the Chief
- 9 Justice may approve, \$49,950.
- 10 CARE OF THE BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS
- For such expenditures as may be necessary to enable
- 12 the Architect of the Capitol to carry out the duties imposed
- 13 upon him by the Act approved May 7, 1934 (40 U.S.C.
- 14 13a-13b), including improvements, maintenance, re-
- 15 pairs, equipment, supplies, materials, and appurtenances;
- 16 special clothing for workmen; and personal and other serv-
- 17 ices (including temporary labor without reference to the
- 18 Classification and Retirement Acts, as amended), and for
- 19 snow removal by hire of men and equipment or under
- 20 contract without compliance with section 3709 of the
- 21 Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U.S. C. 5); \$367,400.
- 22 AUTOMOBILE FOR THE CHIEF JUSTICE
- For purchase, exchange, lease, driving, maintenance,
- 24 and operation of an automobile for the Chief Justice of the
- 25 United States, \$5,835.

1	PREPARATION OF RULES FOR CIVIL PROCEDURE
2	The amount made available under this head in the Judici-
3	ary Appropriation Act, 1955, shall remain available until
4	June 30, 1956.
5	COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS
6	SALARIES AND EXPENSES
7	For salaries of the chief judge, four associate judges,
8	and all other officers and employees of the court, and neces-
9	sary expenses of the court, including exchange of books,
10	and traveling expenses, as may be approved by the chief
11	judge, \$235,755.
12	Customs Court
13	SALARIES AND EXPENSES
14	For salaries of the chief judge, eight judges, and all
15	other officers and employees of the court, and necessary
16	expenses of the court, including exchange of books, and
17	traveling expenses, as may be approved by the chief judge,
18	\$598,270: Provided, That traveling expenses of judges of
19	the Customs Court shall be paid upon the written certificate
20	of the judge.
21	COURT OF CLAIMS
22	SALARIES AND EXPENSES
23	For salaries of the chief judge, four associate judges,
24	seven regular and six additional commissioners, and all other
25	officers and employees of the Court, and for other necessary

- 1 expenses, including stenographic and other fees and charges
- 2 necessary in the taking of testimony, and travel, \$622,700.
- 3 REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS
- 4 For necessary repairs and improvements to the Court
- 5 of Claims buildings, to be expended under the supervision of
- 6 the Architect of the Capitol, \$12,000.
- 7 COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER
- 8 Judicial Services
- 9 SALARIES OF JUDGES
- For salaries of circuit judges; district judges (including
- 11 judges of the district courts of Alaska, the Virgin Islands,
- 12 the Panama Canal Zone, and Guam); justices and judges
- 13 of the Supreme Court and circuit courts of the Territory of
- 14 Hawaii; justices and judges retired or resigned under title
- 15 28, United States Code, sections 371, 372, and 373; and
- 16 annuities of widows of justices of the Supreme Court of the
- 17 United States in accordance with title 28, United States
- 18 Code, section 375; \$5,728,000.
- 19 SALARIES OF SUPPORTING PERSONNEL
- For salaries of all officials and employees of the Fed-
- 21 eral Judiciary, not otherwise specifically provided for,
- 22 \$13,593,240: Provided, That the compensation of sec-
- 23 retaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges shall be
- 24 fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office without
- 25 regard to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, except

that the salary of a secretary shall conform with that of the 1 General Schedule grades (GS) 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8, as the 2 appointing judge shall determine, and the salary of a law 3 clerk shall conform with that of the General Schedule grades 4 (GS) 5, 7, 9, 11, or 12, as the appointing judge shall deter-5 mine, subject to review by the judicial council of the circuit 6 if requested by the Director, such determination by the judge 7 otherwise to be final: Provided further, That (exclusive 8 of step-increases corresponding with those provided for by 9 title VII of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and 10 of compensation paid for temporary assistance needed be-11 cause of an emergency) the aggregate salaries paid to 12 secretaries and law clerks appointed by one judge shall 13 not exceed \$10,560 per annum, except in the case of the 14 chief judge of each circuit and the chief judge of each 15 district court having five or more district judges, in which 16 case the aggregate salaries shall not exceed \$14,355 per 17 18 annum.

# 19 FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

For fecs, expenses, and costs of jurors (including meals and lodging for jurors in Alaska, as provided by section 193, title II, of the Act of June 6, 1900, 31 Stat. 362); compensation of jury commissioners; and fees of United States com-

- 1 missioners and other committing magistrates acting under
- 2 title 18, United States Code, section 3041; \$4,500,000.
- 3 TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES
- 4 For necessary travel and miscellaneous expenses, not
- 5 otherwise provided for, incurred by the Judiciary, including
- 6 the purchase of firearms and ammunition, the cost of con-
- 7 tract statistical services for the office of Register of Wills
- 8 of the District of Columbia and not to exceed \$1,000 for
- 9 the payment of fees to attorneys appointed in accordance
- 10 with the Act of June 8, 1938 (52 Stat. 625), not exceeding
- 11 \$25 in any one case, \$2,170,250: Provided, That this sum
- 12 shall be available, in an amount not to exceed \$8,500
- 13 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the
- 14 work of Federal Probation when incurred on the written
- 15 authorization of the Director of the Administrative Office
- 16 of the United States Courts.
- 17 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS
- 18 For necessary expenses of the Administrative Office of
- 19 the United States Courts, including travel, advertising, and
- 20 rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$606,250.
- 21 SALARIES OF REFEREES
- For salaries of referees as authorized by the Act of
- 23 June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U.S. C. 68), not to exceed

- 1 \$1,151,400, to be derived from the referees' salary fund
- 2 established in pursuance of said Act.
- 3 EXPENSES OF REFEREES
- 4 For miscellaneous expenses of referees, United States
- 5 courts, including the salaries of their clerical assistants, travel,
- 6 purchase of envelopes without regard to the Act of June
- 7 26, 1906 (34 Stat. 476), not to exceed \$1,650,500, to
- 8 be derived from the referees' expense fund established in
- 9 pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended (11
- 10 U.S.C. 68 (c) (4)).
- 11 General Provisions—The Judiciary
- SEC. 302. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the
- 13 District Court of the United States for the District of Colum-
- 14 bia from all appropriations under this title and 30 per centum
- 15 of the expenditures for the United States Court of Appeals for
- 16 the District of Columbia from all appropriations under this
- 17 title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any funds
- 18 in the Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia.
- 19 Sec. 303. The reports of the United States Court of
- 20 Appeals for the District of Columbia shall not be sold for a
- 21 price exceeding that approved by the court and for not more
- 22 than \$6.50 per volume.
- This title may be cited as the "Judiciary Appropria-
- 24 tion Act, 1956".

# TITLE IV—UNITED STATES INFORMATION

# 2 AGENCY

l

3

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to enable the United States 4 Information Agency, as authorized by Reorganization 5 Numbered 8 of 1953, and the United States 6 Information and Educational Exchange Act, as amended 7 (22 U. S. C. 1431 et seq.), to carry out international 8 information activities, including employment, without re-9 gard to the civil-service and classification laws, of (1) 10 persons on a temporary basis (not to exceed \$120,000), 11 (2) aliens within the United States, and (3) aliens abroad 12 for service in the United States relating to the translation 13 14 or narration of colloquial speech in foreign languages (such 15 aliens to be investigated for such employment in accord-16 ance with procedures established by the Secretary of State 17 and the Attorney General); travel expenses of aliens employed abroad for service in the United States to and 18 19 from the United States; salaries, expenses, and allow-20 ances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the 21 Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 801-1158); expenses of attendance at meetings concerned 22 23 with activities provided for under this appropriation (not to exceed \$6,000); entertainment within the United States 24 (not to exceed \$1,000); hire of passenger motor vehicles; 25

insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when 1 required by the law of such countries; purchase of space in 2 publications abroad, without regard to the provisions of law 3 set forth in 44 U.S.C. 322; services as authorized by 4 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S. C. 55a); 5 payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first 6 paragraph of section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the 7 United States Code when such claims arise in foreign coun-8 tries; advance of funds notwithstanding section 3648 9 10 of the Revised Statutes as amended; purchase of caps for personnel employed abroad; dues for library membership 11 12 in organizations which issue publications to members only, 13 or to members at a price lower than to others; employment 14 of aliens, by contract, for service abroad; purchase of ice and 15 drinking water abroad; payment of excise taxes on negotiable 16 instruments abroad; loss by exchange; cost of transporting 17 to and from a place of storage and the cost of storing the 18 furniture and household and personal effects of an employee 19 of the Foreign Service who is assigned to a post at which 20 he is unable to use his furniture and effects, under such regu-21 lations as the Director may prescribe; actual expenses of 22 preparing and transporting to their former homes the remains 23 of persons, not United States Government employees, who 24 may die away from their homes while participating in 25 activities authorized under this appropriation; radio activities

1 and acquisition and production of motion pictures and visual 2 materials and purchase or rental of technical equipment and 3 facilities therefor, narration, script-writing, translation, and engineering services, by contract or otherwise; maintenance, 4 improvement, and repair of properties used for information 5 6 activities in foreign countries; fuel and utilities for Government-owned or leased property abroad; rental or lease for 7 8 periods not exceeding five years of offices, buildings, grounds, 9 and living quarters for officers and employees engaged in in-10 formational activities abroad; and purchase of objects for presentation to foreign governments, schools, or organiza-11 tions; \$80,500,000, of which not less than \$8,000,000 shall 12 be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to 13 14 or owned by the Treasury of the United States: Provided, That not to exceed \$35,000 may be used for representation 15 abroad: Provided further, That this appropriation shall be 16 available for expenses in connection with travel of personnel 17 outside the continental United States, including travel of 18 dependents and transportation of personal effects, household 19 20 goods, or automobiles of such personnel, when any part of 21 such travel or transportation begins in the current fiscal vear pursuant to travel orders issued in that year, notwith-22 standing the fact that such travel or transportation may not 23 be completed during the current year: Provided further, 24 That funds may be exchanged for payment of expenses in 25

connection with the operation of information establishments 1 2 abroad without regard to the provisions of section 3651 of 3 the Revised Statutes (31 U.S. C. 543): Provided further, That passenger motor vehicles used abroad exclusively for 4 5 the purposes of this appropriation may be exchanged or sold, 6 pursuant to section 201 (c) of the Act of June 30, 1949 7 (40 U.S.C. 481 (c)), and the exchange allowances or 8 proceeds of such sales shall be available for replacement of an equal number of such vehicles and the cost, including the 9 10 exchange allowance of each such replacement, except buses 11 and station wagons, shall not exceed \$1,400: Provided 12 further, That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679 13 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S. C. 665), the 14 United States Information Agency is authorized in making 15 contracts for the use of international short-wave radio stations 16 and facilities, to agree on behalf of the United States to in-17 demnify the owners and operators of said radio stations and 18 facilities from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated 19 for the purpose against loss or damage on account of injury 20 to persons or property arising from such use of said radio 21 stations and facilities: Provided further, That existing ap-22 pointments and assignments to the Foreign Service Reserve 23 for the purposes of foreign information and educational activ-24 ities which expire during the current fiscal year may be 25 extended for a period of one year in addition to the period

- 1 of appointment or assignment otherwise authorized: Pro-
- 2 vided further, That funds appropriated herein shall be avail-
- 3 able for payment to private organizations abroad in pursuance
- 4 of contracts entered into for the processing and distribution
- 5 of motion-picture films.

25

#### 6 TITLE V—FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE

# 7 PRESIDENT

# 8 REFUGEE RELIEF

9 For expenses necessary to enable the President, by transfer to such officer or agency of the Government as 10 11 may be appropriate, to carry out the provisions of the Refu-12 gee Relief Act of 1953 (Public Law 203, approved August 13 7, 1953), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S. C. 55a), at rates 14 not in excess of \$50 per diem for individuals; printing and 15 binding outside the continental United States without regard 16 to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U.S. C. 17 111); hire of passenger motor vehicles; expenses of at-18 tendance at meetings concerned with the purpose of this 19 appropriation; not to exceed \$89,000 for expenses of a 20 confidential nature, to be accounted for solely on the 21 certificate of the officer to whom funds are transferred by 22 the President from this appropriation; and of which not 23 less than \$2,000,000 shall be for capital for the making 24

of loans; \$16,000,000: Provided, That funds appropri-

- 1 ated herein shall be available in accordance with au-
- 2 thority granted hereunder or under authority governing
- 3 the activities of the Government agencies to which such
- 4 funds are allocated.

# 5 TITLE VI—FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES,

### 6 INCORPORATED

- 7 The following corporation is hereby authorized to
- 8 make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and
- 9 borrowing authority available to such corporation, and in
- 10 accord with the law, and to make such contracts and commit-
- 11 ments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided
- 12 by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act,
- 13 as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the pro-
- 14 grams set forth in the Budget for the fiscal year 1956 for
- such corporation, except as hereinafter provided:
- 16 Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated: Not to exceed
- \$377,000 of the funds of the Corporation shall be available
- 18 for its administrative expenses, and not to exceed \$473,000
- 19 for the expenses of vocational training of prisoners, both
- amounts to be computed on an accrual basis and to be deter-
- 21 mined in accordance with the Corporation's prescribed
- <sup>22</sup> accounting system in effect on July 1, 1946, and shall be
- 23 exclusive of depreciation, payment of claims, expenditures
- 24 which the said accounting system requires to be capitalized
- 25 or charged to cost of commodities acquired or produced,

- 1 including selling and shipping expenses, and expenses in
- 2 connection with acquisition, construction, operation, main-
- 3 tenance, improvement, protection, or disposition of facilities
- 4 and other property belonging to the Corporation or in which
- 5 it has an interest.

6

# TITLE VII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

7 SEC. 701. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any 8 9 corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the 10 salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member 11 12 of an organization of Government employees that asserts 13 the right to strike against the Government of the United 14 States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization 15 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the 16 United States by force or violence: Provided, That for the 17 purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie 18 evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary 19 to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against 20 the Government of the United States, is not a member of an 21 organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or 22 that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of 23 an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-24 ment of the United States by force or violence: Provided 25

- 1 further, That any person who engages in a strike against
- 2 the Government of the United States or who is a member
- 3 of an organization of Government employees that asserts
- 4 the right to strike against the Government of the United
- 5 States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organiza-
- 6 tion that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
- 7 · United States by force or violence and accepts employment
- 8 the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropria-
- 9 tion or fund contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony
- 10 and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000
- 11 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: Pro-
- 12 vided further, That the above penalty clause shall be in
- 13 addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions
- 14 of existing law.
- 15 Sec. 702. No part of any appropriation contained in
- 16 this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes
- 17 not heretofore authorized by the Congress.
- 18 Sec. 703. No part of any appropriation contained in
- 19 this Act shall be used to pay any expenses incident to or
- 20 in connection with participation in the International Mate-
- 21 rials Conference.

- 1 This Act may be cited as the "Departments of State
- 2 and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies Appropri-

3 ation Act, 1956".

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

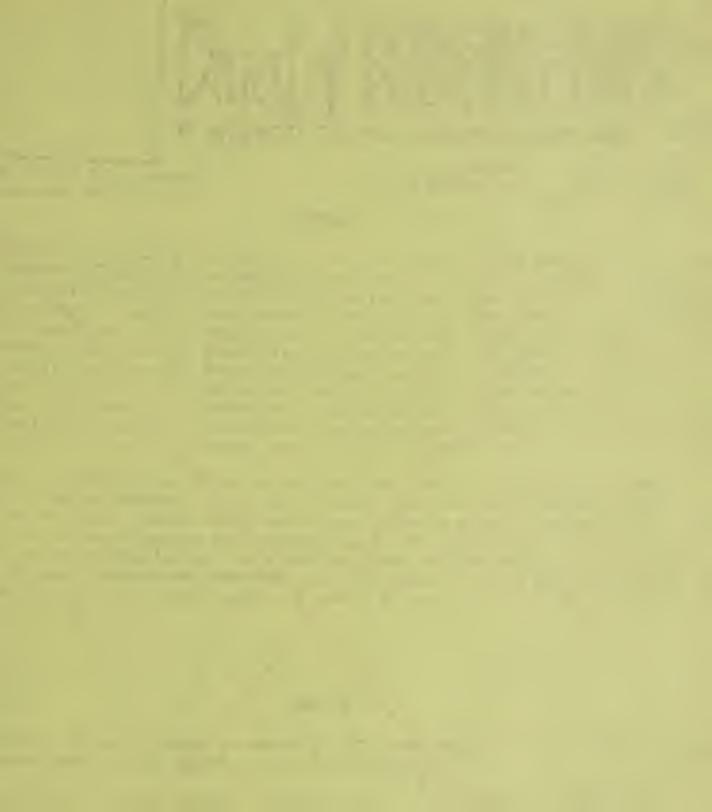
Clerk.

# AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice and the Judiciary and related agencies for the fical year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

APRIL 18, 1955

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations





# Digest of Congressional Proceedings

# OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE (For Department Staff Only)

Issued For actions of

May 27, 1955 May 26, 1955 84th-1st, No. 88

#### CONTENTS

Dairy industry	Loans, farm	Public works
Foreign aid	Newsprint	Territories and possessions10 Veterans' benefits17

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed bills to:decrease interest to 3% on disaster loans, expand salt-water research, authorize Mexican fence, and authorize purchase of Aztec forest lands. Senate committee ordered reported mutual security bill. Sen. Humphrey urged re-evaluation of Ladejinsky case. House passed bill to authorize loans to small reclamation projects with amendment to give USDA responsibility in eastern States. House Rules Committee cleared bills to repeal REA formula and continue Mexican farm labor program. House received various supplemental appropriation estimates.

#### SENATE

- 1. FARM LOANS. Passed without amendment S. 1755, to decrease from 5% to 3% the interest rate on USDA disaster loans (pp. 6035-7).
- 2. MEXICAN FENCE. Passed without amendment S. 76, which authorizes appropriation of \$3,500,000 for completion of a Mexican boundary fence by the Boundary Commission. Sen. Anderson stated that "the Department of Agriculture has now become very much interested in the passage of this proposed legislation" because of animal disease in Mexico and that "the probability is that the Department of Agriculture will assume responsibility" for the project. (p. 6054.)
- 3. SALT-WATER RESEARCH. Passed without amendment H. R. 2126, to continue the Interior Department program of research on making fresh water from salt water through June 30, 1963; to increase the appropriation authorization from \$2,000,000 to \$6,000,000; to increase the limitation on departmental expenses from \$500,000 to \$1,500,000; and to permit \$500,000 to be expended for research and development in Federal laboratories(pp. 6053-4).
- Aztec Land and Cattle Co. lands, in Ariz., which would be administered as national forest lands. These lands have been so administered in the past, but

through court action it was determined that they belonged to the Aztec Co. The bill provides that he National Forest Reservation Commission set the amount to be paid, not to exceed \$7,409,263. (pp. 6055-63.)

Passed as reported S. 1464, to authorize the Interior Department to acquire rights-of-way and existing connecting roads adjacent to public lands to provide timber access roads to public lands under Interior's jurisdiction (pp. 6049-50).

- 5. FOREIGN AID. The Foreign Relations Committee, by a 13-2 vote, ordered reported the mutual security bill, with authorization of \$3.408 billion (p. D473).
- 6. PERSONNEL. Sen. Humphrey commended creation of a permanent security review committee in USDA, stated that such a committee should have been established earlier, requested a re-evaluation of the Ladejinsky case by the committee, and inserted a Washington Evening Star article on this matter (pp. 6067-8).

  The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendments S. 2061, a new postal pay bill (S. Rept. 382)(p. 6027).
- 7. STATE, JUSTICE, JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 5502 (8. Rept. 378)(p. 6027). The bill was made the unfinished business of the Senate (p. 6055).
- 8. RECLAMATION. Passed as reported S. 180, to authorize the Washita River Basin project, Okla. (pp. 6038-9).

Passed as reported H. R. 103, to provide for construction of distribution systems on authorized Federal reclamation projects by irrigation districts and other public agencies (p. 6049).

Sen. Neuberger spoke in favor of the Hells Canyon Dam proposal and mentione its <u>rural-electrification</u> value (pp. 6029-30).

9. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM, as announced by Sen. Johnson: Today, no legislative business Tues., State-Justice appropriation bill and probably the mutual security bill; "early consideration" of the new postal pay bill; and probably next week, housing bill (pp. 6057-8).

#### HOUSE

- 10.RECLAMATION. Passed, 166 to 48, with amendments H. R. 5881, to provide for Federal cooperation in non-Federal projects and for participation by non-Federal agencies in Federal projects (pp. 6082-6108). Agreed, 85 to 23, to an amendment by Rep. Jones, Ala., authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to administer the proposed program in the eastern States (pp. 6103-5). Also agreed to an amendment by Rep. Aspinall to provide for sulmission of projects to the entire Congress instead of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees (pp. 6105-6). Rejected, 62 to 229, a motion by Rep. Hoeven to recommit the bill to limit the scope of the bill to the 17 western reclamation States (p. 6107). Previously rejected, 27 to 57, an amendment by Rep. Saylor having the same purcose as the Hoeven motion (pp. 6098-6102) and also an amendment by Rep. Saylor to extend the bill to Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa (p. 6103). Rejected, 33-54, a Saylor amendment (to the Jones amendment) to include Texas as one of the western reclamation States (p. 6105).
- 11. FARM LABOR; ELECTRIFICATION. The House Rules Committee reported resolutions for the consideration of H. R. 3822, to provide for continuation of the Mexican farm labor program, and H. R. 5376, to amend the REA funds-distribution formula (pp. 6082, 6078-9).

SENATE

REPORT No. 378

# DEPARTMENTS OF STATE AND JUSTICE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956

May 26 (legislative day, May 2), 1955.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. Kilgore, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

#### REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5502]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5502) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made:

Amount of bill as passed House	\$450, 398, 227		
Amount of increase by the Senate (net)	31, 587, 191		
Amount of bill as reported to Senate	481, 985, 418		
Amount of appropriations, 1955	430, 441, 142		
Amount of the regular and supplemental estimates, 1956	483, 531, 912		
The bill as reported to the Senate:			
Over the appropriations for 1955	51, 544, 276		
Under the estimates for 1956	<b>—</b> 1, 546, 494		

Summary of bill

Increases (+) or decreases (-), Senate bill compared with-	Estimates, House bill, 1956	+\$282, 411 +\$20, 770, 631 +361, 095 +361, 095 +1, 037, 560 +1, 037, 560 +1, 037, 560 -1, 000, 000 -1, 000, 000 -1, 546, 494 +31, 587, 191	_
Increases (+) or de	Appropriations, Es	+\$17, 939, 608 +13, 672, 233 +1, 696, 435 +11, 236, 000 +7, 000, 000 +51, 544, 276	
Senate committee recommendations,		\$147, 549, 608 200, 445, 000 30, 640, 810 88, 350, 000 15, 000, 000	
House bill,	1956	\$126, 769, 977 197, 525, 000 29, 603, 250 80, 500, 000 16, 000, 000 450, 398, 227	
Estimates,	1956	\$147, 267, 197 201, 485, 000 30, 279, 715 88, 500, 000 16, 000, 000	
Appropriation,	1955	\$129, 610, 000 186, 772, 767 28, 944, 375 77, 114, 000 8, 000, 000	
Department		Department of State. Department of Justice. The Judiciary. U. S. Information Agency Refugee relief.	

#### GENERAL STATEMENT

For the regular appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the judiciary, and related agencies, the bill carries a total of

\$481,985,418 for the fiscal year 1956.

Of the amount recommended in the bill, the sum of \$147,549,608 is for the Department of State; \$200,445,000 is for the Department of Justice; \$30,640,810 is for the Judiciary; \$88,350,000 is for the United States Information Agency; and \$15,000,000 is for refugee relief.

It is to be noted that approximately \$35 million, or over 7 percent, of the total amount recommended in the bill is for the utilization of foreign credits or currencies owned by or owed to the United States,

which in turn reduces United States dollar requirements.

#### TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

For the Department of State the committee recommends a total appropriation of \$147,549,608, which is an increase of \$282,411 over the budget estimates, \$17,939,608 above the 1955 comparable appropriation totals, and \$20,779,631 more than the amount allowed by the House. The net increase over the estimates is accounted for by reductions below the estimates in 8 items totaling \$2,774,589, and offsetting increases in 3 items totaling \$3,057,000.

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$68,700,000 for This is \$750,000 below the budget estimate, \$4,940,000 this activity. above the House allowance, and \$6,650,000 over the 1955 appropria-The increase recommended over the House allowance will provide \$1,822,304 additional for the personnel improvement program; \$2,242,896 for staff strengthening and operating expenses; \$600,000 for 21 trade commissioners and supporting staff, and \$250,000 of the \$1,000,000 requested for an expansion of the Foreign Service economic reporting activities. The committee expects the Department to carry out the statutory 2-year home-leave program for officers and employees of the Foreign Service, as well as to expand and strengthen the training program both domestic and overseas. allowance for trade commissioners will permit American business interests to develop opportunities for foreign trade and investment in important commercial centers of the world. In the Department's economic activities due recognition should be given to the importance of Latin America in relation to accelerated hemispheric solidarity and free world security. Before further expansion is undertaken in foreign economic reporting beyond that herein authorized, the committee wishes to evaluate the end-use study now being conducted and expected to be completed in the very near future by the Bureau of the Budget pursuant to this committee's request of last year.

A language provision to place the position of budget officer of the Department in grade GS-18 has been approved by the committee as

follows:

: Provided further, That hereafter the position of budget officer of the Department shall be in GS-18 in the General Schedule established by the Classification Act of 1949 so long as the position is held by the present incumbent

4

The committee has noted with especial interest the improvements made in the administrative area of the Department and desires to commend the administrative officials and others for their cooperative attitude.

#### OPERATIONS ALLOWANCES

For this item the committee recommends \$700,000, the budget estimate. The sum proposed is an increase of \$225,000 over the House allowance and the sum allowed for 1955. It will permit the reimbursement to our Foreign Service officials of that portion of official expenses which in the past have been "out-of-pocket" due to the inadequacy of appropriated funds.

Statistics presented to the committee, at its request, indicated that personal outlay of funds represented 29.4 percent in the fiscal

year 1954.

#### ACQUISITION OF BUILDINGS ABROAD

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$12,201,000 which is \$8,201,000 over the 1955 appropriation, \$3,001,000 above the budget estimate, and \$5,201,000 over the House allowance. The amount proposed will permit the use of \$10,036,257 in foreign credits already owed our Government by the countries in which the projects are proposed, and the balance \$2,164,743 in cash, is required to meet architectural, planning, administrative and other related costs which must be paid for in United States currency.

Also recommended is an increase in the administrative expense

limitation, from \$750,000 to \$1,000,000, the budget estimate.

A language provision to authorize the use of proceeds from sales of Government-owed facilities without the requirement that they be purchased with appropriated dollars is proposed. The provision to effectuate this recommendation is as follows:

The authority granted by Public Law 33, April 19, 1945 (22 U. S. C., sec. 300), continues in effect notwithstanding the provisions in section 1415 of Public Law 547 (66 Stat. 662; 31 U. S. C. 724).

Distribution of the items included in the committee allowance of \$12,201,000 follows:

Summary of recommended projects for 1956

		····		
	Total	Foreign credits	United States dollars	Annual savings in allowances and rentals
Construction and acquisition:				
New projects proposed:				
American Republics area: Cuidad Trujillo,	1			
Dominican Republic	\$150,000		\$150,000	\$18,000
European area:	1 '		1200,000	720,000
Belgrade, Yugoslavia	560,000	\$532,000	28,000	80,000
London England	1 3 AAA AAA	2,850,000	150,000	132,000
Near Eastern, south Asian, and African area:	0,000,000	2,000,000	200,000	102,000
Near Eastern, south Asian, and African area: Dakar, French West Africa, OB	200,000	190,000	10,000	14, 378
Dakar, French West Africa, SH	120,000	114,000	6,000	13, 500
New Delhi, India	2,000,000	1,947,500	52, 500	112,000
Teheran, Iran	400,000	200,000	200,000	15,000
Do.		250, 000	250, 000	85, 420
Far Eastern area: Manila, Philippines	600,000	570,000	30, 000	67, 000
Completion of 1955 construction:		0.0,000	20,000	01,000
Tegucigalpa, Honduras	70, 792		70, 792	13, 500
Asuncion, Paraguay	100,000		100,000	10,800
Hong Kong	50,000	50,000		21, 473
Djakarta, Indonesia	50,000			4, 098
Kobe, Japan	34, 250			31, 772
Manila Philippines	32,000	32,000		60,000
Manila, Philippines Bangkok, Thailand	22,000	22,000		72,000
Leopoldville, Belgian Congo	32, 200	32, 200		920
Amman, Jordan		02, 200	25,000	5, 600
Tangier, Morocco	50,000	50,000	20,000	6, 929
Lagos, Nigeria	20, 000	20,000		11,000
Initiation in 1956 of projects previously presented:	20,000	20,000		11,000
The Hague Netherlands	525, 000	525, 000		17, 273
The Hague, Netherlands	500, 000	020,000	500,000	60, 142
Project development	250, 000			
Unscheduled projects not subject to advance plan-	200,000		200,000	
Unscheduled projects not subject to advance planning	504, 990	400,000	104, 990	
German and Austrian programs	400,000	400,000	201,000	284, 053
Defense attaché housing	200,000	200, 000		
Payments on long-term leases	27, 160	27, 160		20,000
2 47				
Total construction and acquisition	10, 423, 392	8, 496, 110	1, 927, 282	1, 146, 858
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	, , , ,	, , , , ,		
Nonconstruction program items:				
Operation of Government-owned and long-term				
leased buildings (reimbursement to salaries and				
expenses)	1, 200, 000	1,000,000	200,000	
Realty repairs and maintenance	800,000	650,000	150,000	
Furniture, furnishings, and equipment	1,071,000	678,000	393, 000	
Total, nonconstruction program items		2, 328, 000	743, 000	
Conduct of the program	1,000,000	364,000	636, 000	
m				
Total requirements, proposed 1956 program	14, 494, 392	11, 188, 110	3, 306, 282	
Less availabilities from prior year appropriations	2, 293, 392	1, 151, 853	1, 141, 539	
NT-4 10-70	10 001 000	10.000.0==	0.104 8:0	
Net 1956 program requirements proposed	12, 201, 000	10, 036, 257	2, 164, 743	
				1

Funds are included in this appropriation for the complete planning incident to the entire building program proposed for Cambodia and Laos so that construction funds may be presented in the budget estimates for 1957. The Department is directed to proceed on this basis.

The committee also directs that the Department reevaluate the entire foreign buildings program, including maintenance and operations requirements, country by country, with full consideration given to the maximum utilization of foreign credits wherever practicable. Testimony presented to the committee indicated that an appalling and somewhat deplorable situation exists at some of our posts, and personnel are being required to live and work in facilities of substandard level. Such conditions should be overcome at an early date, and can be rectified somewhat through an accelerated building program—such as the one herein initially proposed, especially at posts

of a permanent nature. Economy and efficiency of operations should result in the long run from an improved effective program. High rental charges would be eliminated in certain posts; security would be improved, maximum utilization of foreign credits would ensue and the use of United States dollars would diminish.

#### EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

The committee concurs in the House allowance of \$1,000,000, which is the same amount appropriated for the current year and requested for 1956. This fund is used to grant relief and repatriation loans to destitute United States nationals abroad as well as to meet contingencies of unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service.

#### CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The committee recommends \$28,247,608 as compared with the House allowance of \$28,079,977 and the original request of \$28,244,608. This recommendation permits the full payment of our assessment arrearage to the Pan American Institute of Geography and History (\$131,703) and recognizes the revised higher assessment for 1956. It also provides an additional amount of \$3,000 for the important activities of the Interparliamentary Union.

A summary table showing the amounts provided for each organiza-

tion follows:

Comparative summary of appropriations and percentages of total assessments for 1955 with requirements and percentages of total assessments for 1956

Î					•	
	1955 approp (adjust		and Sen	1956 requirements and Senate recommendation Comparison of 1 requirement with 1955 appriations		
Organization	Amount	Per- centage of total assess- ments	Amount	Per- centage of total assess- ments	Amount	Per- centage
United Nations and specialized agencles: 1. United Nations 2. UNESCO 3. International Civil Aviation Or-	\$13, 407, 290 3, 153, 501	33. 33 33. 33	\$13, 212, 012 2, 747, 526	33. 33 30. 00	-\$195, 278 -405, 975	-3. 33
ganization	1, 379, 656 2, 987, 667 1, 650, 435 1, 527, 477	32. 60 33½ 30. 00 25. 00	1, 496, 915 3, 000, 000 1, 626, 482 1, 633, 855	32. 60 33½ 30. 00 25. 00	+117, 259 +12, 333 -23, 953 +106, 378	
7. International Telecommunication Union  8. World Meteorological Organization	136, 200 36, 253	8. 96 11. 45	148, 200 36, 253	8. 96 10. 76	+12,000	<b></b> . 69
Suhtotal	24, 278, 479		23, 901, 243		-377,236	
Inter-American Organizations: 1. American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood. 2. Inter-American Indian Institute	10, 000 4, 800	35.71 23.19	10,000 4,800	35.71 23.19		
3. Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences	162, 801	69.88	206, 914	69.86	+44, 113	02
4. Pan American Institute of Geography and History	10,000	39.41	174, 631	39.41	+164, 631	
5. Pan American Railroad Congress Association	5,000	39.56	5,000	39.43		13
6. Pan American Sanltary Organization	1, 320, 000 2, 085, 561	66.00 66.00	1, 320, 000 2, 333, 311	66.00 66.00	+247,750	
Subtotal	3, 598, 162		4,054,656		+456, 494	
Other international organizations:  1. Interparliamentary Union	15, 000 2, 026 131, 077	23.82 8.33 38.40	1 18,000 2,026 132,149	23. 82 8. 33 38. 40	+3,000	
manent Court of Arbitration 5. International Bureau for the Pro-	1, 252	4.79	1, 282	4.79	+30	
tection of Industrial Property 6. International Bureau for the Pub-	1, 767	5. 29	1,767	5, 29		
lication of Customs Tariffs 7. International Bureau of Weights	2, 233	4. 28	2, 233	4. 28		
and Measures 8. International Council of Scientific	14, 476	12.67	14, 700	12. 67	+224	
Unions	8, 175	8.70	8, 175	8. 70		
reau	9, 997 10, 290	10.74 12.25	9, 997 13, 720	10. 74 12. 25	+3, 430	
11. International Wheat Council 12. South Pacific Commission	26, 264 59, 245	24. 88 12. 50	26, 264 61, 396	24.88 12.50	+2, 151	
Subtotal	281, 802		291, 709		+9,907	
Unobligated balance	91, 557				-91, 557	
Total	28, 250, 000	Į	28, 247, 608		-2,392	

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$3,000 increase in requirements by committee action.

### MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The committee agrees with the House allowance of \$1,075,000 for the maintenance of the several missions under this item. The distribution of this allowance among the missions is shown in the following table.

### Comparative summary of 1955 appropriations and 1956 estimates and House allowances

Organization · .	1955 appropriations (adjusted)	1956 esti- mates	House allowance and Senate recommendation	Comparison of Senate recommendation with 1955 appropriation
United States missions to the United NationsUnited States mission to international organizations in	\$800, 000 122, 000	\$819,000 122,000	\$812, 500 122, 000	+\$12,500
Geneva	80, 000	80, 000	80,000	
Group National Commission of Pan American Railway Con- gress (printing)	13, 500	13, 500 500	13, 500	
United States representative to the Council of the OAS, Washington	34, 000	65, 000	46, 500	+12, 500
Total	1 1, 050, 000	1, 100, 000	1, 075, 000	+25,000

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Excludes \$12,500 supplemental appropriation transferred from "Contributions" to International Organizations" under authority of 2d supplemental appropriation bill, 1955.

### INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

The committee recommends the full amount requested, \$1,500,000, as compared with the House allowance of \$1,075,000. The additional amount of \$425,000 will permit participation in 2 conferences (four-power meeting and peaceful uses of atomic energy), specific arrangements for which have crystallized since the House action on this item.

### INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

The committee agrees with the allowance of the House in providing \$1,635,000 for this item. This amount represents a reduction of \$115,000 below the current year and \$309,900 below the estimates. While \$300,000 was allowed for construction projects in 1955 no funds for new construction were requested for 1956.

The following summary table shows the distribution of the amount allowed:

Summary of 1955 appropriations, 1956 estimates and Senate recommendations

Appropriations	1955 appro- priation	1956 estimates	House and Senate al- lowances	Comparison of House and Senate allow- ances with 1956 estimates
Salaries and expenses	\$450, 000 1, 000, 000	\$450, 000 1, 474, 900 20, 000	\$435, 000 1, 200, 000	-15, 000 -274, 900 -20, 000
Total	1, 750, 000	1,944,900	1, 635, 000	-309, 900

### AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$286,000 which is an increase of \$41,000 over the amount provided in the House bill. Included in the additional sum is \$26,000 to permit the water-pollution survey conducted by the Public Health Service to be on an annual instead of biennial basis.

### The following table shows the distribution of funds:

Comparative summary of 1955 appropriations and 1956 requirements and House allowances

Organizations	1955 appropri- ation	1956 require- ments	House allow- ances	Senate recom- menda- tion	Compari son of Senate allowance with House bill
International Boundary Commission, United States, Alaska, and Canada	\$68,000	\$72,600	\$70,000	\$72,600	+\$2,600
International Joint Commission, United States and Canada; United States section.  Allocations to other departments for special and technical investigations:	42,000	46, 800	45, 000	46, 800	+1,800
HEW (water-pollution studies) HEW (air-pollution studies) Geological Survey	26, 000 23, 000 86, 000	1 52, 000 23, 000 91, 600	26, 000 22, 000 82, 000	1 52, 000 23, 000 91, 600	+26,000 +1,000 +9,600
Total, International Joint Commission	177, 000	213, 400	175,000	213. 400	+38, 400
Total	245, 000	286,000	245, 000	286,000	+41,000

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$26,000 increase in requirements by committee action.

### INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

For this item the committee recommends \$455,000, which is an increase of \$30,000 over the House allowance. The additional sum will permit the United States to equal the contribution of Canada in support of the International Pacific Halibut Commission.

The following table shows the distribution of funds by the respective

Commissions.

Comparative summary of 1955 appropriations and 1956 requirements and House allowances

Organization	1955 appropria- tion	1956 require- ments	House allowances	Senate recom- menda- tions	Comparison of Senate allowance with House hill
International Pacific Halihut Commission International Pacific Salmon Fisheries	\$49,750	1 \$94, 110	\$64, 110	1 \$94, 110	+\$30,000
Commission Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commis-	139, 500	141, 295	141, 295	141, 295	~~~~~~
slon	115, 445	197, 290	197, 290	197, 290	
west Atlantic Fisheries	3,885	3,885	3,885	3,885	
International Whaling Commission	420	420	420	420	
North Pacific Fisheries Commission———— Expenses of the Commissioners (Fisheries		13, 000	13,000	13,000	
Commissions)	1,000	5, 000	5,000	5, 000	
Total	310,000	455, 000	425, 000	455, 000	+30,000

<sup>1</sup> Includes an increase of \$30,000 in the requirements, by committee action.

### INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES

The committee has allowed the full request of \$22,000,000 for this activity, which is an increase of \$10,000,000 over the House allowance. The committee has also deleted from the House bill the restrictive administrative expense limitation.

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Of the amount recommended, the sum of \$8,299,124 or 38 percent of the total program will be financed with foreign credits owned by or owed to the United States, thus reducing the dollar requirements.

The committee was pleased to learn that steps are being taken to place foreign grantees in our smaller colleges and universities wherever

possible, as proposed by this committee last year.

Under the sum proposed by the committee, the Department will be able to carry out its expanded grant program which will involve 7,160 grants on a worldwide basis (5,433 foreign and 1,727 United

States) as compared to 6,703, total grantees in 1955.

In view of the possible duplication between the international educational exchange program and the exchange features of the Foreign Operations Administration's technical cooperation program, the Department is requested to institute a very careful study and report at the earliest possible date, after the International Cooperation Administration becomes a part of the Department, to insure that the exchange features of ICA are carefully coordinated with and to the greatest extent possible transferred to the International Educational Exchange Service, as the Smith-Mundt Act gives adequate authority for the operation of the technical exchange programs.

### GOVERNMENT IN OCCUPIED AREAS

The committee recommends an allowance of \$7,750,000 for this activity. The sum is \$50,000 below the budget estimate and \$250,000 below the amount allowed by the House. It is believed the amount allowed will be sufficient to meet all obligations required in the occupied areas of Germany and Austria during the fiscal year 1956 in view of recent agreements affecting these countries.

### RAMA ROAD, NICARAGUA

The committee has approved the House allowance of \$2,000,000 for expenses of survey and construction of the Rama Road in Nicaragua. This amount is \$1,000,000 under the estimate but will continue the program at its present operating level.

### GENERAL PROVISIONS

The committee has approved the following provisions for inclusion in the House bill:

### PROVISION FOR ADVANCE PAYMENT OF ALLOWANCES

Sec. 111. Appropriations under this title available for allowances granted under the authority in part A of title IX of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended, shall be available for the payment of such allowances in advance.

This amendment would authorize the Department to pay allowances to employees in advance where their contracts or commitments require prepayment. For example, housing leases which are obtainable only if rent is paid in advance for long periods.

### PROVISION ON POST ALLOWANCES

Sec. 112. Allowances granted under section 901 (1) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U.S. C. 1131), may include water, in addition to the utilities specified.

This amendment would authorize the Department to pay the costs of water purchased by personnel located at posts abroad. Such allowance was not included in the list of utilities authorized in section 901 (1) of the Foreign Service Act.

PROVISION FOR COMMUTATED PAYMENTS FOR TRAVEL AND THE SHIPMENT OF PERSONAL EFFECTS AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS

Sec. 113. The Secretary of State may, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, prescribe regulations for the payment on a commutated basis in lieu of any other method, of expenses authorized by law for travel of personnel of the Department and its Foreign Service, including travel of dependents and for transportation, or for transportation and storage of furniture and household and personal effects, and automobiles of such personnel.

The provision will permit the Department to make commutated payments for travel and the shipment of personal effects and household goods whenever it is found to be in the interest of the United States Government.

### TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The committee recommends a total appropriation of \$200,445,000 for the Department of Justice in the fiscal year 1956. This sum is \$1,040,000 below the total budget estimates, and \$2,920,000 over the House allowances. The increase relates to seven activities of the Department.

### SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

The committee recommends the full budget estimate of \$2,615,000, which is an increase of \$90,000 over the House allowance. The additional sum will provide \$86,320 for 17 positions, and \$3,680 for related miscellaneous expenses. Important functions and paid from this appropriation, such as the unit supervising and directing the field activities of the United States attorneys' offices, the Board of Parole, pardon attorney, and the Office of the Deputy Attorney General, and the housekeeping duties in the Administrative Division.

The committee has approved the following language provision to place the position of Administrative Assistant Attorney General at a

salary rate of \$17,500:

: Provided, That hereafter the compensation of the Administrative Assistant Attorney General shall be \$17,500 per annum so long as the position is held by the present incumbent

### SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

For this activity which comprises the Department's law offices, excepting the antitrust work, the committee recommends an appropriation of \$9,600,000. This sum is \$600,000 over the House allowance, is the same as the budget estimate, and is \$150,000 below the 1955 allowance. The additional sum will provide \$520,840 for some 97 positions of which 53 are located in the Internal Security Division, and \$79,160 for related costs in the Tax, Criminal, Civil, and Internal Security Divisions. There exists a heavy backlog of cases in these Divisions and the committee feels the additional sum proposed is vitally needed to help reduce this workload.

### ANTITRUST DIVISION

The committee has approved the House allowance and budget estimate of \$3,100,000 for this activity. This sum is the same as the

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amount available for the current fiscal year, and is considered adequate to earry out the Division's responsibilities of enforcing the Sherman Act and the Clayton Act, and some 20 other regulatory statutes.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND MARSHALS

The committee has approved the budget estimate of \$17,480,000, which is \$480,000 above the House allowance. The additional sum will provide \$360,175 for 60 positions, of which 39 are in the offices of United States attorneys, and 21 in the offices of United States marshals, and the balance, \$119,825 will be used to defray miscellaneous impersonal costs. It is the committee's considered judgment that the additional funds will help reduce the existing backlog of cases known to exist in many of the district offices, as well as produce other benefits, such as the disposition of cases involving interest payments in claims filed against the Government.

### SALARIES AND EXPENSES, SPECIAL ATTORNEYS AND ASSISTANTS

The committee recommends the appropriation of \$600,000 for this activity. This sum will permit the employment of a temporary mobile task force of professional and nonprofessional personnel and payment of related miscellaneous expenses. This group will be directed and used by the Attorney General to clean up case backlogs in certain areas, such as cases dealing with tax and civil matters, and cases in the Court of Claims. The committee is concerned over the fact that these backlog cases are costing the Government many millions of dollars, and it is felt that the most expedient way to overcome this situation is through the temporary employment of the indicated additional personnel.

The Attorney General is directed to make an inventory and submit a comprehensive report to the Appropriations Committee on the status of eases on hand June 30, 1955, and a further report as of June 30, 1956. Such report should reveal the caseload, by eategories, and any other pertinent information that the committee might use to

evaluate the results of the additional personnel authorized.

The committee has approved the following language amendment to carry out the recommendation for employment of additional personnel:

### SPECIAL TEMPORARY ATTORNEYS AND ASSISTANTS

For compensation and expenses of special temporary attorneys and assistants to the Attorney General, and to the United States attorneys and other miscellaneous employees not otherwise provided for, employed by the Attorney General and with his approval by the United States attorneys, in special matters and cases without regard to civit-service and classification laws, \$600,000: Provided, That the amount paid as compensation out of the funds herein appropriated to any person employed hereunder shall not exceed \$15,000 per annum.

### FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

For this item, the committee agrees to the House allowance of \$1,350,000. This sum is \$150,000 below the budget estimate and \$360,000 under the amount available for the current fiscal year. The committee recognizes the fact that this appropriation is somewhat uncontrollable, and if sufficient funds are not available to meet the costs, supplemental funds are required.

### CLAIMS OF PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY

In approving the House allowance of \$200,000 to cover the salaries and expenses necessary to administer the Japanese claims program, it is the sense of the committee that every effort be made to accelerate the disposition of pending claims in order to bring about an early liquidation of this activity.

### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

For this important Government agency, the committee concurs in the action of the House in recommending an appropriation of \$88,000,000 the full amount of the budget estimate.

### SALARIES AND EXPENSES, IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$44,500,000 which is \$500,000 over the House allowance, \$490,000 under the budget estimate, but \$1,250,000 above the 1955 appropriations. The additional sum will permit the replacement of 47 cars and 2 aircraft which are estimated to cost \$94,000, and the balance will help defray the increased travel costs occasioned by the Service.

Authority has been granted to effect emergency replacement of aircraft in an amount not to exceed \$50,000 during the fiscal year, as

well as the replacement of 197 automobiles and 7 aircraft.

The committee has approved the Department's request for authority to rent temporary facilities in the District of Columbia. The committee realizes the hazardous condition of the present temporary Government-owned facility, and the insecurity of the building from the standpoint of protection of records. As a means to an early solution of the situation, the committee directs that the General Services Administration give immediate top priority to the location of the Service in more suitable quarters. The committee should be kept informed by GSA of the progress being made toward solution of this space problem.

The committee has disapproved the request for amendatory language in the provision affecting the compensation of the Assistant

Commissioners.

### SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

The committee recommends for this item \$29,000,000 which is the estimate, and \$400,000 over the House allowance. The additional sum will permit the replacement of equipment in the amount of \$150,000 and allow \$250,000 for special repairs and improvement.

Also recommended is a language provision to fix the compensation of

the Director at \$17,500 per annum. The provision follows:

: Provided further, That hereafter the compensation of the Director of the Bureau shall be \$17,500 per annum so long as the position is held by the present incumbent.

### BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

The committee recommends the budget estimate of \$1,000,000, or an increase of \$250,000 over the House allowance for this item. The additional sum is required to cover the construction costs of

planned projects at Leavenworth, Kans., Atlanta, Ga., and Alderson, W. Va.

### SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

The committee approves the House allowance of \$3,000,000 for this item which provides for the payment of inmate costs housed in State and local jails.

### SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

The committee has approved an authorization of \$2,800,000 for general administrative expenses of this Office. This is an increase of \$300,000 over the House allowance and is believed sufficient to maintain the present operating level considered essential to bring about liquidation of the functions of the Office as soon as possible.

### GENERAL PROVISIONS

The committee recommends the following language provision to authorize the interchange of funds:

Sec. 206. Not to exceed 5 per centum of the appropriations for legal activities and general administration in this title shall be available interchangeably, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, but no appropriation shall be increased by more than 5 per centum and any interchange of appropriations hereunder shall be reported to the Congress in the annual budget.

### TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

For the judiciary the committee recommends a total appropriation of \$30,640,810. This sum is \$361,095 above the budget estimates, \$1,696,435 over the 1955 allowances and \$1,037,560 above the House allowance. This latter increase is reflected in two appropriation items, namely, "Salaries of supporting personnel, \$824,560," and "Travel and miscellaneous expenses, \$213,000." These increases will permit the employment of about 223 additional officers and clerks, 10 of which are for the court of the District of Columbia and provide funds necessary for impersonal expenses.

The committee has approved the House allowance of \$2,801,900 for salaries and expenses of referees in bankruptcy. This sum is considered sufficient to maintain the present operating level in this activity, the funds for which are payable from the special trust

account.

The committee agrees to the House allowance of \$1,536,785 for the Supreme Court; \$235,755 for the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals; \$598,270 for the Customs Court; \$634,700 for the Court of Claims, and the following remaining items under courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services:

	\$5, 728, 000
Fees of jurors and commissioners	4, 500, 000
Administrative Office of the United States Court	606, 250

With respect to the allowance for the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, the committee agrees to the proposal of the court to provide \$24,295 of the increase allowed by the House, for the employment of technical experts including 1 full-time expert at a salary rate not to exceed \$14,800 per annum.

### SALARIES OF SUPPORTING PERSONNEL

For this item, the committee recommends a total appropriation of \$14,417,800, which is \$824,560 over the House allowance, \$1,481,800 above the 1955 appropriation, and \$592,800 over the budget estimate. The additional sum of \$824,560 is to cover the costs (\$714,775) of 191 new probation personnel, of which 3 are in the District of Columbia; \$102,413 for 30 new deputy clerks, of which 5 are in the District of Columbia; \$7,372 for 2 miscellaneous employees in the District of Columbia. Testimony presented to the committee by judges and officials of the court clearly indicated the need for the additional personnel to improve and strengthen the Federal probation system and to expand the personnel strength of the clerks' offices to help alleviate the workload resulting from increased judicial business, particularly in the naturalization and passport work.

The Chief Justice of the United States, and individual members of the Judicial Conference have expressed concern in the present probation system and the need for its improvement in the manner suggested by the committee. In this regard, the administrator of the court is directed to make an inventory and submit a comprehensive report to the committee on the status of probation cases on hand June 30, 1955, and a further report as of June 30, 1956. Such report should reveal the caseload, by categories, and any other pertinent information that the committee might use to evaluate the results of the additional

personnel authorized.

### TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

For this item, the committee has approved \$2,383,250. sum is \$213,000 above the House allowance, \$63,000 above the estimate, and \$538,250 above the 1955 appropriation. The additional sum will provide \$54,800 for travel, and \$158,200 for miscellaneous expenses.

Of the additional sum for travel, \$42,000 concerns travel expenses anticipated by the 113 additional probation officers and of the \$158,200 for miscellaneous expenses, \$58,000 concerns related costs of the same

The committee feels that the added amount will be sufficient to enable the judiciary to overcome the criticism heretofore received as respects the ability of the court and its personnel to travel in their respective districts and to offset the deficiencies existing in other expense categories.

### TITLE IV—UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

The committee recommends that \$88,350,000 be appropriated for this Agency in fiscal year 1956. This amount is \$7,850,000 over the House allowance and \$150,000 below the budget estimate. The sum approved will permit the Agency to distribute its funds, by activity, in accordance with budget justifications submitted, except as to the reduction of \$150,000 from the budget request for the European area mission costs. This cut is specifically applied to expenses incident to the publication of the newspaper Vienna Courier in Austria, the gross estimated cost of which is at least \$500,000 annually.

Director is requested to take the steps necessary to discontinue publication of this newspaper by December 31, 1956. A summary of allowances by activities follows:

Summary of allowances by activities

Activity 1955 appropriation adjusted	1956 estimate and Senate committee recommendation	House allowance	Senate committee recom- mendation compared with House bill
USIS overseas operations:	$\begin{vmatrix} 218,916,000\\7,724,000\end{vmatrix}$	\$4, 415, 800 18, 006, 100 7, 270, 600 7, 149, 600	+\$290, 200 +909, 900 +453, 400 +447, 400
Total, US1S missions 34, 575, 000	38, 943, 000	36, 842, 100	+2,100,900
Radio broadcasting and television program	18, 243, 000	17, 283, 000	+960,000
Media services:         4,769,000           Press service.         3,087,000           Information center service.         2,916,000	4, 484, 000	5, 472, 500 3, 000, 000 2, 904, 000	+366, 500 +1, 484, 000 +1, 900, 000
Total, media services	15, 127, 000	11, 376, 500	+3, 750, 500
Program direction and appraisal:         127, 80           Office of the Director.         211, 40           Assistant Director for Areas.         211, 40           Office of Policy and Programs         637, 50           Office of Research and Intelligence         658, 10           Office of Private Cooperation         174, 200	211, 400 637, 500 831, 100	127, 800 211, 400 637, 500 658, 100 170, 000	+173, 000 +104, 200
Total, program direction and appraisal	2, 082, 000	1, 804, 800	+277, 200
Administration and staff support:         113, 200           Executive Secretariat         41, 800           Public information staff         163, 400           U. S. Advisory Commission Staff on Information         37, 600           Office of Security         900, 300           Office of Administration         3, 301, 700	45, 900 172, 300 37, 600 806, 500	75, 000 45, 900 87, 500 37, 600 777, 500 3, 104, 400	+38, 200 +84, 800 +29, 000 +111, 100
Total, administration and staff support4, 558, 000	4, 391, 000	4, 127, 900	+263, 100
Administrative support (reimbursement to Department of State): In the United States		840, 500 8, 225, 200	+498, 300
Total, administrative support9, 564, 000	9, 564, 000	9, 065, 700	+498,300
Grand total177, 114, 000	288, 350, 000	80, 500, 000	+7,850,000

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes \$710,890 nonrecurring costs in connection with moving radio broadcasting activities from New York to Washington.

<sup>2</sup> Estimate reduced by \$150,000 to reflect committee action.

The committee strongly recommends that the Agency concentrate its efforts on particular media it believes to be most effective in the various countries and not spread its activities too thinly by attempting to use all media globally. This can be accomplished by the Agency through more careful tailoring of the country programs to meet specific local objectives.

The library program should be restudied and reevaluated. committee suggests that efforts should be made by the Agency to obtain more and more local aid to support libraries to the end that this phase of the Information Service shall be taken over by the host

countries at an early date.

The committee also recommends language amendments to the House bill to enable the payment of travel for dependents of the few aliens whose services are indispensable in the United States in connection with broadcasting services; the authorization for purchase of uniforms for certain overseas alien employees; authorization for payment of per diem to employees attending international conferences at rates comparable to other official delegates; and the provision of a limitation of not less than \$350,000 for private international broadcasting in fiscal year 1956.

### TITLE V-FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT, REFUGEE RELIEF

For this item the committee recommends \$15,000,000 which is \$1,000,000 below the budget estimate and House allowance. sum is an increase of \$7 million over the amount provided for the current fiscal year. Testimony presented to the committee indicated the sum is sufficient to assure completion of the program within the statutory termination date of December 31, 1956.

As of May 20, 1955, 30,652 visas had been issued, and 21,792 refugees had entered the United States.

Distribution of the sum allowed follows:

By projects or functions	Appropriation, 1955	House bill and estimate, 1956	Senate committee allowance
Administration of loans (Treasury) Investigation in Germany and Austria (Army) Investigation and visa issuance (State) Immigration inspection (Justice) Medical examination (Health, Education, and Welfare) Occupational selection (Labor)	\$209, 025 1, 063, 000 5, 706, 975 320, 000 481, 000 220, 000	\$2,010,000 3,750,000 8,980,000 360,000 600,000 300,000	\$2,010,000 3,500,000 8,230,000 360,000 600,000 300,000
Total	8, 000, 000	16, 000, 000	15, 000, 000

### TITLE VI—FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

The committee approves the budget estimate and House allowance of \$850,000 for this activity. The sum is the same as provided for 1955, and represents \$377,000 for administrative expenses, and not to exceed \$473,000 for expenses of vocational training of prisoners, all payable from corporate funds of the industries.

# COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1955 AND ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN BILL FOR 1956

### TITLE I-DEPARTMENT OF STATE

	Appropria-	Estimates.	Recommended	Amount	Increase (+	Increase (+) or decrease (-) Senate bill compared with-	Senate bill
Agency and item	tions, 1955	1956	in House bill for 1956	by Senate committee	Appropria- tions, 1955	Estimates, 1956	House
Salaries and expenses	1 \$62,050,000	\$69, 550, 000	\$63, 760, 000	\$68, 700, 000	+\$6,650,000	-\$850,000	+\$4,940,000
Representation allowances	475,000	700,000	475,000	200,000	+225,000		+225,000
Acquisition of buildings abroad	\$ 4,000,000	9, 200, 000	7, 000, 000	12, 201, 000	+8, 201, 000	+3,001,000	+5, 201, 000
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000			
Contributions to international organizations	3 28, 237, 500	28, 287, 297	28, 079, 977	28, 247, 608	+10,108	-39, 689	+167, 631
Missions to international organizations.	4 1, 062, 500 5 1, 100, 000	1, 100, 000 1, 500, 000	1, 075, 000 1, 075, 000	1, 075, 000 1, 500, 000	+12,500 +400,000	-25,000	+425,000
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:							
Salaries and expenses	450,000	450,000	435,000	435,000	-15,000	-15,000	
Construction	300,000				-300,000		
Operation and maintenance	1, 000, 000	1, 474, 900	1, 200, 000	1, 200, 000	+200,000	-274, 900	
Rio Grande emergency flood protection		20,000				-20,000	
American sections, international commissions, salaries and expenses.	245,000	260, 000	245, 000	286,000	+41,000	+26,000	+41,000
International Fisheries Commissions	310, 000	425,000	425,000	455,000	+145,000	+30,000	+30,000
International Educational Exchange Activities	15,000,000	22, 000, 000	12,000,000	22, 000, 000	+2,000,000		+10,000,000
Government in occupied areas	6 13, 250, 000	8, 300, 000	8,000,000	7, 750, 000	-5, 500, 000	_ 550,000	-250,000

		STA
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		+20, 779, 631
-1,000,000		+282, 411
+1,000,000	-130,000	+17,939,608
2,000,000		147, 549, 608
2, 000, 000		126, 769, 977
3,000,000		147, 267, 197
1,000,000	130,000	129, 610, 000
Rama Road	International Claims Commission	Total, Department of State

Includes reappropriation of \$200,000 and transfer of \$750,000 in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955, excludes \$1,400,000 transferred to Department of Agriculture.
 Includes transfer of \$1,000,000 from "Government in occupied areas."
 Excludes transfer of \$1,2,00 in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955.
 Includes transfer of \$12,500 in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955.

Includes transfer of \$100,000 in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955.
 Excludes transfer of \$750,000 in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955, and \$1,000,000 to "Acquisition of buildings abroad."
 Previously contained in Department of Commerce appropriation bill.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1955 and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1956—Continued

### TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

A special of the second	Appropria-	Estimates,	Recommended	Amount	Increase (+	Increase (+) or decrease (-) Senate bill compared with-	Senate bill
Авенсу жич пен	tions, 1955	1956	for 1956	by Senate committee	Appropriations, 1955	Estimates, 1956	House
LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION							
General administration, salaries and expenses	\$2, 472, 500	\$2,615,000	\$2, 525, 000	\$2,615,000	+\$142,500		+\$90,000
General legal activities, salaries and expenses	9, 750, 000	9, 600, 000	9, 000, 000	9, 600, 000	-150,000		+600,000
Antitrust Division, salaries and expenses	3, 100, 000	3, 100, 000	3, 100, 000	3, 100, 000			
United States attorneys and marshals, salaries and expenses	1 15, 450, 000	17, 480, 000	17,000,000	17, 480, 000	+2,030,000		+480,000
Special temporary attorneys and assistants, salaries and expenses				600, 000	+600,000	+\$600,000	+600,000
Fees and expenses of witnesses	2 1, 710, 000	1, 500, 000	1,350,000	1,350,000	-360,000	-150,000	
Claims of persons of Japanese aneestry, salaries and expenses	3 1, 268, 267	200,000	200, 000	200,000	-1,068,267		
Total, legal activities and general administration	33, 750, 767	34, 495, 000	33, 175, 000	34, 945, 000	+1, 194, 233	+450,000	+1,770,000
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION							
Salaries and expenses	4 79, 382, 000	88, 000, 000	88, 000, 000	88, 000, 000	+8,618,000		
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE							
Salaries and expenses	\$ 43, 250, 000	44, 990, 000	44,000,000	44, 500, 000	+1,250,000	-490,000	+500,000
FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM							
Bureau of Prisons, salaries and expenses	6 27, 315, 000	29, 000, 000	28, 600, 000	29, 000, 000	+1,685,000		+400,000
Buildings and facilities		1,000,000	750,000	1,000,000	+1,000,000		+250,000
Support of United States prisoners	7 3, 075, 000	4,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	-75,000	-1,000,000	
Total, Federal Prison System	30, 390, 000	34,000,000	32, 350, 000	33,000,000	+2,610,000	-1,000,000	+650,000

		NI.	21.
	(+300,000)	+2,920,000	
	(-200,000)	-1,040,000 $+2,920,000$	
	(-200,000)	+13,672,233	
	(2, 800, 000)	197, 525, 000 200, 445, 000 +13, 672, 233	
	(2, 500, 000)	197, 525, 000	
_	(3,000,000)	201, 485, 000	
	(3,000,000)	186, 772, 767	
OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY	Salaries and expenses	Total, Department of Justice	

1 Includes \$500,000 contained in second supplemental appropriation act, 1955. Includes \$710,000 contained in H. J. Res. 252. Includes \$1,068,267 contained in second supplemental appropriation act, 1955. Includes \$1,100,000 contained in second supplemental appropriation act, 1955.

Includes \$1,250,000 contained in second supplemental appropriation act, 1955.
 Includes \$180,000 contained in second supplemental appropriation act, 1955.
 Includes \$600,000 contained in second supplemental appropriation act, 1955.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1955 and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1956—Continued

### TITLE III-THE JUDICIARY

	Appropria-	Estimates,	Recommended	Amount	Increase (+	Increase (+) or decrease (-) Senate bill compared with-	Senate bill
Agency and 10em	tions, 1955	1956	for 1956	by Senate committee	Appropria- tions, 1955	Estimates, 1956	House
Salaries Salaries	\$1,016,000	\$1,022,400	\$1,022,400	\$1,022,400	+\$6,400		
Printing and binding Supreme Court reports	91, 200	91,200	91, 200	91,200	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
Preparation of Rules for Civil Procedure	4,300		Ξ	ε	-4,300		
Miscellaneous expenses	52, 650	49, 950	49, 950	49, 950	-2, 700		
Care of the buildings and grounds	2 350, 800	367, 400	367, 400	367, 400	+16,600		
Automobile for the Chief Justice	5, 835	5, 835	5, 835	5, 835			
Total, Supreme Court.	1,520,785	1, 536, 785	1, 536, 785	1, 536, 785	+16,000		
COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS							
Salaries and expenses	\$ 223,460	285, 460	235, 755	235, 755	+12,295	-\$49,705	
CUSTOMS COURT	495, 630	598, 270	598, 270	598, 270	+102, 640		
COURT OF CLAIMS	618, 000	622, 700	622, 700	622, 700	+4,700		
Repairs and improvements	8,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	+4,000		
Total, Court of Claims	626, 000	634, 700	634, 700	634, 700	+8,700		
COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES							
Salaries of judges	4 6, 372, 500	5, 728, 000	5, 728, 000	5, 728, 000	-644, 500		
Salaries of supporting personnel	12, 936, 000	13, 825, 000	13, 593, 240	14, 417, 800	+1,481,800	+592, 800	+\$824, 560
Fees of jurors and commissioners	. 6 4, 330, 000	4, 745, 000	4, 500, 000	4, 500, 000	+170,000	245,000	

Travel and miscellaneous expenses	7 1, 845, 000	2, 320, 250	2, 170, 250	2, 383, 250	+538,250	+63,000	+213,000
Administrative Office, salaries and expenses	595, 000	606, 250	606, 250	606, 250	+11,250		
Referees, special account:							
Salaries	8(1, 123, 000)	(1, 151, 400)	(1, 151, 400)	(1, 151, 400)	(+28,400)	; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ;	
Expenses	0(1,478,125)	(1,750,500)	(1, 650, 500)	(1,650,500)	(+172, 376)	-(100,000)	
Total, courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services.	26, 078, 500	27, 224, 500	26, 597, 740	27, 635, 300	+1,556,800	+410,800	+1,037,560
Total, the judiciary	28, 944, 375	30, 279, 715	29, 603, 250	30, 640, 810	+1, 696, 435	+361,095	+1,037,560

1 Unobligated balance continued available.
2 Includes \$12,500 contained in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955.
3 Includes \$13,300 contained in Second Supplemental Act, 1955.
4 Includes \$900,000 contained in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955.
5 Includes \$86,000 contained in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955.

Includes \$380,000 contained in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955.
 Includes \$45,000 contained in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955.
 Includes \$20,800 contained in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955.
 Includes \$34,575 contained in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1955 and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1956—Continued

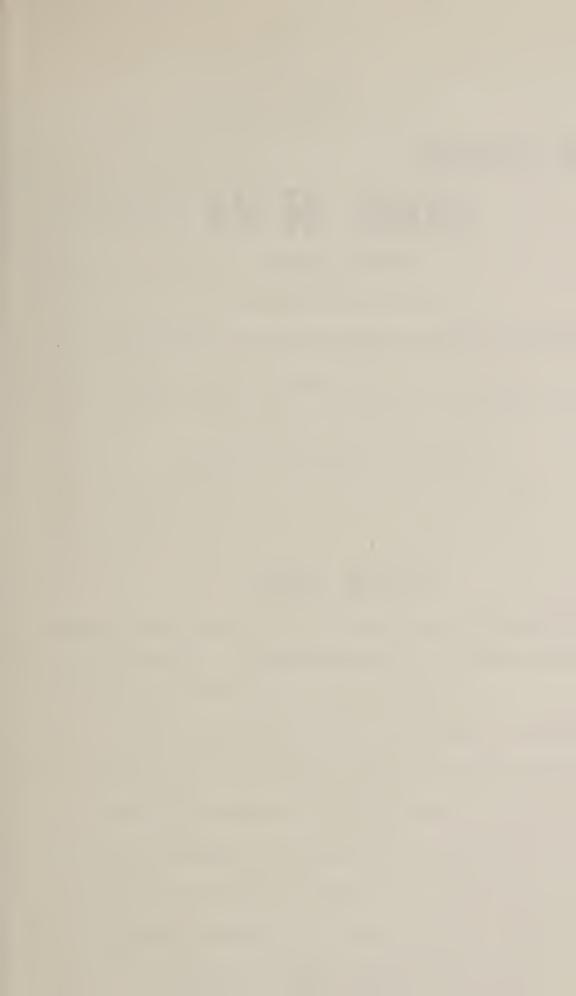
# TITLE IV-UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

	A noronria-	Estimates	Recommended	Amount	Increase (+)	Increase (+) or decrease (-) Senate bill compared with-	Senate bill
Agency and item	tions, 1955	1956	in House bill for 1956	by Senate committee	Appropriations, 1955	Estimates, 1956	House bill
UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY							
Salaries and expenses	1 \$77, 114, 000	\$88, 500, 000	\$80, 500, 000	\$88, 350, 000	+\$11, 236, 000	-\$150,000	+\$7,850,000

<sup>1</sup> Of which \$3,200,000 was derived by transfer.

## TITLE V-FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

000 000	413,000,000	Grand total appropriations, titles I, II, III, IV, and V, Departments of State and Justice, the judiciary, and related agencies. +51,544,276 +81,546,494 +\$31,587,191
	stugee relief	Grand total appropriations, Departments of State and related agencies





### Calendar No. 383

84TH CONGRESS 1ST SESSION

### H. R. 5502

[Report No. 378]

### IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 18, 1955

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

May 26 (legislative day, May 2), 1955 Reported by Mr. Kilgore, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

### AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
- 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the De-
- 5 partments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related
- 6 agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, namely:
- 7 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE
- 8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES
- 9 For necessary expenses of the Department of State not
- 10 otherwise provided for, including the cost of transporting to

and from a place of storage and the cost of storing the fur-1 niture and household and personal effects of an employee 2 of the Foreign Service who is assigned to a post at which he 3 is unable to use his furniture and effects, under such regu-4 lations as the Secretary may prescribe; expenses author-5 ized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22) 6 U. S. C. 801-1158), not otherwise provided for; expenses 7 of the National Commission on Educational, Scientific, and 8 Cultural Cooperation as authorized by sections 3, 5, and 6 9 of the Act of July 30, 1946 (22 U.S. C. 2870, 287q, 287r); 10 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities 11 provided for under this appropriation; purchase (not to 12 exceed four for replacement only) and hire of passenger 13 14 motor vehicles; printing and binding outside the continental 15 United States without regard to section 11 of the Act of 16 March 1, 1919 (44 U.S. C. 111); services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 17 18 55a); purchase of uniforms; insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by law of such 19 20 countries; dues for library membership in organizations 21 which issue publications to members only, or to members at 22 a price lower than the others; rental of tie lines and teletype 23 equipment; employment of aliens, by contract for services 24 abroad; refund of fees erroneously charged and paid for 25 passports; establishment, maintenance, and operation of pass-

port and despatch agencies; ice and drinking water for 1 use abroad; excise taxes on negotiable instruments abroad; 2 radio communications; payment in advance for subscrip-3 tions to commercial information, telephone and similar 4 services abroad; relief, protection, and burial of Amer-5 ican seamen, and alien seamen from United States ves-6 sels in foreign countries and in the United States Terri-7 tories and possessions; expenses incurred in acknowledging 8 services of officers and crews of foreign vessels and aircraft 9 in rescuing American seamen, airmen, or citizens from ship-10 wreck or other catastrophe abroad; rent and expenses of 11 maintaining in Egypt, Morocco, and Muscat, institutions for 12 American convicts and persons declared insane by any con-13 14 sular court, and care and transportation of prisoners and 15 persons declared insane; expenses, as authorized by law (18) U.S.C. 3192), of bringing to the United States from foreign 16 countries persons charged with crime; and procurement by 17 18 contract or otherwise, of services, supplies, and facilities, as follows: (1) translating, (2) analysis and tabulation of 19 20 technical information, (3) preparation of special maps, globes, and geographic aids, (4) maintenance, improvement, 21 22 and repair of diplomatic and consular properties in foreign countries, held under leaseholds of less than ten years and 23 fuel and utilities for such properties, and (5) rental or lease, 24 for periods less than ten years, of offices, buildings, grounds, 25

and living quarters for the use of the Foreign Service, for 1 which payments may be made in advance; \$63,760,000 2 \$68,700,000, of which not less than \$8,000,000 shall, if pos-3 sible, be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to 4 or owned by the Treasury of the United States: Provided, 5 That pursuant to section 201 (c) of the Act of June 30, 6 1949 (40 U. S. C. 481 (c)), passenger motor vehicles 7 in possession of the Foreign Service abroad may be ex-8 changed or sold and the exchange allowances or proceeds 9 of such sales shall be available without fiscal year limitation 10 for replacement of an equal number of such vehicles and the 11 cost, including the exchange allowance, of each such replace-12 ment shall not exceed \$3,000 in the case of the chief 13 of mission automobile at each diplomatic mission (except 14 that fifteen such vehicles may be purchased at not to 15 exceed \$3,600 each) and \$1,400 in the case of all other 16 such vehicles except station wagons: Provided further, That 17 none of the funds made available by this appropriation shall 18 be used to pay the salaries and expenses of the Metals and 19 Minerals staff in the Office of Economic Affairs: Provided 20 further, That hereafter the position of Budget Officer of 21 the Department shall be in GS-18 in the General Schedule established by the Classification Act of 1949 so long as the 23 position is held by the present incumbent. 24

### 1 Representation Operations Allowances

- 2 For representation operations allowances as authorized
- 3 by section 901 (3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946
- 4 (22 U. S. C. 1131), \$475,000 \$700,000.

### 5 Acquisition of Buildings Abroad

- 6 For necessary expenses of carrying into effect the Foreign
- 7 Service Buildings Act, 1926, as amended (22 U.S. C. 292-
- 8 300), including personal services in the United States and
- 9 abroad; salaries, expenses and allowances of personnel and
- 10 dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of
- 11 1946, as amended (22 U.S. C. 801-1158); expenses of
- 12 attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided
- 13 for under this appropriation; and services as authorized by
- 14 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S. C. 55a),
- 15 \$7,000,000 \$12,201,000, of which not less than \$6,250,000
- 16 \$10,036,257 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or
- 17 credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United
- 18 States, to remain available until expended: Provided, That
- 19 not to exceed \$750,000 \$1,000,000 may be used for ad-
- 20 ministrative expenses during the current fiscal year.
- The authority granted by Public Law 33, April 19,
- 22 1945 (22 U. S. C., sec. 300), continues in effect notwith-
- 23 standing the provisions in section 1415 of Public Law 547
- 24 (66 Stat. 662; 31 U.S. C. 724).

1	EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR
2	Service
3	For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State
4	to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic
5	and Consular Service, to be expended pursuant to the re-
6	quirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C.
7	107), \$1,000,000: Provided, That the Secretary of State
8	may delegate to subordinate officials the authority vested
9	in him by section 291 of the Revised Statutes pertaining to
10	certification of expenditures.
11	CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
12	For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
13	meet annual obligations of membership in international multi-
14	lateral organizations, pursuant to treaties, conventions, or spe-
15	cific Acts of Congress, \$28,079,977 \$28,247,608, of which
16	\$131,703 shall be for contribution to the Pan American
17	Institute of Geography and History for the period July 1,
18	1951, to June 30, 1955, as authorized by Public Law 736,
19	approved August 31, 1954.
20	MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
21	For expenses necessary for permanent representation
22	to certain international organizations in which the United
23	States participates pursuant to treaties, conventions, or
<b>24</b>	specific Acts of Congress, including expenses authorized by
25	the pertinent Acts and Conventions providing for such repre-

sentation; attendance at meetings of societies or associations 1 concerned with the work of the organizations; salaries, 2 expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as 3 authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended 4. (22 U.S. C. 801-1158); hire of passenger motor vehicles; 5 printing and binding, without regard to section 11 of the Act 6 of March 1, 1919 (44 U.S. C. 111); and purchase of uni-7 forms for guards and chauffeurs; \$1,075,000: Provided, 8 That the provisions of section 8 of the United Nations 9 Participation Act of 1945, as amended, and regulations, 10 thereunder, applicable to expenses incurred pursuant to 11 that Act, may be applicable to the obligation and expendi-12 ture of funds in connection with United States participation 13 in the International Civil Aviation Organization. 14

### International Contingencies

15

For necessary expenses of participation by the United 16 States upon approval by the Secretary of State, in interna-17 18 tional activities which arise from time to time in the conduct of foreign affairs and for which specific appropriations have 19 not been provided pursuant to treaties, conventions, or 20 special Acts of Congress, including personal services with-21 out regard to civil-service and classification laws; salaries, 22 expenses and allowances of personnel and dependents as 23 authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended 24 (22 U.S. C. 801-1158); employment of aliens; travel ex-25

- 1 penses without regard to the Standardized Government
- 2 Travel Regulations and to the rates of per diem allowances
- 3 in lieu of subsistence expenses under the Travel Expense
- 4 Act of 1949; not to exceed \$15 per diem in lieu of sub-
- 5 sistence travel expenses for persons serving without com-
- 6 pensation in an advisory capacity while away from their
- 7 homes or regular places of business not in excess of those
- 8 authorized for regular officers and employees traveling under
- 9 this appropriation; rent of quarters by contract or otherwise;
- 10 hire of passenger motor vehicles; contributions for the share
- 11 of the United States in expenses of international organiza-
- 12 tions; and printing and binding without regard to section 11
- 13 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111);
- 14 \$1,075,000 \$1,500,000, of which not to exceed a total of
- \$100,000 may be expended for representation allowances as
- authorized by section 901 (3) of the Act of August 13, 1946
- 17 (22 U. S. C. 1131) and for entertainment.
- 18 INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION,
- 19 UNITED STATES AND MEXICO
- For expenses necessary to enable the United States to
- 21 meet its obligations under the treaties of 1884, 1889, 1905,
- 22 1906, 1933, and 1944 between the United States and
- 23 Mexico, and to comply with the other laws applicable to
- <sup>24</sup> the United States Section, International Boundary and
- 25 Water Commission, United States and Mexico, including

- 1 operation and maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification,
- 2 canalization, flood control, bank protection, water supply,
- 3 power, irrigation, boundary fence demarcation, and sanitation
- 4 projects; detailed plan preparation and construction (includ-
- 5 ing surveys and operation and maintenance and protection
- 6 during construction); Rio Grande emergency flood pro-
- 7 tection; expenditures for the purposes set forth in sec-
- 8 tions 101 through 104 of the Act of September 13, 1950
- 9 (22 U. S. C. 277d-1-277d-4); purchase of four passenger
- 10 motor vehicles for replacement only; purchase of planographs
- 11 and lithographs; and leasing of private property to remove
- 12 therefrom sand, gravel, stone, and other materials, without
- 13 regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended
- 14 (41 U. S. C. 5); as follows:

### 15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

- For salaries and expenses not otherwise provided for, in-
- 17 cluding examinations, preliminary surveys, and investiga-
- 18 tions, \$435,000.

### 19 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

- For operation and maintenance of projects or parts
- 21 thereof, as enumerated above, including gaging stations,
- \$1,200,000: Provided, That expenditures for the Rio Grande
- 23 bank protection project shall be subject to the provisions
- 24 and conditions contained in the appropriation for said project

- 1 as provided by the Act approved April 25, 1945 (59
- 2 Stat. 89).
- 3 American Sections, International Commissions
- 4 For expenses necessary to enable the President to per-
- 5 form the obligations of the United States pursuant to treaties
- 6 between the United States and Great Britain, in respect to
- 7 Canada, signed January 11, 1909 (36 Stat. 2448) and
- 8 February 24, 1925 (44 Stat. 2102), the treaty between
- 9 the United States and Canada signed February 27, 1950,
- 10 including stenographic reporting services by contract; hire of
- 11 passenger motor vehicles; \$245,000 \$286,000, to be dis-
- 12 bursed under the direction of the Secretary of State, and to be
- 13 available also for additional expenses of the American Sec-
- 14 tions, International Commissions, as hereinafter set forth:
- 15 International Joint Commission, United States and
- 16 Canada, the salary of one Commissioner on the part of the
- 17 United States who shall serve at the pleasure of the President
- 18 (the other Commissioners to serve in that capacity without
- 19 compensation therefor); salaries of clerks and other em-
- 20 ployees appointed by the Commissioners on the part of the
- 21 United States with the approval solely of the Secretary of
- 22 State; travel expenses and compensation of witnesses in
- 23 attending hearings of the Commission at such places in the
- 24 United States and Canada as the Commission or the Ameri-
- 25 can Commissioners shall determine to be necessary; and

- 1 special and technical investigations in connection with mat-
- 2 ters falling within the Commission's jurisdiction: Provided,
- 3 That transfers of funds may be made to other agencies of the
- 4 Government for the performance of work for which this ap-
- 5 propriation is made.
- 6 International Boundary Commission, United States,
- 7 Alaska, and Canada, the completion of such remaining work
- 8 as may be required under the award of the Alaskan Bound-
- 9 ary Tribunal and the existing treaties between the United
- 10 States and Great Britain; commutation of subsistence to
- 11 employees while on field duty, not to exceed \$6 per day
- 12 each (but not to exceed \$3 per day each when a member
- 13 of a field party and subsisting in camp); hire of freight and
- 14 passenger motor vehicles from temporary field employees;
- and payment for timber necessarily cut in keeping the bound-
- 16 ary line clear.

### 17 International Fisheries Commissions

- For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
- 19 enable the United States to meet its obligations in connec-
- 20 tion with participation in international fisheries commissions
- 21 pursuant to treaties or conventions, and implementing Acts
- 22 of Congress, including not to exceed \$15 per diem in lieu of
- 23 subsistence, or such higher rates as may be prescribed pur-
- 24 suant to the Travel Expense Act of 1949, for persons serv-
- 25 ing without compensation while away from their homes or

- 1 regular places of business; \$425,000 \$455,000: Provided.
- 2 That the United States share of such expenses may be ad-
- 3 vanced to the respective commissions: Provided further,
- 4 That this appropriation shall not be used to pay the expenses
- 5 of attendance at official international conferences.
- 6 International Educational Exchange Activities
- For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to
- 8 enable the Department of State to carry out international
- 9 educational exchange activities, as authorized by the United
- 10 States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948
- 11 (22 U. S. C. 1431-1479), and the Act of August 9, 1939
- 12 (22 U.S. C. 501), and to administer the programs author-
- 13 ized by section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act of
- 14 1944, as amended (50 U.S. C. App. 1641 (b)), the
- 15 Act of August 24, 1949 (20 U. S. C. 222-224), and
- 16 the Act of September 29, 1950 (20 U. S. C. 225), in-
- 17 cluding salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel
- <sup>18</sup> and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service
- <sup>19</sup> Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158); ex-
- <sup>20</sup> penses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities
- 21 provided for under this appropriation; hire of passenger
- motor vehicles; entertainment within the United States (not
- to exceed \$1,000); services as authorized by section 15 of
- <sup>24</sup> the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); advance of
- <sup>25</sup> funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes

as amended; and actual expenses of preparing and trans-1 2 porting to their former homes the remains of persons, not United States Government employees, who may die away 3 from their homes while participating in activities authorized 4 under this appropriation; \$12,000,000 \$22,000,000, of 5 6 which not less than \$8,000,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treas-7 8 ury of the United States: Provided, That not to exceed

\$2,400,000 may be used for administrative expenses during

### GOVERNMENT IN OCCUPIED AREAS

the current fiscal year.

9

10

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to 12 meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States 13 14 in Germany and Austria (including those arising under the 15 supreme authority assumed by the United States on June 5, 16 1945, and under contractual arrangements with the Federal 17 Republic of Germany), under such regulations as the Secre-18 tary of State may prescribe, including one deputy to the 19 United States chief of mission in Germany at a salary of 20 \$17,500 and the United States Member of the Board for the 21 Validation of German Bonds in the United States at a salary 22 of \$14,800; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act 23 of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S. C. 55a), at rates not in excess 24 of \$50 per diem for individuals; payment of tort claims, in 25 the manner authorized in the first paragraph of section 2672,

as amended, of title 28 of the United States Code when such 1 claims arise in foreign countries; expenses for translation and 2 reproduction rights; acquisition, maintenance, operation, and 3 distribution of rehabilitation materials and equipment for 4 Germany and Austria; medical and health assistance for 5 the civilian population of Germany and Austria; expenses 6 incident to maintaining discipline and order (including trial 7 and punishment by courts established by or under authority 8 of the President); purchase, rental, operation, and mainte-9 nance of printing and binding machines, equipment, and 10 devices abroad; hire of passenger motor vehicles; transporta-11 tion to Germany or Austria of property donated for the 12 purposes of this appropriation; unforeseen contingencies (not 13 14 to exceed \$150,000), to be accounted for pursuant to the 15 provisions of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 16 107); representation allowances (not to exceed \$45,000) 17 similar to those authorized by section 901 (3) of the Foreign 18 Service Act of 1946 (22 U.S. C. 1131); \$8,000,000 \$7,750,000: Provided, That provisions of law, including 19 20 current appropriation Acts, applicable to the Department of 21 State shall be available for application to expenditures made 22 from this appropriation: Provided further, That when section 23 601 of the Economy Act of 1932, as amended (31 U.S.C. 24 686), is employed to carry out the purposes of this appro-25 priation the requisitioned agency may utilize the authority

contained in this appropriation: Provided further, That 1 expenditures from this appropriation may be made outside 2 the continental United States, when necessary to carry out 3 its purposes, without regard to sections 355 and 3648, Re-4 vised Statutes, as amended: Provided further, That for the 5 purposes of this appropriation appointments may be made to 6 the Foreign Service Reserve without regard to the four-year 7 limitation contained in section 522 of the Foreign Service 8 Act of 1946: Provided further, That when the Department 9 of the Army, under the authority of the Act of March 3, 10 1911, as amended (10 U.S. C. 1253), furnishes subsistence 11 supplies to personnel of civilian agencies of the United 12 States Government serving in Germany and Austria, pay-13 14 ment therefor by such personnel shall be made at the same rate as is paid by civilian personnel of the Department of 15 16 the Army serving in Germany and Austria, respectively. 17 RAMA ROAD, NICARAGUA

For an additional amount for necessary expenses for 18 the survey and construction of the Rama Road, Nicaragua, 19 20 in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 160), as supplemented 21 by section 8 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1954 (Pub-22 lic Law 350, approved May 6, 1954), \$2,006,000, to re-23 main available until expended: Provided, That transfer of 24 funds may be made from this appropriation to the Depart-25

- 1 ment of Commerce for the performance of work for which
- 2 the appropriation is made.
- 3 General Provisions—Department of State
- 4 Sec. 102. Contracts entered into in foreign countries
- 5 involving expenditures from any of the appropriations under
- 6 this title shall not be subject to the provisions of section 3741
- 7 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S. C. 22).
- 8 Sec. 103. The exchange of funds for payment of ex-
- 9 penses in connection with the operation of diplomatic and
- 10 consular establishments abroad shall not be subject to the
- 11 provisions of section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31
- 12 U.S.C. 543).
- 13 Sec. 104. Appropriations under this title available for
- 14 expenses in connection with travel of personnel outside the
- 15 continental United States, including travel of dependents
- 16 and transportation of personal effects, household goods, or
- 17 automobiles of such personnel shall be available for such
- 18 expenses when any part of such travel or transportation
- 19 begins in the current fiscal year pursuant to travel orders
- 20 issued in that year, notwithstanding the fact that such travel
- 21 or transportation may not be completed during the current
- <sup>22</sup> fiscal year.
- Sec. 105. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 16a
- <sup>24</sup> of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 78 (a)), Gov-
- ernment-owned vehicles may be used in foreign countries

- 1 for transportation of United States Government employees
- 2 from their residence to the office and return when public
- 3 transportation facilities are unsafe or are not available:
- 4 Provided, That each Chief of Mission shall have prior
- 5 authority from the Secretary of State to approve such trans-
- 6 portation.
- 7 SEC. 106. Appropriations under this title for "Salaries
- 8 and expenses", "International contingencies", and "Missions
- 9 to international organizations" are available for reimburse-
- 10 ment of the General Services Administration for security
- 11 guard services for protection of confidential files.
- 12 Sec. 107. The Secretary of State, with the approval of
- 13 the Bureau of the Budget, shall prescribe the maximum rates
- 14 (not to exceed \$12 per day) of per diem in lieu of sub-
- 15 sistence (or of similar allowances therefor) payable while
- 16 away from their own countries to foreign participants in any
- 17 exchange of persons program, or in any program of furnish-
- 18 ing technical information and assistance, under the juris-
- 19 diction of any Government agency, and said rates may be
- 20 fixed without regard to any provision of law in limitation
- 21 thereof.
- SEC. 108. No part of any appropriation contained in
- 23 this title shall be used to pay the salary or expenses of any
- 24 person assigned to or serving in any office of any of the

- 1 several States of the United States or any political sub-
- 2 division thereof.
- 3 Sec. 109. None of the funds appropriated in this title
- 4 shall be used (1) to pay the United States contribution to
- 5 any international organization which engages in the direct or
- 6 indirect promotion of the principle or doctrine of one world
- 7 government or one world citizenship; (2) for the promotion,
- 8 direct or indirect, of the principle or doctrine of one world
- 9 government or one world citizenship.
- SEC. 110. It is the sense of the Congress that the Com-
- 11 munist Chinese Government should not be admitted to
- 12 membership in the United Nations as the representative of
- 13 China.
- 14 Sec. 111. Appropriations under this title available for
- 15 allowances granted under the authority in part A of title IX
- 16 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended, shall be
- 17 available for the payment of such allowances in advance.
- 18 SEC. 112. Allowances granted under section 901 (1)
- 19 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U.S. C. 1131),
- 20 may include water, in addition to the utilities specified.
- 21 Sec. 113. The Secretary of State may, notwithstanding
- 22 the provisions of any other law, prescribe regulations for the
- 23 payment on a commutated basis in lieu of any other method,
- 24 of expenses authorized by law for travel of personnel of the
- 25 Department and its Foreign Service, including travel of

- 1 dependents and for transportation, or for transportation and
- 2 storage, of furniture and household and personal effects, and
- 3 automobiles of such personnel.
- 4 This title may be cited as the "Department of State
- 5 Appropriation Act, 1956".
- 6 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
- 7 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION
- 8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION
- 9 For expenses necessary for the administration of the
- 10 Department of Justice and for examination of judicial offices,
- including purchase (one for replacement only) and hire of
- 12 passenger motor vehicles; and miscellaneous and emergency
- 13 expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney General
- 14 or his Administrative Assistant; \$2,525,000 \$2,615,000:
- 15 Provided, That hereafter the compensation of the Adminis-
- 16 trative Assistant Attorney General shall be \$17,500 per
- annum so long as the position is held by the present incumbent.
- 18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES
- For expenses necessary for the legal activities of the
- Department of Justice not otherwise provided for, including
- 21 miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or ap-
- proved by the Attorney General or his Administrative
- Assistant; and advances of public moneys pursuant to law
- 24 (31 U. S. C. 529); \$9,000,000 \$9,600,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIV
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- For expenses necessary for the enforcement of antitrust
- and kindred laws, \$3,100,000: Provided, That none of this
- 4 appropriation shall be expended for the establishment and
- 5 maintenance of permanent regional offices of the Antitrust
- 6 Division.
- 7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND
- 8 MARSHALS
- For necessary expenses of the offices of United States
- 10 attorneys and marshals and United States district attorneys
- in Alaska, including purchase of four passenger motor vehicles
- 12 for replacement only, including one bus at not to exceed
- \$9,000; services in Alaska in collecting evidence for the
- 14 United States when specifically directed by the Attorney
- 15 General; and firearms and ammunition; \$17,000,000
- 16 \$17,480,000, of which not to exceed \$50,000 shall be avail-
- 17 able for the employment of temporary deputy marshals in
- 18 lieu of bailiffs at a rate not to exceed \$10 per day: Provided,
- 19 That of the amount herein appropriated \$12,000 may be
- 20 used for the emergency replacement of one prisoner-carrying
- 21 bus upon certificate of the Attorney General.

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- 2 For compensation and expenses of special temporary
- 3 attorneys and assistants to the Attorney General, and to the
- 4 United States attorneys and other miscellaneous employees
- 5 not otherwise provided for, employed by the Attorney General
- 6 and with his approval by the United States attorneys, in
- 7 special matters and cases without regard to civil-service and
- 8 classification laws, \$600,000: Provided, That the amount
- 9 paid as compensation out of the funds herein appropriated
- 10 to any person employed hereunder shall not exceed \$15,000
- 11 per annum.

### 12 FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

- 13 For expenses, mileage, and per diems of witnesses and
- 14 for per diems in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law, and
- not to exceed \$175,000 for such compensation and expenses
- 16 of witnesses (including expert witnesses) or informants
- pursuant to section 1 of the Act of July 28, 1950 (5
- 18 U. S. C. 341) and sections 4244-48 of title 18, United
- 19 States Code: \$1,350,000: Provided, That no part of the
- sum herein appropriated shall be used to pay any witness
- 21 more than one attendance fee for any one calendar day.

SALARIES	AND	EXPENSES.	CLAIMS	OF	PERSONS	OF
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### 2 JAPANESE ANCESTRY

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For administrative expenses necessary for payment of claims of persons of Japanese ancestry, pursuant to the Act of July 2, 1948 (50 U. S. C. 1981–1987), \$200,000.

### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the detection and prosecution 8 of crimes against the United States; protection of the person 9 of the President of the United States; acquisition, collection, 10 classification and preservation of identification and other 11 records and their exchange with the duly authorized officials 12 of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and other 13 institutions; and such other investigations regarding official 14 matters under the control of the Department of Justice and 15 the Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney 16 General, including purchase (not to exceed three hundred 17 for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; 18 purchase at not to exceed \$10,000, for replacement only, 19 of one armored motor vehicle; firearms and ammunition; not 20 to exceed \$10,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for 21 the purposes set forth in this paragraph; not to exceed 22 \$4,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings of organiza-23 tions concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; 24

- 1 payment of rewards; and not to exceed \$70,000 to meet un-
- 2 foreseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be
- 3 expended under the direction of the Attorney General, and
- 4 to be accounted for solely on his certificate; \$88,000,000:
- 5 Provided, That the compensation of the Director of the
- 6 Bureau shall be \$20,000 per annum so long as the position
- 7 is held by the present incumbent.
- 8 None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau
- 9 of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of any
- 10 civil-service employee.

### 11 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

### 12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

- For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for
- 14 the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to
- 15 immigration, naturalization, and alien registration, including
- 16 advance of cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en-
- 17 route; payment of allowances (at a rate not in excess of \$1
- 18 per day) to aliens, while held in custody under the immigra-
- 19 tion laws, for work performed; payment of rewards; uni-
- 20 forms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of
- 21 September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114); not to exceed \$35,000
- 22 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character,
- 23 to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General
- 24 and accounted for solely on his certificate; not to exceed
- 25 \$5,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings of organiza-

tions concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; 1 purchase (not to exceed one hundred and fifty one hundred 2 and ninety-seven for replacement only) and hire of passenger 3 motor vehicles; purchase (not to exceed five seven for re-4 placement only) and maintenance and operation of aircraft; 5 6 firearms and ammunition; refunds of head tax, maintenance 7 bills, immigration fines, and other items properly returnable, except deposits of aliens who become public charges and 8 9 deposits to secure payment of fines and passage money; 10 operation, maintenance, remodeling, and repair of buildings and the purchase of equipment incident thereto; reimburse-11 12 ment of the General Services Administration for security 13 guard services for protection of confidential files and for 14 rental of buildings in the District of Columbia; and maintenance, care, detention, surveillance, parole, and transpor-15 tation of alien enemies and their wives and dependent 16 children, including return of such persons to place of bona 17 fide residence or to such other place as may be authorized 18 by the Attorney General; \$44,000,000 \$44,500,000: Pro-19 20 vided, That the compensation of the five assistant commis-21 sioners shall be at the rate of grade GS-16 so long as the 22 positions are filled by the present incumbents: Provided further, That of the amount herein appropriated not to exceed 23 24 \$50,000 may be used for the emergency replacement of air-25 craft upon certificate of the Attorney General.

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### FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

4	SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS
3	For expenses necessary for the administration, operation,
4	and maintenance of Federal penal and correctional institu-
5	tions, including supervision of United States prisoners in
6	non-Federal institutions and their support in Alaska; not
7	to exceed \$13,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings
8	of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appro-
9	priation; purchase of not to exceed twenty-two (of which
10	eighteen shall be for replacement only) and hire of pas-
11	senger motor vehicles; compilation of statistics relating to
12	prisoners in Federal and non-Federal penal and correctional
13	institutions; furnishing of insignia, uniforms, and other dis-
14	tinctive wearing apparel necessary for employees in the per-
15	formance of their official duties; payment pursuant to law
16	of claims of employees for loss, damage, or destruction of

personal property (31 U.S.C. 238); firearms and ammuni-

tion; medals and other awards; payment of rewards; pur-

chase and exchange of farm products and livestock; con-

struction of buildings at prison camps; and acquisition of

land as authorized by section 7 of the Act of July 28, 1950

(5 U. S. C. 341f); \$28,600,000 \$29,000,000: Provided,

That there may be transferred to the Public Health Service

- such amounts as may be necessary, in the discretion of the
- 2 Attorney General, for direct expenditure by that Service for
- 3 medical relief for inmates of Federal penal and correctional
- 4 institutions: Provided further, That the Attorney General
- 5 hereafter is authorized, without regard to the Classification
- Act of 1949, to place three positions in grade GS-16 in the
- 7 General Schedule established by the Classification Act of
- 8 1949: Provided further, That hereafter the compensation of
- 9 the Director of the Bureau shall be \$17,500 per annum so
- 10 long as the position is held by the present incumbent.

### BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

- For constructing, remodeling, and equipping necessary
- buildings and facilities at existing penal and correctional
- 14 institutions, including all necessary expenses incident thereto,
- 15 by contract or force account, \$750,000 \$1,000,000: Pro-
- 16 vided, That labor of United States prisoners may be used
- 17 for work performed under this appropriation.

### 18 SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

- For support of United States prisoners in non-Federal
- 20 institutions except in the Territory of Alaska, including
- 21 necessary clothing and medical aid, and payment of re-
- 22 wards; \$3,000,000.

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## OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3	The Attorney General, or such officer as he may desig-
4	nate, is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other
5	property or interest vested in him or transferred to him
6	pursuant to or with respect to the Trading With the Enemy
7	Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U.S. C. App.),
8	necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the powers and
9	duties conferred on the Attorney General pursuant to said
10	Act: Provided, That not to exceed \$2,500,000 \$2,800,000
11	shall be available in the current fiscal year for the general
12	administrative expenses of the Office of Alien Property, in-
13	cluding rent of private or Government-owned space in the
14	District of Columbia; and expenses of attendance at meetings
15	of organizations concerned with the purposes of this author-
16	ization: Provided further, That on or before November 1 of
L7	the current fiscal year, the Attorney General shall make a
18	report to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and
19	the House of Representatives giving detailed information
20	on all administrative and nonadministrative expenses in-
21	curred during the next preceding fiscal year in connection
22	with the activities of the Office of Alien Property: Provided

- 1 further, That of the total amount herein authorized the
- 2 amount of \$100,000 is to be transferred to the appropriation
- 3 for "Salaries and expenses, general administration", Justice.
- 4 General Provisions—Department of Justice
- 5 Sec. 202. None of the funds appropriated by this
- 6 title may be used to pay the compensation of any per-
- 7 son hereafter employed as an attorney (except foreign
- 8 counsel employed in special cases) unless such person shall
- 9 be duly licensed and authorized to practice as an attorney
- 10 under the laws of a State, Territory, or the District of
- 11 Columbia.
- 12 Sec. 203. Sixty per centum of the expenditures
- 13 for the offices of the United States attorney and the
- 14 United States marshal for the District of Columbia from
- all appropriations in this title shall be reimbursed to the
- 16 United States from any funds in the Treasury of the United
- 17 States to the credit of the District of Columbia.
- 18 Sec. 204. Appropriations and authorizations made
- 19 in this title which are available for expenses of attend-
- <sup>20</sup> ance at meetings shall be expended for such purposes in
- 21 accordance with regulations prescribed by the Attorney
- 22 General.

1	SEC. 205. Appropriations and authorizations made in
2	this title for salaries and expenses shall be available for
3	services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of Augus
4	2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).
5	Sec. 206. Not to exceed 5 per centum of the appropria
6	tions for legal activities and general administration in this
7	title shall be available interchangeably, with the approval of
8	the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, but no appropria
9	tion shall be increased by more than 5 per centum and any
10	interchange of appropriations hereunder shall be reported
11	to the Congress in the annual budget.
12	This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice
13	Appropriation Act, 1956".
14	TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY
15	SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
16	SALARIES
L7	For the Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices, and
18	all other officers and employees, whose compensation shall
19	be fixed by the Court, except as otherwise provided by law,
20	and who may be employed and assigned by the Chief Justice

to any office or work of the Court, \$1,022,400.

1	PRINTING AND BINDING SUPREME COURT REPORTS
2	For printing and binding the advance opinions, pre-
3	liminary prints, and bound reports of the Court, \$91,200.
4	MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES
5	For miscellaneous expenses to be expended as the Chief
6	Justice may approve, \$49,950.
7	CARE OF THE BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS
8	For such expenditures as may be necessary to enable
9	the Architect of the Capitol to carry out the duties imposed
10	upon him by the Act approved May 7, 1934 (40 U.S. C.
11	13a-13b), including improvements, maintenance, re-
12	pairs, equipment, supplies, materials, and appurtenances;
13	special clothing for workmen; and personal and other serv-
14	ices (including temporary labor without reference to the
15	Classification and Retirement Acts, as amended), and for
16	snow removal by hire of men and equipment or under
17	contract without compliance with section 3709 of the
18	Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U.S.C. 5); \$367,400.
19	AUTOMOBILE FOR THE CHIEF JUSTICE
20	For purchase, exchange, lease, driving, maintenance,
21	and operation of an automobile for the Chief Justice of the
22	United States, \$5,835.

1	PREPARATION OF RULES FOR CIVIL PROCEDURE
2	The amount made available under this head in the Judici-
3	ary Appropriation Act, 1955, shall remain available until
4	June 30, 1956.
5	COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS
6	SALARIES AND EXPENSES
7	For salaries of the chief judge, four associate judges,
8	and all other officers and employees of the court, and neces-
9	sary expenses of the court, including exchange of books,
0	and traveling expenses, as may be approved by the chief
1	judge, \$235,755.
2	Customs Court
.3	SALARIES AND EXPENSES
4	For salaries of the chief judge, eight judges, and all
15	other officers and employees of the court, and necessary
16	expenses of the court, including exchange of books, and
17	traveling expenses, as may be approved by the chief judge,
18	\$598,270: Provided, That traveling expenses of judges of
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	the Customs Court shall be paid upon the written certificate

1	COURT OF CLAIMS
2	SALARIES AND EXPENSES
3	For salaries of the chief judge, four associate judges,
4	seven regular and six additional commissioners, and all other
5	officers and employees of the Court, and for other necessary
6	expenses, including stenographic and other fees and charges
7	necessary in the taking of testimony, and travel, \$622,700.
8	REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS
9	For necessary repairs and improvements to the Court
10	of Claims buildings, to be expended under the supervision of
11	the Architect of the Capitol, \$12,000.
12	Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other
13	JUDICIAL SERVICES
14	SALARIES OF JUDGES
15	For salaries of circuit judges; district judges (including
16	judges of the district courts of Alaska, the Virgin Islands,
17	the Panama Canal Zone, and Guam); justices and judges
18	of the Supreme Court and circuit courts of the Territory of
19	Hawaii; justices and judges retired or resigned under title
20	28, United States Code, sections 371, 372, and 373; and
21	annuities of widows of justices of the Supreme Court of the
22	United States in accordance with title 28, United States
23	Code, section 375; \$5,728,000.

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### SALARIES OF SUPPORTING PERSONNEL

For salaries of all officials and employees of the Fed-2 eral Judiciary, not otherwise specifically provided for, 3 \$13,593,240 \$14,417,800: Provided, That the compensa-4 tion of secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges 5 shall be fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office 6 without regard to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, 7 except that the salary of a secretary shall conform with that 8 of the General Schedule grades (GS) 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8, as the 9 appointing judge shall determine, and the salary of a law 10 clerk shall conform with that of the General Schedule grades 11 (GS) 5, 7, 9, 11, or 12, as the appointing judge shall deter-12 mine, subject to review by the judicial council of the circuit 13 if requested by the Director, such determination by the judge 14 otherwise to be final: Provided further, That (exclusive 15 of step-increases corresponding with those provided for by 16 title VII of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and 17 of compensation paid for temporary assistance needed be-18 cause of an emergency) the aggregate salaries paid to 19 secretaries and law clerks appointed by one judge shall 20 not exceed \$10,560 per annum, except in the case of the 21 chief judge of each circuit and the chief judge of each 22 district court having five or more district judges, in which 23

- 1 case the aggregate salaries shall not exceed \$14,355 per
- 2 annum.
- 3 FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS
- 4 For fees, expenses, and costs of jurors (including meals
- 5 and lodging for jurors in Alaska, as provided by section 193,
- 6 title II, of the Act of June 6, 1900, 31 Stat. 362); compen-
- 7 sation of jury commissioners; and fees of United States com-
- 8 missioners and other committing magistrates acting under
- 9 title 18, United States Code, section 3041; \$4,500,000.

### 10 TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

- 11 For necessary travel and miscellaneous expenses, not
- 12 otherwise provided for, incurred by the Judiciary, including
- 13 the purchase of firearms and ammunition, the cost of con-
- 14 tract statistical services for the office of Register of Wills
- 15 of the District of Columbia and not to exceed \$1,000 for
- 16 the payment of fees to attorneys appointed in accordance
- 17 with the Act of June 8, 1938 (52 Stat. 625), not exceeding
- 18 \$25 in any one case, \$2,170,250 \$2,383,250: Provided,
- 19 That this sum shall be available, in an amount not to exceed
- 20 \$8,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned
- 21 with the work of Federal Probation when incurred on the
- 22 written authorization of the Director of the Administrative
- 23 Office of the United States Courts.

- 1 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS
- For necessary expenses of the Λdministrative Office of
- 3 the United States Courts, including travel, advertising, and
- 4 rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$606,250.
- 5 SALARIES OF REFEREES
- 6 For salaries of referees as authorized by the Act of
- 7 June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U.S.C. 68), not to exceed
- 8 \$1,151,400, to be derived from the referees' salary fund
- 9 established in pursuance of said Act.
- 10 EXPENSES OF REFEREES
- 11 For miscellaneous expenses of referees, United States
- 12 courts, including the salaries of their clerical assistants, travel,
- 13 purchase of envelopes without regard to the Act of June
- 14 26, 1906 (34 Stat. 476), not to exceed \$1,650,500, to
- 15 be derived from the referees' expense fund established in
- pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended (11
- 17 U.S.C. 68 (c) (4)).
- 18 General Provisions—The Judiciary
- 19 SEC. 302. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the
- 20 District Court of the United States for the District of Colum-
- 21 bia from all appropriations under this title and 30 per centum
- of the expenditures for the United States Court of Appeals for
- 23 the District of Columbia from all appropriations under this

- 1 title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any funds
- 2 in the Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia.
- 3 Sec. 303. The reports of the United States Court of
- 4 Appeals for the District of Columbia shall not be sold for a
- 5 price exceeding that approved by the court and for not more
- 6 than \$6.50 per volume.
- 7 This title may be cited as the "Judiciary Appropria-
- 8 tion Act, 1956".

### 9 TITLE IV—UNITED STATES INFORMATION

### 10 AGENCY

### 11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

- For expenses necessary to enable the United States
- 13 Information Agency, as authorized by Reorganization
- <sup>14</sup> Plan Numbered 8 of 1953, and the United States
- 15 Information and Educational Exchange Act, as amended
- 16 (22 U. S. C. 1431 et seq.), to carry out international
- 17 information activities, including employment, without re-
- 18 gard to the civil-service and classification laws, of (1)
- persons on a temporary basis (not to exceed \$120,000),
- 20 (2) aliens within the United States, and (3) aliens abroad
- <sup>21</sup> for service in the United States relating to the translation
- or narration of colloquial speech in foreign languages (such
- aliens to be investigated for such employment in accord-
- ance with procedures established by the Secretary of State
- and the Attorney General); travel expenses of aliens em-

ployed abroad for service in the United States (and their de-1 pendents) to and from the United States; salaries, expenses, 2 and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by 3 the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 4 801-1158); expenses of attendance at meetings concerned 5 with activities provided for under this appropriation (not 6 7 to exceed \$6,000); entertainment within the United States 8 (not to exceed \$1,000); hire of passenger motor vehicles; insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when 9 required by the law of such countries; purchase of space in 10 publications abroad, without regard to the provisions of law 11 set forth in 44 U.S.C. 322; services as authorized by 12 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S. C. 55a); 13 14 payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first 15 paragraph of section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the 16 United States Code when such claims arise in foreign coun-17 tries; advance of funds notwithstanding section 3648 18 of the Revised Statutes as amended; purchase of eaps uni-19 forms for personnel employed abroad; dues for library mem-20 bership in organizations which issue publications to members 21 only, or to members at a price lower than to others; employ-22 ment of aliens, by contract, for service abroad; purchase of ice 23 and drinking water abroad; payment of excise taxes on nego-24tiable instruments abroad; loss by exchange; cost of transporting to and from a place of storage and the cost of storing the 25

furniture and household and personal effects of an employee 1 of the Foreign Service who is assigned to a post at which 2 he is unable to use his furniture and effects, under such regu-3 lations as the Director may prescribe; actual expenses of 4 preparing and transporting to their former homes the remains 5 of persons, not United States Government employees, who 6 may die away from their homes while participating in 7 activities authorized under this appropriation; radio activities 8 and acquisition and production of motion pictures and visual 9 materials and purchase or rental of technical equipment and 10 facilities therefor, narration, script-writing, translation, and 11 engineering services, by contract or otherwise; presentation 12 of American books including Profile of America; mainte-13 14 nance, improvement, and repair of properties used for infor-15 mation activities in foreign countries; fuel and utilities for 16 Government-owned or leased property abroad; rental or lease 17 for periods not exceeding five years of offices, buildings, 18 grounds, and living quarters for officers and employees en-19 gaged in informational activities abroad; travel expenses for 20 employees attending official international conferences, without 21 regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations 22 and to the rates of per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence 23 expenses under the Travel Expense Act of 1949, but at rates 24 not in excess of comparable allowances approved for such con-25 ferences by the Secretary of State and purchase of objects for 26 presentation to foreign governments, schools, or organiza-

tions; \$80,500,000 \$88,350,000, of which not less than 1 \$8,000,000 shall, if possible, be used to purchase foreign 2 currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of 3 the United States and of which sum not less than \$350,000 4 shall be made available to one or more private international 5 6 broadcasting licensees for the purpose of developing and broadcasting under private auspices, but under the general 7 8 supervision of the United States Information Agency, radio programs to Latin America, Western Europe, Africa, as well 9 as other areas of the free world, which programs shall be 10 11 designed to cultivate friendship with the peoples of the 12 countries in those areas, and to build improved international 13 understanding: Provided, That not to exceed \$35,000 14 \$150,000 may be used for representation operations allow-15 ances abroad as authorized by section 901 (3) of the Foreign 16 Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 1131): 17 Provided further, That this appropriation shall be available 18 for expenses in connection with travel of personnel outside 19 the continental United States, including travel of dependents 20 and transportation of personal effects, household goods, or 21 automobiles of such personnel, when any part of such travel 22 or transportation begins in the current fiscal year pursuant to travel orders issued in that year, notwithstanding the fact 23 that such travel or transportation may not be completed 24 during the current year: Provided further, That funds may 25

be exchanged for payment of expenses in connection 1 with the operation of information establishments abroad 2 without regard to the provisions of section 3651 of the 3 Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 543): Provided further, 4 That passenger motor vehicles used abroad exclusively for 5 the purposes of this appropriation may be exchanged or sold, 6 pursuant to section 201 (c) of the Act of June 30, 1949 7 (40 U.S. C. 481 (c)), and the exchange allowances or 8 proceeds of such sales shall be available for replacement of 9 10 an equal number of such vehicles and the cost, including the 11 exchange allowance of each such replacement, except buses 12 and station wagons, shall not exceed \$1,400: Provided 13 further, That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679 14 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S. C. 665), the 15 United States Information Agency is authorized in making 16 contracts for the use of international short-wave radio stations 17 and facilities, to agree on behalf of the United States to in-18 demnify the owners and operators of said radio stations and 19 facilities from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated 20 for the purpose against loss or damage on account of injury 21 to persons or property arising from such use of said radio 22 stations and facilities: Provided further, That existing ap-23 pointments and assignments to the Foreign Service Reserve 24 for the purposes of foreign information and educational activ-25 ities which expire during the current fiscal year may be

- 1 extended for a period of one year in addition to the period
- 2 of appointment or assignment otherwise authorized: Pro-
- 3 vided further, That funds appropriated herein shall be avail-
- 4 able for payment to private organizations abroad in pursuance
- 5 of contracts entered into for the processing and distribution
- 6 of motion-picture films.

9

25

### 7 TITLE V—FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE

### 8 PRESIDENT

### REFUGEE RELIEF

10 For expenses necessary to enable the President, by 11 transfer to such officer or agency of the Government as 12 may be appropriate, to carry out the provisions of the Refu-13 gee Relief Act of 1953 (Public Law 203, approved August 14 7, 1953), including services as authorized by section 15 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S. C. 55a), at rates 16 not in excess of \$50 per diem for individuals; printing and 17 binding outside the continental United States without regard 18 to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U.S. C. 19 111); hire of passenger motor vehicles; expenses of at-20 tendance at meetings concerned with the purpose of this 21 appropriation; not to exceed \$89,000 for expenses of a 22 confidential nature, to be accounted for solely on the 23 certificate of the officer to whom funds are transferred by 24 the President from this appropriation; and of which not

less than \$2,000,000 shall be for capital for the making

- 1 of loans; \$16,000,000 \$15,000,000: Provided, That funds
- 2 appropriated herein shall be available in accordance with au-
- 3 thority granted hereunder or under authority governing
- 4 the activities of the Government agencies to which such
- 5 funds are allocated.

### 6 TITLE VI—FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES,

### 7 INCORPORATED

- 8 The following corporation is hereby authorized to
- 9 make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and
- 10 borrowing authority available to such corporation, and in
- 11 accord with the law, and to make such contracts and commit-
- 12 ments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided
- 13 by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act,
- 14 as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the pro-
- 15 grams set forth in the Budget for the fiscal year 1956 for
- 16 such corporation, except as hereinafter provided:
- Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated: Not to exceed
- \$377,000 of the funds of the Corporation shall be available
- 19 for its administrative expenses, and not to exceed \$473,000
- 20 for the expenses of vocational training of prisoners, both
- 21 amounts to be computed on an accrual basis and to be deter-
- 22 mined in accordance with the Corporation's prescribed
- 23 accounting system in effect on July 1, 1946, and shall be
- 24 exclusive of depreciation, payment of claims, expenditures
- 25 which the said accounting system requires to be capitalized

- 1 or charged to cost of commodities acquired or produced,
- 2 including selling and shipping expenses, and expenses in
- 3 connection with acquisition, construction, operation, main-
- 4 tenance, improvement, protection, or disposition of facilities
- 5 and other property belonging to the Corporation or in which
- 6 it has an interest.

7

### TITLE VII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 701. No part of any appropriation contained in 8 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any 9 corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the 10 salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against 11 the Government of the United States or who is a member 12 of an organization of Government employees that asserts 13 14 the right to strike against the Government of the United 15 States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization 16 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: Provided, That for the 17 purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie 18 19 evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary 20 to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against 21 the Government of the United States, is not a member of an 22 organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or 23 that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of 24 an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-25

- ment of the United States by force or violence: Provided 1 further, That any person who engages in a strike against 2 the Government of the United States or who is a member 3 of an organization of Government employees that asserts 4 the right to strike against the Government of the United 5 States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organiza-6 tion that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the 7 United States by force or violence and accepts employment 8 the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony 10 and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 11 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: Pro-12 vided further, That the above penalty clause shall be in 13 addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions 14 of existing law. 15 SEC. 702. No part of any appropriation contained in 16 this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes 17 not heretofore authorized by the Congress. 18 Sec. 703. No part of any appropriation contained in 19 this Act shall be used to pay any expenses incident to or 20
- 21 in connection with participation in the International Mate-22 rials Conference.

- 1 This Act may be cited as the "Departments of State
- 2 and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies Appropri-
- 3 ation Act, 1956".

Passed the House of Representatives April 14, 1955.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

SITH CONGRESS H. R. 5502

[Report No. 378]

# AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice and the Judiciary and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

APRIL 18, 1955

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

May 26 (legislative day, May 2), 1955 Reported with amendments

### IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

May 26 (legislative day, May 2), 1955 Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

## **AMENDMENT**

Intended to be proposed by Mr. KILGORE to the bill (H. R. 5502) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice and the Judiciary and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, viz: On page 18, after line 13, insert:

- 1 Sec. 112. Allowances granted under section 901 (1)
- 2 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U.S. C. 1131),
- 3 may include water, in addition to the utilities specified.

5-26-55—D

# AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. KILGORE to the bill (H. R. 5502) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice and the Judiciary and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

May 26 (legislative day, May 2), 1955 Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

### IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

May 26 (legislative day, May 2), 1955 Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

## **AMENDMENT**

Intended to be proposed by Mr. KILGORE to the bill (H. R. 5502) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice and the Judiciary and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, viz: On page 18, after line 13, insert:

- 1 Sec. 113. The Secretary of State may, notwithstanding
- 2 the provisions of any other law, prescribe regulations for the
- 3 payment on a commutated basis in lieu of any other method,
- 4 of expenses authorized by law for travel of personnel of the
- 5 Department and its Foreign Service, including travel of
- 6 dependents and for transportation, or for transportation and
- 7 storage, of furniture and household and personal effects, and
- 8 automobiles of such personnel.

# MENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. KILGORE to the bill (H. R. 5502) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice and the Judiciary and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

May 26 (legislative day, May 2), 1955 Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

# H. R. 5502

### IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

May 26 (legislative day, May 2), 1955 Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

# AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. KILGORE to the bill (H. R. 5502) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice and the Judiciary and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 19, after line 14, insert: ": Provided, That
- 2 hereafter the compensation of the Administrative Assistant
- 3 Attorney General shall be \$17,500 per annum so long as
- 4 the position is held by the present incumbent".

5-26-55---B

# AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Kilgore to the bill (II. R. 5502) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice and the Judiciary and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

May 26 (legislative day, May 2), 1955 Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

### IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

May 26 (legislative day, May 2), 1955 Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

# **AMENDMENT**

Intended to be proposed by Mr. KILGORE to the bill (H. R. 5502) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice and the Judiciary and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, viz: On page 18, after line 13, insert:

- 1 Sec. 111. Appropriations under this title available for
- 2 allowances granted under the authority in part A of title
- 3 IX of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended, shall
- 4 be available for the payment of such allowances in advance.

5-26-55-F

# AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. KILGORE to the year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes. Judiciary and related agencies for the fiscal the Departments of State and Justice and the bill (H. R. 5502) making appropriations for

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed May 26 (legislative day, May 2), 1955

### IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

May 26 (legislative day, May 2), 1955 Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

# **AMENDMENT**

Intended to be proposed by Mr. KILGORE to the bill (H. R. 5502) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice and the Judiciary and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 4, line 20, after the word "Affairs" insert:
- 2 ": Provided further, That hereafter the position of Budget
- 3 Officer of the Department shall be in GS-18 in the General
- 4 Schedule established by the Classification Act of 1949 so
- 5 long as the position is held by the present incumbent".

5-26-55---E

# AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Krigore to the bill (H. R. 5502) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice and the Judiciary and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

May 26 (legislative day, May 2), 1955 Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

# H. R. 5502

### IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

May 26 (legislative day, May 2), 1955 Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

# **AMENDMENT**

Intended to be proposed by Mr. KILGORE to the bill (H. R. 5502) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice and the Judiciary and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, viz:

- On page 26, line 8, after the year, insert: ": Provided
- 2 further, That hereafter the compensation of the Director of
- 3 the Bureau shall be \$17,500 per annum so long as the posi-
- 4 tion is held by the present incumbent".

5-26-55----A

# AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Kilgore to the bill (H. R. 5502) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice and the Judiciary and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

May 26 (legislative day, May 2), 1955 Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed the consideration of Calendar No. 378, Senate Joint Resolution 6.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 6) to provide for investigating the feasibility of establishing a coordinated local, State, and Federal program in the city of Boston, Mass., and general vicinity thereof, for the purpose of preserving the historic properties, objects, and buildings in that area.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of

the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution, which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs with amendments, on page 3, line 12, after the word "by", to insert "the" in line 13, after the word "or", to strike out "the"; in the same line, after the word "Federal", to strike out "Govern-ment" and insert "governments"; on page 4, line 3, after the word "of" where it appears the second time, to strike out "1923" and insert "1949"; in line 16, after the figure "\$40,000", to strike out "including printing and binding"; and in line 17, after the word "act" to insert a comma and "including printing and binding", so as to make the joint resolution read:

Resolved, etc., That a Commission is hereby created for the purpose of investigating the feasibility of establishing a coordinated program in which the Federal Government may cooperate with local and State governments and historical and patriotic societies for the preservation and appreciation by the public of the most important of the Colonial and Revolutionary properties in Boston and the general vicinity thereof which form outstanding examples of America's historical heritage.

toricai heritage.

SEC. 2. The Commission shail be known as the Boston National Historic Sites Commission, and shall be composed of 7 individuais, who shail serve without compensation, to be appointed as follows: 1 Member of the United States Senate, to be appointed by the President of the Senate; 1 Member of the United States House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House; 1 member to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior; and 4 persons, at least 1 of whom shall be a resident of the city of Boston, to be appointed by the President of the United States. Any vacancy in the Commission shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

SEC. 3. The Commission shall meet for the purpose of organizing within 90 days after the enactment of this act. The Commission shall elect a Chairman and executive secre-

tary from among its members.

SEC. 4. The Commission shall (a) make an inventory and study of the historic objects, sites, buildings, and other historic properties of Boston and the general vicinity thereof, including comparative real-estate costs; (b) prepare an analysis of the existing condition and state of care of such properties; (c) recommend such programs by the local, State, or Federal governments and cooperating societies for the future preservation, public use, and appreciation of such properties as the Commission shall consider to be in the public interest; and (d) prepare a report containing basic factual information relating to the foregoing and the recommendations of the Commission there-

Congress by the Secretary of the Interior within 2 years following the approval of this act and the securing of appropriations for purposes hereof. Upon submission of the report to the Congress, the Commission shall cease to exist.

Sec. 5. (a) The Secretary of the Interior may appoint and fix the compensation, in accordance with the provisions of the civilservice laws and the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, of such experts, advisers, and other employees, and may make such expenditures, including expenditures for actual travei and subsistence expense of members, employees, and witnesses (not exceeding \$15 for subsistence expense for any 1 person for any 1 calendar day), for personal services at the seat of government and elsewhere, and for printing and binding, as are necessary for the efficient execution of the functions, powers, and duties of the Com-mission under this act. The Commission is authorized to utilize voluntary and uncompensated services for the purposes of this There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum \$40,000, to carry out the provisions of this act, including printing and binding.
(b) The Commission shall have the same

(b) The Commission shall have the same privilege of free transmission of official mail matters as is granted by law to officers of the United States Government.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, this joint resolution was introduced by the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL]. It authorizes the appointment of a commission to be known as the Boston National Historic Sites Commission, to be composed of seven individuals who are to serve without compensation. The duties of the Commission would be to make a study of the feasibility of establishing a coordinated local, State, and Federal program in the Boston area so as to preserve and protect the historic property, objects, and buildings in that vicinity.

The joint resolution is patterned after a bill which was passed not long ago with reference to New York City. It was carefully considered by the committee, and has been amended by some technical amendments which followed the recommendations of the Department of the Interior. Both the Department of the Interior and the Bureau of the Budget have endorsed the joint resolution, and we hope it will be passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee

amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The preamble was amended, in the third paragraph after the word "as", where it appears the second time, to insert "at", so as to make the preamble read:

Whereas there are located within the city of Boston and vicinity a number of historic properties, buildings, sites, and objects of the colonial and Revolutionary period of American history which, because of their historical significance or their architectural merit, are of great importance to the Nation; and

Whereas at this critical period, as well as at all periods in our national life, the inspiration afforded by such prime examples of the American historical heritage and their interpretation is in the public interest; and

Whereas it is proper and desirable that the United States of America should cooperate

in a program looking to the preservation and public use of these historic properties that are intimately associated with American colonial solidarity and the establishment of American independence.

The preamble, as amended, was agreed to.

## ORDER FOR RECESS TO 10 A. M. TOMORROW

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate concludes its business today it stand in recess until 10 o'clock a.m. tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. With-out objection, it is so ordered.

### STATE, JUSTICE, JUDICIARY APPRO-PRIATIONS, 1956

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of H. R. 5502, the State, Justice, and Judiciary appropriation bill. I wish to state that we do not plan to have any debate or votes on the bill until next Tuesday. We merely desire that Senators may have adequate advance notice of the fact that this bill will be the next business before the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Mc-Namara in the chair). Is there objection to the request of the Senator from

Texas?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 5502), making appropriations for the State, Justice, and Judiciary Departments for 1956, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments.

### AZTEC LAND & CATTLE CO.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Order No. 373, S. 55.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Mc-NAMARA in the chair). The Secretary will state the bill by title for the information of the Senate.

The Legislative Clerk. A bill (S. 55) to authorize the acceptance on behalf of the United States of the conveyance and release by the Aztec Land & Cattle Co., Ltd., of its right, title, and interest in lands within the Cocconino and Sitgreaves National Forests, in the State of Arizona, and the payment to said company of the value of such lands, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs with amendments.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. HAYDEN. This proposed legislation is made necessary by a recent decision of the United States Supreme Court. Everyone in Arizona was surprised when the Supreme Court decided that the Aztec Land & Cattle Co. had title to the lands here involved. original grant to the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Co. was made by an act of Congress in 1866 which provided that alternate sections of land on each side of the right-of-way of the railroad running across New Mexico and Arizona to California should be 40 miles on each side of the track. The sections of land within the 40-mile limits that were granted were fixed and determined when the railroad company filed a map definitely locating the line of its tracks in 1872. The act further provided that if for any reason those sections were occupied, the grant could extend 50 miles.

In 1886 the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Co. sold 1 million acres to the Aztec Land & Cattle Co. to be selected from alternate sections in Arizona and New Mexico, about 100,000 acres of which were included in a national forest by an Executive order of the President in 1891. It was assumed in Arizona that the Federal Government had title to 100,000 acres, but, to our surprise the Supreme Court decided not long ago that the title in the Aztec Land & Cattle Co. derived from the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Co., was good. That is the situation today.

There is a valuable stand of timber on the land. The United States Forest Service made an estimate of its value which was fixed at approximately \$7 million.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Seven million, four hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct. The committee was willing to accept that figure, but legislation on the subject was not enacted during the last Congress. Since then the Forest Service has reduced its estimate. In the absence of an agreement between the Forest Service and the owners of the land, we thought the best procedure would be to have the values determined by a committee created under what is known as the Weeks Act. At the present time it consists of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. Stennis], Representative COLMER, of Mississippi, and Representative Coon, of Oregon, together with the Secretary of the Army, Mr. Stevens, the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Mc-Kay, and the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Benson. We hope in that way to fix a price which the owners of the land will accept.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Will the Senator inform the Senate of his understanding as to the price which the Aztec Land Co. paid for the land?

Mr. HAYDEN. Oh, that was many years ago. I do not know the price originally paid for the title from the railroad company to the Aztec Land & Cattle Co. Does the Senator from New Mexico know the price?

Mr. ANDERSON. There was no price involved originally. It was scrip, which was issued originally for the building of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, which went from Albuquerque, N. Mex., to California, and subsequently was joined into the Santa Fe system. Since they did not file on the land, everyone as-

sumed that the scrip was not going to be used in that connection. Finally they did make a filing on it, and of course the

land became extremely valuable.

I wish to say to the Senator from Illinois that no one was more surprised than I was when the courts held that the Aztec Land & Cattle Co. had title.

The dangerous thing is that this particular section of the forest is going to be checkerboarded if the Aztec Land & Cattle Co. gets title. When I was Secretary of Agriculture, I had visited this area when the Forest Service was trying to set up a sustained-yield unit there. If a private company were to come in and checkerboard the area, we would have the same problem as that which developed in the Oregon and California land case, where there was a difference, in fact a serious quarrel between the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture. Here we would have a private industry operating in the forest area.

I should like to say something about the amount involved. I tried to go into this subject very carefully. The value put on the property in the bill is, in my opinion, very conservative, because it will carry with it the mineral rights. / With the development of the uranium industry, people will be able to sell mineral rights in that area for fairly good sums of money, although there is now a feeling that the mineral rights are not too important. It strikes me that this may well result in paying off all the value that is in the land.

If we were able to accomplish the purchase at a figure which is somewhere in the neighborhood of that mentioned here, I believe it would be a good purchase. I believe the Forest Service estimates that the timberland plus the service is worth a little more than \$51/2 million now, and was worth formerly about \$71/2 million, the difference being due to the decrease in the stumpage value about a year or two ago.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield. Mr. GOLDWATER. In further explanation, I think it would be proper to state in some detail how the figure of \$7,400,000 was arrived at. I may say to the Senator from Illinois that that was the figure agreed on last year by the Forest Service and the Aztec Land & Cattle Co. However, we were unable to get the bill through the Senate or the House, and failed to accomplish anything.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I think I was one of the reasons why it was impossible to get such a bill through Congress. I was hopeful that there might be some extra-legal remedy for the problem or the possibility of getting a different decision in the courts.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Was the recent decision a decision of the United States Supreme Court?

Mr. GOLDWATER. It was. The original grant of this land was made in 1866. As has been indicated, everyone in Arizona and New Mexico believed that the land was a part of the public domain and was under the supervision of the Forest Service. It was not until 1942 that application for patent was made, and the patent application was rejected by the Department of the Interior. Later, the Supreme Court ruled that the Aztec Land & Cattle Co. had title to the land.

To answer the question of the Senator from New Mexico further, the timber, of which there are 507 million board feet. is estimated to be worth an average of \$9 a thousand. That is below the estimate made last year by the Forest Service and represents a complete revision of their estimate. The estimate last year was substantially close to the figure agreed upon! The figures are as follows:

Timber\_\_\_ \$4,616,858 479, 225 Water (not included in total) \_\_\_ 805, 800 Hunting (not included in total) -400,000 Receipts

Total\_\_\_\_\_ 5, 692, 569

Both my senior colleague and I have been endeavoring for the past 2½ years to straighten out this question. The reason why we went to the reservation commission was that, frankly, we had given up getting the two together by any other means.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield?

Mr. GOLDWATER. I yield.

Mr. ANDERSON. Is it not true that this bill would, for the first time, convey to the owners these mineral rights?

Mr. GOLDWATER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. ANDERSON. I am more interested in that than I am in the timber.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield?

Mr. GOLDWATER. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I would say to the Senator from New Mexico and to the Senator from Arizona that I am sure they have exercised public spirit and caution in this matter. Of course I have not been able to give it a fraction of the study which they have necessarily given to it. I have heard, but I cannot vouch for the information, that the Aztec Co. paid only a few thousand dollars, and they will receive a windfall of millions of dollars. It may be that, because of the decision of the court, nothing can be done about it, but I must say that if my facts are correct, I find myself boiling at the idea of turning over this large amount of money to the Aztec Co.

Mr. GOLDWATER. We will join the Senator in the boil, but the fact remains that the Aztec Land & Cattle Co. has received title to those lands. The patents are now in their hands, and they can sell to the Federal Government or to anyone to whom they wish to sell.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Somewhere along the line someone has been delinquent.

Mr. GOLDWATER. I think, sir, it may have been the Aztec Land & Cattle Co., because they went from 1866 to 1942 and never requested patents for those

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield?

Mr. GOLDWATER. I yield.
Mr. ANDERSON. I think the situation is identical, but the result is exactly





# Digest of Congressional Proceedings

## OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE (For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 1, 1955 For actions of May 31, 1955 84th-1st, No. 90

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed State-Justice appropriation bill, debated mutual security bill. Sen, Humphrey introduced and discussed bill to provide system of price reporting for basic forest products. Senate passed air pollution control bill, Both Houses received Hoover Commission report on research and development.

### SENATE

- 1. FOREIGN AID. Began debate on S. 2090, the mutual security bill (pp. 6165+8, 6189, 6195-6201, 6204). This bill authorizes appropriation of \$3,408 million to continue for another year the various programs of foreign military, economic, and technical assistance, which comprise the "mutual security program." In addition, the bill authorizes unexpended balances of prior appropriations to be continued available except that those in excess of \$200 million which are still unobligated or unreserved as of June 30, 1955, are not authorized to be carried over. The bill also amends the Mutual Security Act of 1954 in several respects, including the following: Funds earmarked for surplus agricultural commodities are increased from \$350 million for fiscal year 1955 to \$600 million for the 2-year period 1955-6. \$13 million is earmarked for ocean freight on surplus agricultural commodities. Conditions applying to the use of funds for offshore procurement are repealed. The specific requirement that at least 30% of development assistance be in the form of loans is repealed. Authority is granted to make contracts of up to 3 years for furnishing development assistance. Authority is granted for foreign currencies received in payment for sales of commodities or services to be used for the purposes for which the funds providing the commodities or services were appropriated. Ocean transportation between foreign countries of goods procured with foreign currencies is exempt from the requirement that 50% be carried in American ships.
- 2. RESEARCH; REORGANIZATION. Both Houses received from the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government a report on research and development in the Government (H. Doc. 174); to Senate Armed Services Committee and House Government Operations Committee (pp. 6156-6227).

- 3. AIR POLLUTION. Passed as reported S. 926, to amend the Water Pollution Control Act to provide for the control of air pollution (pp. 6181-3). The bill had previously been reported with amendments during the recess of the Senate on May 27 (S. Rept. 389) (p. 6155).
- 4. BUILDINGS. The Public Works Committee reported with amendments S, 1290, to provide for the construction of certain Government buildings in D. C. (S.Rept. 402) (b. 6158).
- 5. WEATHER. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee was discharged from consideration of S. 1932, making an appropriation for the operation of an emergency hurricane warning system by the Weather Bureau, and the bill was referred to the Appropriations Committee (p. 6164).
- 6. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Neuberger criticized attacks by the State Council of Chambers of Commerce on the proposed Hells Canyon Dam project and inserted various resolutions favoring this project (pp. 6168-9).
- 7. STATE, JUSTICE, JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. Passed as reported this bill, H. R: 5502 (pp. 6176-81). Agreed to committee amendments, en bloc, which include the following: That the position of Budget Officer of the State Department shall be in GS-18 so long as held by the present incumbent; that the compensation of the Administrative Assistant Attorney General shall be \$17,500 per annum so long as held by the present incumbent; that the compensation of the Director of the Bureau of Prisons shall be \$17,500 per annum so long as held by the present incumbent; and to change the reference to Mexican boundary "fence" to "demarcation" (pp. 6177-8).

This bill includes \$1,626,482 for FAO, \$206,914 for the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, \$13,720 for the International Sugar

Council, and \$26,264 for the International Wheat Council.

- 8. CONSERVATION. Sen. Watkins stated that considerable interest has been expressed in his bill S. 1832, to establish a National Youth Rehabilitation Corps, and inserted several newspaper articles favoring this proposed program (pp. 6173-5).
- 9. REFUGEE RELIEF. Sens. Humphrey, Sparkman, and Purtell discussed the President's proposed amendment to the Refugee Relief Act (pp. 6217-9).
- 10. PCSTAL PAY. Agreed to consider today S. 2061, the postal pay bill, limiting to l hour, equally divided, debate on any amendment; agreed that no amendment not germane to the bill shall be received and that debate on passage of the bill will be limited to 1 hour (p. 6204).
- 11. STATEHOOD. Received an Hawaii Legislature resolution urging immediate statehood for Hawaii (p. 6157).

### HOUSE

12. SALT-WATER RESEARCH. House conferees were appointed on H. R. 2126, which would amend and extend the saline water research program (p. 6223). Senate conferees have not yet been appointed.

Utah, where a State law has made such a program possible for some time, and is reminiscent of the Civilian Conservation

Corps operations in the 1930's.

The youths would get specified amounts of citizenship, vocational, military, and general education and be expected to put in 25 hours of constructive labor per month. They would be paid \$25 per month and \$35 for certain leadership responsibilities, but would be subject to iosing their parole or probation in the event they violated the rules set up for the project and did not fit into the program.

There are few communities which do not have one or more youths who would benefit from such a training program. Properly handled it could be the start of really useful careers for many of these young men. The metropolitan areas have a real problem with growing juvenile crime. Unless something is done speedily, a whole generation of new criminals will be created by these thugs and thrili-slayers. Crime has jumped by nearly 4 times the 7 percent rise noted in the population since 1950.

Something must be done. It would seem that Senator WATKINS' measure is a step in the right direction. We hope it gains the early and enthusiastic support of the entire Congress.

### [From the Deseret News and Sait Lake Telegram]

### MOUNTAINS MAKE TALL MEN

Usually the best big ideas and big programs start as little ones conceived to fit a local need. The idea being developed by Captain Haight, of the Sait Lake City police, and others is one that could develop into something big and important.

Captain Haight read an editorial on this page recently about the need for more construction and maintenance work in the national forests. He was struck by the idea that sending boys who run afoui the iaw up into the mountains to do the work could be of great benefit to the boys themselves as weil

as to the public.

He is right. The conditions that brought the CCC into existence in 1933 were far different than exist today, of course. But today's delinquency has its roots in many of the same problems the CCC was organized to combat-idieness, iack of incentive, iack of a sense of accomplishment. The fact that many of today's leaders are CCC graduates bears witness to how well that organization heiped overcome those problems, and, of course, most of the permanent recreation, sanitation, and other facilities in the national forests date back to CCC days.

The plan now being considered is to have oider teen-age boys from the Ogden Indus-trial School—and those who would otherwise be sent there-work in the forests during the summer months. It would not be a chain gang. The assignment would be entirely voluntary, and the boys would be on their honor. They would be given incentive paya dollar a day has been suggested-to do an

honest day's work.

There are serious problems to be worked out. Chief among them is the financial one. Who would pay the wages? The Forest Service can't under existing laws and directives. State and county weifare budgets have no provision for such costs. There are also problems of transportation, supervision, food and quarters, and support of labor leaders. All these can and should be worked out. And they will be, judging from the enthusiasm of all those who have had anything to do with discussion of the project so far.

This is certainly a worth while experi-ment. Those concerned with juvenile delinquency on a natonal scale, as well as those in Washington who are concerned with maintaining our national forest facilities,

might well watch it closely.

[From the Deseret News and Salt Lake Teiegram]

### MOUNTAINS MAKE TALL MEN-II

We earnestly commend to the attention of the public and our fellow editors the iegisiation introduced by Senator Watkins Tuesday to send boys in trouble into the Nation's forests.

Not because this newspaper is credited with inspiring the idea. Not because what Senator Warkins proposes on a national scale is patterned after the program aiready being set up in Utah.

But because there are two great problems in America, and this program may prove to be a sound, relatively inexpensive

way to tackie both of them.

One problem, the least important of the two but still a great one, is the condition of our national forests and parks. since CCC days has anything very substantial been done toward building permanent recreation or sanitation facilities in the forests or in building roads and traiis. condition of many of our national parks is a downright disgrace. Both the parks and forests are under tremendously increasing pressure from public use. We are falling far short of meeting that pressure. Much work needs to be done.

The other problem lies in the youngsters of America themseives. The great majority of them are sensible, straightforward, wonderful kids who will make good citizens under almost any circumstances. A very few will go had under almost any circumstances. And many are borderline youngsters who can go either way. The tragic truth is that an increasing number of them are going the wrong way.

By coincidence, the FBI annual crime report is just out this week. The picture it gives is not pretty. Major crimes were up 5 percent last year. Since 1950, United States crime has increased 26.7 percent. But, one may say, so has the population increased. True. But only by 7 percent in that period. Crime increased almost four times as much.

Another statistic bearing directly on the problem: Youngsters i7 years of age or under represented 57.6 percent of all arrests for auto theft, 49 percent of all arrests for burgiary, and 43.6 percent of all arrests for

Weil, what is to be done about it? Congress has studied the problem. The Kefauver committee found shocking conditions. did the more recent Hendrickson committee. But neither found a solution. President Elsenhower in his state of the Union message last January recommended Federai heip for States to "strengthen their resources for preventing and dealing with juvenile delinquency." In February, the National Conference on Juvenile Delinquency was formed, and in March the Senate Judiciary Juvenile Deiinquency Subcommittee, after 16 months of hearings, released its interim report. It said we have "weak, inadequate, poorly manned" defenses against delinquency and spoke of better schools and more public housing.

Ali of which is fine, but hardly the basis for any specific remedial program. That has been the trouble. Everyone talks about or studies the problem; no one gets started with specific solutions.

One beginning of a solution may be the National Youth Rehabilitation Corps, as Senator Watkins has called the program. His bill would give young men age 16 to 25 who have been convicted of a felony or misdemeanor and put on paroie or propation an opportunity to join a group working on resource conservation on Federal lands. The youths would get specified amounts of citizenship, vocational, military, and general education and be expected to put in 25 hours of constructive iabor a month. They would

be paid \$25 a month (\$35 for certain leadership responsibilities) and would, of course, be subject to losing their parole or probation for violating rules or generally not fitting into the program.

There is no simple cure-ail for what ails the small minority of our youngsters who get in trouble. No doubt there are ways to improve the program as it has been presented to Congress. But there are real possibilities here for invaluable reciamation of our resources—the most priceless of which is our youth. We hope the proposal will be given thorough congressional study and editoriai and public discussion throughout the Nation.

And meanwhile, we hope Utah will push ahead on its own program fast enough to set it up for this summer and provide a good testing ground for what can be hoped for on a national scale later.

### From the Washington Post and Times Heraid]

### CONSERVING YOUTH

Senator WATKINS has advanced a most constructive proposal for lending a helping hand to youngsters who have gotten off to a bad start. His idea is to get them away from the city siums where their troubles began and put them to useful work in the country's parks and forests, where they are much more likely to regain physical and spiritual health than in jails or training schools. The idea was originated by the Deseret News, of Sait Lake City, and is now being given a trial on a local scale in Utah.

The Watkins proposai caiss for the creation of a National Youth Rehabilitation Corps, patterned apparently on the Civilian Conservation Corps of the early New Deal. It would give men between 16 and 25 who have been convicted of a crime and put on probation or parole an opportunity to join a group working on resource conservation on Federai iands.

The CCC was one of the New Deal's outstanding successes. It did some wonderful work in conserving some of the natural resources and outdoor assets of the United States. And it did an equaliy wonderful job in conserving an even more valuable American inheritance—a considerable number of young men who might otherwise have been ied into bad company and bad habits during the depth of the depression. The country's national parks and forests, because of the vast increase in usc, are once again sadly in need of intelligent conservation work. and so, apparently, judging from the juve-nile-delinquency statistics, are many of its boys and young men. The Watkins bill would seem to offer a simultaneous solution for both problems.

### PROSPECTIVE USE OF ATOMIC ENERGY AS FUEL IN PRODUCING ELECTRICAL ENERGY

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, Members of this body have been subjected to many irresponsible predictions on the imminence of the use of atomic energy as a fuel for the production of low-cost electrical energy.

Some down-to-earth observations on this subject by an acknowledged expert in the field were published recently by the New York Times and the Salt Lake Tribune.

The Times article, published in the issue of May 9, 1955, presented the views of Dr. Robert E. Wilson, chairman of the board of Standard Oil of Indiana and former chief of Standard Oil research

and development. The Tribune article appeared March 30, 1955.

I ask unanimous consent to have these news articles printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times of May 9, 1955]
ATOM ENERGY USE SEEN FAR AWAY—FORECASTS
OF POWER FOR AUTO, RAILROADS, HOME HEATING DISMISSED AS FANTASTIC

WASHINGTON.—Atomic energy has a long way to go before it can compete with coal and oil in transportation, heating or the production of electricity.

This is the conclusion of Dr. Robert E. Wilson, chairman of the board of Standard Oil of Indiana and former chief of Standard Oil research and development.

Irresponsible predictions of atomic automobiles, locomotives, home furnaces and the like are close to fantasic in their improbability, he says in Technology Review of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He forecasts that a quarter century, at least, will pass before atomic power can enter such fields, if ever.

The only use in land transportation discussed as a practical possibility, he says, is in large locomotives. "But," he adds, "even if this should prove safe and economical in normal service, which is doubtful, can you imagine either the railroads or the regulatory authorities being willing to risk a wreck of an atomic engine in one of our large cities. A theoretically safe 'package' might be designed, but psychological factors would bar it for many, many years.

"For cars, trucks or buses the idea is fantastic. Even supposing people could afford the minimum conceivable cost of tens of thousands of dollars for an atomic engine, we would have to have at least a three-foot concrete dashboard to protect the passengers from dangerous radiations, and front fenders three feet thick to protect passersby. For commercial airplanes the shielding problem seems to constitute an almost insuperable bar, although the greater distance of the pilot from the power plant would help to some extent."

It has been suggested, he says, that electricity might be manufactured in some central atomic plant and used to charge some new kind of highly efficient storage battery for automobiles. Even if this were practical, he points out, it would be expensive power.

For house and plant heating, he says, "atomic energy seems to be ruled out by its unusual handicaps, the need for heavy shielding, the problem of handling radioactive wastes, and the high cost of equipment."

Either for producing electric energy or heat, he stresses, atomic power would seem to be attractive only for some place like northern Greenland where fuel oil, because of the cost of transportation, may be priced at \$1 a gallon instead of a little more than 10 cents.

So far as marine power plants are concerned, he holds that use of atomic energy will be confined for a long time to come to specially-constructed naval vessels. High costs and radiation risks make their installation on commercial ships improbable.

[From the Salt Lake Tribune of March 30, 1955]

ATOMIC POWER THRUST INTO BASIN DEBATE
(By the Shift Boss)

As has been outlined before, despite the progress in atomic power, the utility power companies and public agencies have many millions of dollars worth of hydroelectric and conventional steam powerplants under

construction and on the drawing boards for future construction.

This is in line with informed opinion that hydroelectric—and many steam plants—will not be displaced by atomic energized powerplants for many years to come, if ever.

Therefore it is interesting to note a not too highly publicized use of atomic power as an argument by opponents of the upper Colorado River project and hydroelectric power-plants thereon.

It appears that California opponents of the project, at hearings before the Interior Committee, used the argument that such hydroelectric plants would be rendered "useless" and "antiquated" by atomic plants, and that on Government hydroelectric projects the investment therein "would never be recovered."

Mr. WATKINS. One reason for my interest in this subject is that these irresponsible, rosy promises of low-cost atomic power have been used by the rabid and raucous, well-heeled propaganda-pressure groups which have been doing everything they can to confuse the issue and defeat the Colorado River storage project by any means at their dispersion.

Because of my interest in this subject, I discussed the problem with some of the Nation's top atomic officials during a recent visit to the Government's atomic plant at Oak Ridge, Tenn. These officials—and they included the celebrated Admiral Rickover—assured me that low-cost atomic-powered electricity was many years away, and that there was no reason to defer any sound hydropower project because of possible atomic competition.

Hence, I can assure this body that the views of Dr. Wilson, as reported in the Times article, are adequately supported by responsible Government experts on atomic energy.

The fact that such irresponsible predictions as Dr. Wilson referred to have been used by the enemies of water development in the arid West is a good indication of the weakness of their case and an indictment of the nature of their opposition in general.

I have shown in a well-documented statement that these people were distorting or ignoring obvious facts on the legal and historical development of Dinosaur National Monument. They were seeking to have the public believe that the proposal to build a dam at Echo Park was an invasion of the monument, whereas it is actually only a legal, planned use for those lands which have never been under National Park Service jurisdiction, but which are, in fact, reserved for water resource development by 11 reclamation and power site withdrawals, valid and in effect since 1925.

It is clear that Dr. Wilson has shown up another of their false claims—that the imminence of cheap atomic electric power would make the project economically unsound.

It is about time for honest men among the enemies of the Colorado River storage project to concede some of these facts, and, like the American Museum of Natural History, effect a policy change to promote information instead of controMr. JOHNSON of Texas. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BARKLEY in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

### STATE, JUSTICE, JUDICIARY APPRO-PRIATIONS, 1956

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further morning business to be transacted, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which is H. R. 5502.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5502) making appropriations for the State, Justice, and Judiciary Departments, 1956.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, I have a few brief remarks I should like to make in connection with the appropriation bill.

First of all let me say the full committees gave careful consideration to the many items contained in the bill, and there appeared no controversy about the committee amendments made to the House bill. Consequently, I shall ask that these amendments be considered en bloc, and then ask that the bill, as amended, be considered as the original text, for the purpose of further amendment, and for points of order with respect to recommended substantive law.

The total of the reported bill is \$481,-985,418. Of this total the sum of \$147,-549,608 is for the Department of State, \$200,445,000 for the Department of Justice, \$30,640,810 for the Judiciary, \$88,-350,000 for the United States Information Agency, and \$15,000,000 for the Emergency Refugee Relief program.

From a comparative standpoint, the bill total is \$1,546,494 below the budget estimates total requested for 1956, and although it exceeds the House recommendations by \$31,587,191, the reasons supporting the increased sum seems well founded and amply justified.

Let me illustrate, Mr. President, by pointing out to Senators the major items that make up this figure of \$31.5 million. Let us take the State Department, where \$20.7 million has been added for very worthy purposes, and is mostly reflected in three items. For the educational exchange activities program \$10 million was added to provide the \$22million budget estimate; \$5.2 million was allowed over the House figure of \$7 million to enable pansion of our foreign buildings program and to utilize our foreign credits existing in those countries where the projects are proposed, and thus effect annual savings in rental and allowances of over \$1 million. Of this total sum proposed, \$12.2 million, \$10,036,257 is in existing foreign credits and \$2,164,743 in cash; and \$4.9 million was provided in the salaries and expenses category to permit the Department to carry out the statutory 2-year home-leave program, to strengthen the

training program, expand the economic reporting services work to make current the gathering of statistics and other data vitally needed by the Commerce Department and outside concerns, and the allowance of \$600,000 for trade commissioners and their supporting staff to permit American business interests to develop opportunities for foreign trade and investment in the more important commercial centers of the world.

With reference to the 2-year home-leave program, I should like to say that up to this time the State Department has not been granting home leave under 3 years except on health grounds. It has been very much urged all over the country that the 2-year home-leave program be carried out.

Another major increase concerns the United States Information Agency, where all but \$150,000 of the \$8-million cut made by the House was restored to provide a total sum of \$88,350,000. About \$3.7 million of the increase concerns the media services, that is, press, motion picture, and information center services, and \$2.1 million is for increased overseas missions operations especially in the Far Eastern and Near Eastern areas. The reduction of \$150,000 is applied to the costs for publication of the newspaper Vienna Courier in Austria, and the committee requested the director of the agency to discontinue this newspaper by December 31, 1955.

That request is made because since the House passed the bill the Austrian Peace Treaty has been signed and Austria has again become a free nation. Therefore, it is felt we should not publish a newspaper in that country.

For the Justice Department about \$3 million additional funds were recommended. Of this amount, \$1.7 million was to expand our legal activities work, both in the field and in the Department. to help clean up the case backlogs existing in the divisions and the United States attorneys offices and involving tax and civil matters and cases pending in the Court of Claims. Six hundred thousand dollars was specifically earmarked for the temporary employment of a mobile task force to be engaged on this particular type of work. These backlog cases are costing the Government millions of dollars, and the committee felt that one means to overcome this situation was through the temporary employment of additional persons.

The Bureau of Prisons was authorized an additional \$650,000 to permit the replacement of wornout equipment, to provide for some of the needed special repairs and improvements of existing facilities, and for some construction work at 3 of the institutions—all in the interest of providing adequate care and protection of the increasing population of inmates confined in Federal institutions.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator from West Virginia yield?

. Mr. KILGORE. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I understood the Senator to mention that an item for an increase in the number of temporary assistant attorneys had been cut. Was it not felt that, presumably, the program could not get underway in time to cover this year, and that if more money should be necessary later on, the committee would be glad to recommend it?

Mr. KILGORE. The Senator is absolutely correct. The amount of \$600,000 was recommended to get the work started, to see how it would progress, and it was decided that if it were found additional matters should be provided for a little later, it could be handled by a supplemental bill. The program is highly necessary in order to save the taxpayers' money which is now being paid out in interest, and also to expedite action on worthy claims which should be settled.

For the Immigration and Naturalization Service, \$500,000 was added to the amount contained in the House bill to allow replacement during the year of wornout automobiles and aircraft, and additional funds for essential travel by the border patrol and other segments of the Service.

For the Judiciary, the committee endorsed the increases over the House bill of \$824,560 for "salaries of supporting personnel," and \$213,000 for the related item of "travel and miscellaneous expenses." By supporting personnel we mean clerks, probation officers, and employees of that kind, the shortage of whom has been slowing up the work of the judges and not permitting them to do as much work as they could otherwise do.

The salary increase will permit the employment of approximately 223 additional officers and clerks, 10 of whom are for the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, where there is a heavy backlog of work.

Testimony of judges and officials of the Court, and expressions made by the Chief Justice of the United States, as well as by individual members of the Judicial Conference, clearly showed the need for these additional funds. The money will be used primarily to improve and strengthen the Federal probation system and to expand the clerk's office, where a heavy workload exists, particularly in areas where there is an increase of naturalization and passport work, and also to permit the performance of essential travel by the Court and its personnel.

Finally, Mr. President, the committee approved \$15 million for the refugee relief program, or a cut of \$1 million below the House bill and the budget request. The committee recommendation is \$7 million above the current year's figure, and was believed sufficient to assure completion of the program within the statutory termination date of December 31, 1956.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments be agreed to en bloc, and that the bill as thus amended be considered for the purpose of amendment, as original text; provided, however, that no point of order against any amendment shall be deemed to have been waived by the adoption of this agreement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from West Virginia? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The amendments agreed to en bloc are as follows:

On page 4, line 2, after the word "advance", to strike out "\$63,760,000" and insert "\$8,700,000", and in line 20, after the word "Affairs", to insert the following additional proviso:

Provided further, That hereafter the position of Budget Officer of the Department shall be in GS-18 in the General Schedule established by the Classification Act of 1949 so long as the position is held by the present incumbent.

In the subhead on page 5, line 1, to strike out "Representation" and insert "Operations."

On page 5, line 2, after the word "For", to strike out "representation" and insert "operations", and in line 4, after "(22 U. S. C. 1131)", to strike out "\$475,000" and insert "\$700,000."

Under the subhead "Acquisition of Buildings Abroad", on page 5, at the beginning of line 15, to strike out "\$7,-000,000" and insert "\$12,201,000"; in the same line, after the word "than", to strike out "\$6,250,000" and insert "\$10,-036,257", and in line 19, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$750,000" and insert "\$1,000,000."

On page 5, after line 20, to insert:

The authority granted by Public Law 33, April 19, 1945 (22 U. S. C., sec. 300), continues in effect notwithstanding the provisions in section 1415 of Public Law 547 (66 stat. 662; 31 U. S. C. 724.

Under the subhead "Contributions to International Organizations", on page 6, line 15, after the word "Congress", to strike out "\$28,079,977" and insert "\$28,247,608, of which \$131,703 shall be for contribution to the Pan American Institute of Geography and History for the period July 1, 1951, to June 30, 1955, as authorized by Public Law 736, approved August 31, 1954."

Under the subhead "International contingencies," on page 8, line 4, after the numerals "1949", to strike out "not to exceed \$15 per diem in lieu of subsistence" and insert "travel expenses"; in line 7, after the word "business", to insert "not in excess of those authorized for regular officers and employees traveling under this appropriation", and at the beginning of line 14, to strike out "\$1,075,000" and insert "\$1,500,000."

Under the subhead "International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico," on page 9, line 3, after the word "boundary", to strike out "fence" and insert "demarcation."

Under the subhead "American Sections, International Commissions," on page 10, line 11, after the word "vehicles", to strike out "\$245,000" and insert "\$286,000."

Under the subhead "International Fisheries Commissions," on page 11, line 22, after the word "Congress", to insert "including not to exceed \$15 per diem in lieu of subsistence, or such higher rates as may be prescribed pursuant to the Travel Expense Act of 1949, for persons serving without compensation while away from their homes or regular places of business"; on page 12, line 1, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out "\$425,000" and insert "\$455,000", and in line 3, after the word "commissions",

to insert a colon and "Provided further, That this appropriation shall not be used to pay the expenses of attendance at official international conferences."

Under the subhead "International Education Exchange activities," on page 13, line 5, after the word "appropriation", to strike out "\$12,000,000" and insert "\$22,000,000", and in line 8, after the word "States", to strike out the colon and "Provided, That not to exceed \$2,400,000 may be used for administrative expenses during the current fiscal year."

Under the subhead "Government in Occupied Areas," on page 14, line 18, after "(22 U. S. C. 1131)", to strike out "\$8,000,000" and insert "\$7,750,000." Under the subhead "General Pro-

Under the subhead "General Provisions—Department of State," on page 18, after line 13, to insert a new section, as follows:

SEC. 111. Appropriations under this title available for allowances granted under the authority in part A of title IX of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended, shall be available for the payment of such allowances in advance.

On page 18, after line 17, to insert a new section, as follows:

Sec. 112. Allowances granted under section 901 (1) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131), may include water, in addition to the utilities specified.

On page 18, after line 20, to insert a new section, as follows:

SEC. 113. The Secretary of State may, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, prescribe regulations for the payment on a commutated basis in lieu of any other method, of expenses authorized by law for travel of personnel of the Department and its Foreign Service, including travel of dependents and for transportation, or for transportation and storage, of furniture and household and personal effects, and automobiles of such personnel.

Under the heading "Title II—Department of Justice—Legal Activities and General Administration—Salaries and Expenses, General Administration," on page 19, line 14, after the word "Assistant", to strike out "\$2,525,000" and insert "\$2,615,000: Provided, That hereafter the compensation of the Administrative Assistant Attorney General shall be \$17,500 per annum so long as the position is held by the present incumbent."

Under the subhead "Salaries and Expenses, General Legal Activities," on page 19, line 24, after "(31 U. S. C. 529)", to strike out "\$9,000,000" and insert "\$9,600,000."

Under the subhead "Salaries and Expenses, United States attorneys and marshals," on page 20, line 15, after the word "ammunition," to strike out "\$17,-000,000" and insert "\$17,480,000."

At the top of page 21, to insert:

SPECIAL TEMPORARY ATTORNEYS AND ASSISTANTS

For compensation and expenses of special temporary attorneys and assistants to the Attorney General, and to the United States attorneys and other miscellaneous employees not otherwise provided for, employed by the Attorney General and with his approval by the United States attorneys, in special matters and cases without regard to civil-service and classification laws, \$600,000: Provided, That the amount paid as compensation out of the funds herein appropriated to any person employed hereunder shall not exceed \$15,000 per annum.

Under the subhead "Immigration and Naturalization Service—Salaries and expenses," on page 24, line 2, after the word "exceed", to strike out "150" and insert "197"; in line 4, after the word "exceed", to strike out "five" and insert "seven"; in line 13, after the word "files", to insert "and for rental of buildings in the District of Columbia"; in line 19, after the word "General", to strike out "\$44 million" and insert "\$44,500,000"; and in line 22, after the word "incumbents", to insert a colon and "Provided further, That of the amount herein appropriated not to exceed \$50,000 may be used for the emergency replacement of aircraft upon certificate of the Attorney General."

Under the subhead "Federal Prison System—Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons," on page 25, line 22, after "(5 U. S. C. 341f)", to strike out "\$28,-600,000" and insert "\$29,000,000", and on page 26, line 8, after the numerals "1949", to insert a colon and "Provided further, That hereafter the compensation of the Director of the Bureau shall be \$17,500 per annum so long as the position is held by the present incumbent."

Under the subhead "Buildings and Facilities," on page 26, line 15, after the word "account" to strike out "\$750,000" and insert "\$1 million."

Under the subhead "Office of Alien Property—Salaries and Expenses," on page 27, line 10, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$2,500,000" and insert "\$2,800,000."

Under the subhead "General Provisions—Department of Justice," on page 29, after line 4, to insert a new section, as follows:

SEC. 206. Not to exceed 5 percent of the appropriations for legal activities and general administration in this title shall be available interchangeably, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, but no appropriation shall be increased by more than 5 percent and any interchange of appropriations hereunder shall be reported to the Congress in the annual budget.

Under the heading "Title III—The Judiciary—Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services—Salaries of Supporting Personnel," on page 33, at the beginning of line 4, to strike out "\$13,593,240" and insert "\$14,-417,800."

Under the subhead "Travel and Miscellaneous Expenses," on page 34, line 18, after the word "case", to strike out "\$2,170,250" and insert "\$2,383,250."

Under the heading "Title IV—United States Information Agency—Salaries and Expenses," on page 37, line 1, after the word "States", to insert "(and their dependents)"; in line 18, after the word "of", where it occurs the second time, to strike out "caps" and insert "uniforms"; on page 38, line 12, after the word 'otherwise', to insert "presentation of American books, including Profile of America": in line 19, after the word "abroad", to insert "travel expenses for employees attending official international conferences, without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and to the rates of per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence expenses under the Travel Expenses Act of 1949, but at rates not in excess of comparable allowances approved for such conferences by the

Secretary of State"; on page 39, line 1, after the word "organizations", to strike out "\$80,500,000" and insert "\$88,350,-000"; in line 2, after the word "shall", to insert "if possible"; in line 4, after the word "States" to insert "and of which sum not less than \$350,000 shall be made available to one or more private international broadcasting licensees for the purpose of developing and broadcasting under private auspices, but under the general supervision of the United States Information Agency, radio programs to Latin America, Western Europe, Africa, as well as other areas of the free world, which programs shall be designed to cultivate friendship with the peoples of the countries in those areas, and to build improved international understanding:"; in line 13, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$35,000" and insert "\$150,000", and in line 14, after the word "for", to strike out "representation" and insert "operations allowances abroad as authorized by section 901 (3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 1131)."

Under the heading "Title V—Funds Appropriated to the President—Refugee Relief", on page 42, line 1, after the word "loans", to strike out "\$16,000,000" and insert "\$15,000,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from West Virginia 1 or 2 questions with reference to the United States Information Agency appropriation.

Mr. KILGORE. The House cut on that item was \$8 million. We restored \$7,850,000. The committee deemed that \$150,000 of the House reduction could be saved by discontinuing the newspaper in Austria, which since the passage of the House bill, has become an independent nation. We felt that the newspaper was not necessary there, and in the report we recommend that the service of that newspaper be discontinued or disposed of by December 31 of this year.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Does the Senator indicate by his remarks that the request of the United States Information Agency for funds for the fiscal year has been pretty well met by the Senate Appropriations Committee?

Mr. KILGORE. We met it in full except for the discontinuance of the newspaper to which I have referred. The question was very thoroughly considered and debated in the committee. The amount recommended will take care of the situation amply and, at the same time, not waste any money.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Will the Senator indicate to the Senate the comparative figures between this year's and last year's appropriations for the United States Information Agency?

Mr. KILGORE. It was \$77,114,000 last year, and it is \$88,350,000 this year.

Mr. HUMPHREY. That is the recommendation of the committee?

Mr. KILGORE. That is correct.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator from West Virginia yield?

Mr. KILGORE. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. In order to be absolutely accurate, the \$77 million figure represented a compromise between the House and the Senate figures.

Mr. KILGORE. That is correct.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I wish to commend the Senator from West Virginia, and the members of his subcommittee and of the full committee for the restoration of the funds which had been cut by the House action. It appears to me that the United States Information Agency is entitled to the support of the Congress. I can think of no dollars more profitably and more soundly expended than those which we appropriate and which are ultimately expended in the field of information.

As the Senator from West Virginia may know, during the past year I have been somewhat concerned with what seemed to be a curtailment of certain functions or activities of the United States Information Agency. I have mentioned them in the Senate on several occasions, and have placed in the Con-GRESSIONAL RECORD letters which I had received from the Administrator of that Agency in response to some of the inquiries I had made. For example, I was concerned about the folding up or the closing down of the publication of a newspaper in West Berlin; also with reference to our radio communication system in Helsinki, Finland, and also our book program in Japan. Within the past 10 days I have placed in the RECORD information as to what we are doing in providing low-cost publications for Japan. I consider this one of the most important activities into which we can enter in that part of the world, because the information we have received has been to the effect that Japan was being flooded with communistic publications, and we were, in turn, momentarily stymied because of our inability to match that kind of a flood of information. I have been informed that the United States Information Agency has contracted with publishers to provide for the publication of paperback books of American literature and other literature from other countries of the world to be placed in the libraries and information centers in Japan.

I wish to thank the distinguished chairman for what he has done. As he knows, I called his office and talked with him on this subject, and also presented testimony, in the form of a statement, before the subcommittee.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a brief statement I have prepared on the item of the USIA appropriation.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

### STATEMENT BY SENATOR HUMPHREY

The distinguished chairman of the subcommittee handling this appropriation biil, and the committee, are to be congratulated for the thorough and careful study made by the committee of the United States Information Agency's budget request and for their restoration of the funds requested by the Agency.

The work of the USIA must be regarded as an indispensable part of our political offensive against the conspiracy of communism. It very well could play a major role in preventing the outbreak of a hot war. I believe the only way we can prevent war is to carry out a full scale political campaign for peace and freedom.

Now that the committee has restored the severe cuts in the budget request of USIA made by the House, I am sure that when the bill reaches the conference with House Members, the committee wiii vigorousiy oppose any reduction in the funds which they have recommended for the United States Information Agency.

The Russians are spending each year large sums on propaganda against the free nations, particularly the United States. They are increasing their propaganda effort against us and all other liberty-loving people. It is in our own self-interest that we provide a reasonable budget for our information services so that they can refute Russian lies and let all the people of the world know what we stand for.

Again, I congratuiate the committee for its fine work.

Mr. MILLIKIN subsequently said: Mr. President, the senior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. Thye], who is necessarily absent today, has asked me to have inserted in the Record a brief statement in support of the appropriation recommended for the United States Information Service, in whose work the Senator from Minnesota has been keenly interested.

I ask unanimous consent that the statement of the senior Senator from Minnesota be inserted in the Record at the appropriate place, which, as I recall, is in connection with the appropriation bill for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

### STATEMENT BY SENATOR THYE

I should like to congratulate the subcommittee which handled the appropriations bill for the United States Information Agency and its very distinguished chairman for doing an objective and fair-minded study of this program.

We have heard a great deal of taik iately about the need for the United States to engage in a political offensive against the conspiracy of communism. Only a few weeks ago a distinguished American, Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff, who is known to many Members of Congress, stated that our best chance to avoid a hot war was to engage in an ali-out political offensive against the conspiracy of communism. Obviously, the United States Information Agency must play a key role in such an offensive.

I hope that the committee will stand fast in the conference with House Members and resist any reduction in the funds which they have recommended for the United States Information Agency.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read the third time.

The bill was read the third time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. The

clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call

the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call may be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. FULBRIGHT subsequently said: Mr. President, I was delayed in my office a few minutes ago, and so did not reach the Senate in time to ask permission to have printed in the Record a statement regarding the administrative costs of the international educational exchange activities which I had prepared for the information of the Senate and the House.

I now ask unanimous consent that a statement I have prepared be inserted in the Record just prior to the passage of the appropriation bill for the State Department, because my statement pertains to that item. The question has been raised both in the House and by some Members of the Senate regarding this aspect of the program. I believe this explanation is clear enough to settle that question in the minds of a great many Members.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR FULBRIGHT
INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, FISCAL YEAR

1956

Explanation of administrative costs

The items ordinarily considered as administrative costs in an appropriation appear, at first giance, to be unusually high in the case of the International Educational Exchange Activities of the Department of State—being \$4,110,377 out of a total appropriation of \$22 million.

However, that is not the total picture. First, these administrative figures cover much more than service to this \$22 million grant doilar program. This is a cooperative program and much service is given by the Department of State to the private exchange programs which are being carried on by our educational and professional institutions throughout the country. Last year the Department of State directly assisted programs of this kind totaling about \$10 million, of which none was money from the taxpayer.

Second, there are major contributions by these same private organizations to the direct support of the Government program operated by the Department of State. By actual calculation this amounted to a little over \$9 million last year and the people at the Department tell me that it will be even higher—possibly \$9.3 in the period covered by this appropriation request. By this, it is plain that we are not talking about a \$22 million program but we are talking about a program approaching \$40 million for which the taxpayer is being asked to pay for approximately one-haif.

Third, in addition to these formalized exchange programs which I have just mentioned, some of the staff services included in this \$4.1 million administrative figure are for the purpose of administering other activities of the Department of State both here

and abroad not directly related to the grants

exchange-of-persons program.

The International Educational Exchange Service, which this appropriation covers, is the cultural and exchange organization in the Department of State which carries out not only the responsibility for exchange of people between this country and other countries but all of the work of the Department related to these activities.

In addition to administering the exchange programs authorized by Public Laws 584 and 402 of the 79th and 80th Congresses, the International Educational Exchange Service also administers the other provisions of law which are related.

For example, Public Law 402 authorizes the Secretary of State to designate exchange programs eligible for exchange visitor visas. These designations facilitate entry and insure return of people who come here on their own for educational purposes. To date over 2,000 such designations have been made. The cost of administering this worthwhile activity is included in this appropriation.

The Smith-Mundt Act sets up a United States Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange and Public Law 584 provides for a Board of Foreign Scholarships. Both of these bodies are appointed by the President and while they serve without compensation the administrative costs, such as travel, per diem, and secretariat services for these two Presidential bodies are included in this figure of \$4.1 million.

The Department of State was asked by the Hickenlooper Subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to coordinate the exchange activities of the Government. This appropriation provides the secretariat for the Inter-Agency Committee on Training Programs and Exchange of Persons.

Other administrative services performed by the Department include: backstopping the United States participation in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Cultural Council; providing similar backstopping to the Cultural Council of the Organization of American States; and the implementation of certain projects of other governments authorized by Public Law 402 under which the other governments pay all of the program funds.

In addition to all of the above, personnel under this appropriation, both here and abroad, devote a great deal of time assisting many private citizens in cultural and other exchange matters involving travel of people from other countries to the United States and educational travel of Americans abroad. In fact, this type of personnel exchange oftentimes is as meaningful in reaching the objectives of the Government's program as the formalized program itself but the value of such exchanges are not included in the approximately \$40 million figure I have just referred to in my previous remarks.

Another thing which I would like to emphasize is that this appropriation is absolutely self-contained. There are no hidden

The administrative costs referred to above represent all of the appropriated costs of this program. As I understand it, and I've checked carefully on this item, this administrative figure includes personnel costs both in the Department of State and in our Embassies abroad—even the money which is transferred to the United States Information Service for certain functions which it performs for this program. It includes all of the administrative services performed for this program by the State Department proper, such as fiscal, communications, supplies, equipment, legal, personnel, security, etc., both here and abroad.

Seldom do we find an appropriation request which is so self-contained.

Considering the administration of the Department's exchange program itself, that is, this \$22 million program plus the private

dollar support of \$9.3 million, the administrative cost of \$1.4 million runs about 13 percent-which I don't think is excessive.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

However, when considering the other \$10 million worth of private programs which the Department assists directly, the overall administrative percentage for the entire exchange effort runs to less than 10 percent. That is excellent in itself, but bear in mind that the taxpayer is only paying for about half of the program costs out of the United States Treasury, and much of this private exchange effort is made possible only because of this small administrative overhead which permits our Department of State to provide the leadership and guidance for

these worthwhile private projects.

I think it is money well spent and only wish that more of our Government programs were operated on a more cooperative basis

with private enterprise.

Of course the nonexchange services which the Department of State performs in this general field are part of its regular functions as a Government bureau and the advisory services which it provides to private citizens overseas are a part of its regular diplomatic

Yet, the Department of State puts these costs in this budget and I think that is where

they belong because these services are more directly related to the exchange program than any other part of the department. On the other hand these are services which the State Department would have to pay for and perform even if there were no exchange program whatsoever-they are simply regular

functions of our Department of State.

I have developed this information by a careful study of the way this program operates because I must admit that I, too, a little disturbed when the House debate on this appropriation indicated that it cost \$4.1 million to run a \$22 million program.

I hope this explanation clarifies this matter and while I believe the Secretary of State is to be complimented for administering this program so frugally, I think the Department of State would do well to present the full story of its subsequent appropriations requests in order that we in the Congress can be advised fully on all aspects of its administration.

The administrators of a program with as much popular support, both here and abroad, as is enjoyed by the international educational exchange program should not jeopardize its very existence by being too modest in presenting the good side of it to the Congress.

International educational exchange activities, Department of State, fiscal year 1956, distribution of program administrative costs

Administrative items (\$14.1 million)	Allocated to 7,160 grants direct (\$22 million)	Allocated to secure private support of 7,160 grants (estimated \$9.3 million)	Allocated to facilitate ap- proximately 3,500 private exchanges (estimated \$10 million)	Other State Department activities not limited to grants exchange program	Grand total
Overseas administrative expenses Domestic staff costs Staff travel	\$1, 808, 733 717, 511 24, 528	\$229, 222 383, 591 10, 940	\$161,060 161,265 1,000	\$165, 702 16, 271	\$2,364,717 1,278,638 36,468
Security investigations  Domestic administrative support.  U. S. Advisory Committee on Educational	16, 612 203, 067	8, 883 108, 592	3, 730 45, 609	385 <b>4,</b> 706	29, 610 361, 974
Exchange	12, 665	6, 820	4,871	14, 614	38, 970
Total	2, 783, 116	748, 048	377, 535	201, 678	4, 110, 377

Overseas administrative expenses: Includes payment to USIS and embassies abroad and for running the 24 binational foundations under the Fulbright program. The USIS and embassy employees are mostly part time but we pay for 91.8 man-years of American personnel and 140.6 man-years of local personnel as well as for communications, supplies, equipment, and other administrative over-

Domestic staff costs: Includes International Educational Exchange Service, Secretariat for the Board of Foreign Scholarships and the 4 reception centers (New York, San Francisco, Miami, and New Orleans)-247 employees.

Staff travel: Normal staff travel here and abroad to supervise our program and assist private programs.

Security investigations: To pay for full field investigations of employees as required by Public Law 402.

Domestic administrative support: Payment to Salaries and Expenses, Department of State, support services such as legal, fiscal, personnel, communications, supplies, and equipment—64 man-years.

United States Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange: Secretariat for this presidentially appointed Commission, travel and per diem for Commission members (they serve without compensation) -5 employees and 5 Commissioners.

Overseas administrative expenses, \$2,364,717

Administrative services overseas are performed by the United States Information Agency for program operations and by the regular Foreign Service staff for administrative support to the program. Educational exchange programs are carried out in 79 countries throughout the world. In these 79 countries it is estimated that a total of 91.8 man-years of American personnel and 140.6 man-years of local personnel will be required by the United States Information Agency to conduct the educational exchange program at a total cost for personal services of \$1,278,263. Administrative support, involving services related to communications, supplies, equipment, etc., will total \$378,758, which amount is reimbursed to the embassies proper.

Overseas administrative services are not only provided to support the grant-in-aid program, but to encourage and facilitate exchanges under non-United States Government auspices. For example, overseas personnel are frequently called on to advise or brief individuals and groups coming to the United States or who wish to come to the United States for educational visits. They are also requested by the Department to assist American citizens and groups who come to their posts for similar purposes and whose visits serve the objectives of the exchange program.

An amount of \$707.696 is required for administrative expenses in operating the 24 Binational Foundations and Commissions overseas established pursuant to the Fulbright Act (Public Law 584, 79th Cong., as amended). The administrative cost of these foundations and commissions provides local currency for staff expenses, local travel, communications, supplies, equipment, housekeeping services, etc.

The amounts vary by country from \$78,-877 for a \$1 million foreign-currency program in Italy to \$10,360 for a \$115,000 for-eign currency program in New Zealand. The overall average of administrative costs

for these Binational Foundations and Commissions is approximately 8 percent when compared with the total annual foreign currency programs.

Domestic staff costs, \$1,278,638

The administrative cost of the staff in the International Education Exchange Service (229), the staff of the Secretariat of the Board of Foreign Scholarships (5), and the 4 reception centers (14) is estimated at \$1,278,638 out of a total estimate of \$22 million.

The work of this staff is not confined to services directly related to the grant-in-aid program, such as planning, the processing of grants, obtaining private funds to be used in conjunction with many of the Department's grants which are partial in nature, supervision of contract agencies, reporting to the Congress and evaluation. Many other functions are performed.

For instance, the Service devotes much time and effort to encouraging and facilitating worthwhite exchanges under non-United States Government auspices. It is conservatively estimated that during the past year such services helped to bring about some 3,500 exchanges costing their sponsors in the neighborhood of \$10 million. Among this group were a hundred or more United Nations feilows for whom training in United States Government agencies was arranged.

The Service is responsible for administration of the exchange-visitor-visa designations under section 201 of Public Law 402. Under this program the Service reviews and certifies new programs and reviews and assists programs already designated. A total of 2,000 programs are active at this time.

The administration of the grant program financed from the repayments by Finiand of its World War I debt under Public Law 265

are entirely absorbed by the Service.

Other activities for which administrative services are required include: The negotiation of executive agreements for educational exchange programs; backstopping United States participation in the North Atiantic Treaty Organization Cuitural Council and the Cuiturai Council of the Organization of American States; training of personnel assigned to duties with this program overseas; the implementation of projects authorized by Public Law 402, under which other governments advance the necessary program funds; and research and analysis on nondepartmental exchange activities for planning purposes.

The coordination of other Government programs is also a continuing activity. The Service works constantly with the Opera-tions Coordinating Board, the National Science Foundation, the Atomic Energy Committee, the FOA, and other Government organizations, having comparable problems. It chairs and provides the Secretariat for the Interagency Committee on Training Programs and Exchange of Persons (established in accordance with the recommendation of the Hickenlooper committee, to coordinate governmental exchange activities).

Staff travel, \$36,468

Staff travel of \$36,468 is based on a \$22 miliion appropriation. Supervision of the work of private contractors in the United States and consultation with Embassy, USIS officials, foreign government officials, and officers of foreign universities is necessary if we are to insure that the program is being efficiently and effectively operated.

Staff travei also covers attendance at meetings called by private organizations interested in the international educational exchange program. Such travel has as its purpose the enlisting of necessary private support and cooperation. Since the Board of Foreign Scholarships is charged with supervision of the exchange program authorized by the Fulbright Act as weii as selection of all participants, they must hold several

full meetings every year, in addition to speciai inspection trips by individual members. Security investigations, \$29,610

Public Law 402 prescribes that employees assigned to duties under the act must have a full field investigation prior to entry on duty. It is estimated that the total number of positions to be filled will be 47 (a turnover of 10 percent in the present positions. or 23, and the 24 new positions requested in this estimate). To clear candidates for these positions wili require approximately 141 investigations (1954 experience indicates that three clearances are necessary for every position filled) at a unit cost of \$210 each.

Domestic administrative support, \$361,974

An amount of \$361,974 is needed to cover the cost of administrative support services handled by the Department of State for the International Educational Exchange Service. These support services include such items as: (1) Legai assistance; (2) assistance from Central Finance Office in disbursing funds and in reporting to the Treasury Department regarding funds expended, ances, etc.; (3) assistance in coordinating budget requests with that of the Department and in relating aii budget documents and reports with those of the Department as a whole; (4) central recruiting of personnei to keep the staff as near to complement as possible; (5) making security checks on ali prospective grantees before grants are awarded; (6) other services such as com-munications with the 79 countries in which there are exchange programs, mail service, reproduction service, supplies, equipment, and related services. This represents 64 man-years of personnel time in addition to the other services enumerated.

United States Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange, \$38,970

The amount of \$38,970 requested for the United States Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange is to provide a secretariat staff of five to arrange for and follow up on meetings of the Commission and to keep its members constantly informed on program developments and problems so that they can recommend effective policies and programs to the Secretary and the Congress. secretariat also prepares the required quarteriy reports to the Congress, and maintains liaison between the Department and the Commission, and between the Commission and private groups and organizations work-

While the members of the Commission serve without compensation, funds are requested to cover their travei expenses for 4 regular meetings in Washington and 2 overseas trips for 2 of the Commissioners. In addition travei to Washington for three special meetings is provided for members of the Subcommittee on Inter-American Culturai Affairs. This subcommittee reviews educational exchange activities in their area and recommends policies to the full Commission for the use of the Department in ail phases of its inter-American educational cxchange interests.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill (H. R. 5502) was passed.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. KILGORE, Mr. Ellender, Mr. McClellan, Mr. Mag-NUSON, Mr. GREEN, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. SALTONSTALL, and Mr. McCarthy conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President. before the discussion on the bill is concluded, I wish to read in behalf of the senior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. Bridges] a letter which was addressed to him, as follows:

May 31, 1955.

The Honorabie STYLES BRIDGES. United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR BRIDGES: I am sure effective staff work is just as essentiai in the iegisiative process as it is in the Department's operations. From my observations as confirmed by comments of Mr. Carpenter and

your Appropriations Committee. Attached are copies of notes I have just sent to both men expressing the Depart-ment's as well as my personal appreciation for their assistance and guidance.

Mr. Wiiber you are particularly fortunate in

having Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Merrick to serve

Sincereiv.

LOY W. HENDERSON, Deputy Under Secretary for Administration.

### CONTROL OF AIR POLLUTION

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 392, Senate bill 928.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will state the bill by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 928) to amend the Water Pollution Control Act in order to provide for the control of air pollution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee on Public Works, with amendments, on page 1, line 3, after the enacting clause, to strike out:

That the Water Poliution Control Act (33 U. S. C. §§ 466-466j) is amended (1) by inserting the heading "Title I—Water Poilution Control" after the enacting clause; (2) by deleting "That in" at the beginning of the first section and inserting in lieu thereof "Section 1. In"; (3) by deleting "this Act" or "This Act" wherever appearing in such act, except in section 12, and inserting in lieu thereof "this title" or "This title" respectively; and (4) inserting at the end of such act the following new title.

On page 2, after line 2, to strike out: "TITLE II-AIR POLLUTION CONTROL "SEC. 201. This title may be cited as the 'Air Pollution Control Act of 1955.'

At the beginning of line 6, to strike out ""Sec. 202. In" and insert "That in"; in line 11, after the word "and", to strike out "perfect" and insert "develop"; in line 14, after the word "pollution", to insert "control", and in the same line, after the word "and", to strike out "to industries" and insert "public or private educational institutions"; in line 16, after the word "abatement", to insert "research"; in line 20, after the word "the", to strike out "responsibilities and"; at the beginning of line 23, to strike out ""Sec. 203." and insert "Sec. 2."; on page 3, line 1, after the word "pollution", to insert "control"; in line 2, after the word "private", to strike out "agencies and" and insert "educational", and in the same line, after

the word "institutions", to strike out "and with industries involved" and insert "to"; in line 3, after the word "or" to strike out "adopt comprehensive" and insert "recommend research"; at the beginning of line 8, to strike out ""(b)" and insert "(b)", and in the same line, after the word "General", to strike out "shall" and insert "may"; in line 10, after the word "pollution", to strike out "encourage the enactment of uniform State laws relating to air pollution;"; in line 15, after the word "pollution", to insert "control", and in the same line, after the word "private", to strike out "agencies and" and insert "educational"; in line 16, after the word "institutions", to strike out "and individuals", and in the same line, after the word "and" where it occurs the second time, to strike out "perfect" and insert "develop"; at the beginning of line 19, to insert "control", and in the same line, after the word "private", to strike out "agencies and" and insert "educational"; in line 20, after the word "institutions", to strike out "industries, and individuals"; in line 25, after the word "pollution", to insert "control"; on page 4, line 1, after the word "private", to strike out "agencies and" and insert "educational", and in the same line, after the word "institutions", to strike out "industries, and individuals"; in line 3, after the word "this", to strike out "title" and insert "Act"; at the beginning of line 4, to strike out "Sec. 204" and insert "Sec. 3": in line 5, after the word "pollution", to insert "control"; in line 8, after the word "confronting", to strike out "any State, community, municipality, or industrial plant" and insert "such State or local government air pollution control agency"; at the beginning of line 12, to strike out "Sec. 205" and insert "Sec. 4"; at the beginning of line 18, to strike out "Sec. 206" and insert "Sec. 5"; on page 5, line 1, after the word "Commerce", to insert "a representative of the Atomic Energy Commission"; in line 5, after the word "Commerce", to insert "the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission"; in line 7, after the word "and" to strike out "six" and insert "eight"; in line 18, after the word "representative" to strike out "of affected industry" and insert "of local or county government"; in line 24, after the word "Board", to insert "The Board shall meet at the call of the Surgeon General."; on page 6, line 4, after the word "this", to strike out "title" and insert "Act"; in line 9, to strike out "Sec. 207." and insert "Sec. 6."; in line 12, after the numerals "1960", to strike out "such sum as Congress may hereafter determine to be necessary" and insert "not to exceed \$3,000,000"; in line 15, after the word "this", to strike out "title of" and insert "Act and to"; in the same line after "(1)" to strike out "making" and insert "make"; in line 18, after the word "private", to strike out "agencies and" and insert "educational"; in line 19, after the word "institutions" to strike out "and individuals,"; in line 20, after "(2)" to strike out "contracting" and insert "or to enter into contract"; in line 21, after the word "private" to strike out "agencies and" and insert "educational"; in line 22, after the word "institutions" to strike out "and individuals"; on page 7, after line 4, to strike out:

(b) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for each of the 5 fiscal years during the period beginning July 1, 1955, and ending June 30, 1960, such sum as Congress may hereafter determine to be necessary to enable it to carry out its remaining functions under this title.

(c) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for each of the 5 fiscal years during the period beginning July 1, 1955, and ending June 30, 1960, such sum as Congress may determine to be necessary to enable the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to erect, furnish, and equip such buildings and facilities as may be necessary for the use of the Public Health Service in connection with the research and study of air pollution and the training of personnel in work related to the control of air pollution. Sums appropriated pursuant to this subsection shall remain available until expended

pended.

SEC. 208. (a) Five officers may be appointed to grades in the regular corps of the Public Health Service above that of senior assistant, but not to a grade above that of Director, to assist in carrying out the purposes of this title. Officers appointed pursuant to this subsection in any fiscal year shall not be counted as part of the 10 percent of the original appointments authorized to be made in such year under section 207 (b) of the Public Health Service Act; but they shall for all other purposes be treated as though appointed pursuant to such section 207 (b).

(b) The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare may, with the consent of the head of any other agency of the Federal Government, utilize such officers and employees of such agency as may be found necessary to assist in carrying out the purposes of this title.

(c) The Surgeon General is authorized to prescribe such regulations as are necessary to carry out his functions under this title.

On page 8, line 16, change the section number from "209" to "7"; in the same line, after the word "this", to strike out "title" and insert "Act"; at the beginning of line 17, to strike out ""(a)" and insert "(a)"; in the same line, after the word "term", to strike out "'State" and insert ""State"; in the same line, after the world "pollution" to insert "control"; at the beginning of line 18, to strike out "agency" and insert "agency"; in line 23, to strike out ""(b)" and insert "(b)"; in the same line, after the word "term", to strike out "local" and insert "local"; in line 24, after the word "pollution" to insert "control"; in the same line, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out "agency" and insert "agency"; on page 9, at the beginning of line 5, to strike out ""(c)" and insert "co"; in the same line, after the word "term" to strike out "State" and insert "State"; in line 6, after the word "of", to strike out "Columbia." and insert "Columbia."; after line 6, to insert a new section, as follows:

SEC. 8. Nothing contained in this act shall affect any other law relating to air pollution unless such other law is manifestly inconsistent with the provisions of this act. Nothing contained in this act shall limit the authority of any department or agency of the United States to conduct research and experiments relating to air pollution under the authority of any other law.

So as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That in recognition of the dangers to the public health and welfare from air pollution, it is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to preserve and protect the primary responsibilities and rights of the States and local governments in controlling air pollution, to support and aid technical research to devise and develop methods of abating such pollution, and to provide Federal technical services and financial aid to State and local government air pollution control agencies and public or private educational institutions in the formulation and execution of their air poliution abatement research programs. To this end, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Weifare and the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service (under the supervision and direction of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare) shall have the authority relating to air pollution control vested in

them respectively by this title.

SEC. 2. (a) The Surgeon General is authorized and directed after careful investigation and in cooperation with other Federal agencies, with State and local government air pollution control agencies, with public and private educational institutions to prepare or recommend research programs for eliminating or reducing air pollution. For the purpose of this subsection the Surgeon General is authorized to make joint investigations with any such agencies or

institutions.

(b) The Surgeon General may encourage cooperative activities by State and local governments for the prevention and abatement of air pollution; coilect and disseminate information relating to air pollution and the prevention and abatement thereof; support and aid technical research by State and local government air pollution control agencies, public and private educational institutions, to devise and develop methods of preventing and abating air poliution; make available to State and local government air pollution control agencies, public and private educational institutions the results of surveys, studies, investigations, research, and experiments relating to air pollution and the prevention and abatement thereof conducted by the Surgeon General and by authorized cooperating agencies; and furnish such other assistance to State and local government air pollution control agencies, public and private educational institutions, as may be authorized by law in order to carry out the policy of this act.

SEC. 3. The Surgeon General may, upon request of any State or local government air pollution control agency conduct investigations and research and make surveys concerning any specific problem of air pollution confronting such State or local government air pollution control agency with a view to recommending a solution to such problem.

recommending a solution to such problem. SEC. 4. The Surgeon General shall prepare and publish from time to time reports of such surveys, studies, investigations, research, and experiments made under the authority of this title as he may consider desirable, together with appropriate recommendations with regard to the control of

air poliution.

SEC. 5. There is hereby established within the Public Health Service an Air Poilution Control Advisory Board (hereinafter referred to as the "Board") to be composed as follows: The Surgeon General or a sanitary engineer officer designated by him, who shall be Chairman of the Board, a representative of the Department of Defense, a representative of the Department of the Interior, a representative of the Department of Agriculture, a representative of the Department of Commerce, a representative of the Atomic Energy Commission, and a representative of the National Science Foundation, designated, respectively, by the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of

# H. R. 5502

### IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

May 31, 1955

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

# AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
- 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the De-
- 5 partments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related
- 6 agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, namely:
- 7 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE
  - SALARIES AND EXPENSES
- 9 For necessary expenses of the Department of State not
- 10 otherwise provided for, including the cost of transporting to

8

and from a place of storage and the cost of storing the fur-1 niture and household and personal effects of an employee 2 of the Foreign Service who is assigned to a post at which he 3 is unable to use his furniture and effects, under such regu-4 lations as the Secretary may prescribe; expenses author-5 ized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 6 7 U. S. C. 801-1158), not otherwise provided for; expenses 8 of the National Commission on Educational, Scientific, and 9 Cultural Cooperation as authorized by sections 3, 5, and 6 of the Act of July 30, 1946 (22 U.S. C. 2870, 287q, 287r); 10 11 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities 12 provided for under this appropriation; purchase (not to 13 exceed four for replacement only) and hire of passenger 14 motor vehicles; printing and binding outside the continental 15 United States without regard to section 11 of the Act of 16 March 1, 1919 (44 U.S. C. 111); services as authorized 17 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 18 55a); purchase of uniforms; insurance of official motor 19 vehicles in foreign countries when required by law of such 20 countries; dues for library membership in organizations 21 which issue publications to members only, or to members at 22 a price lower than the others; rental of tie lines and teletype 23 equipment; employment of aliens, by contract for services 24 abroad; refund of fees erroneously charged and paid for 25 passports; establishment, maintenance, and operation of pass-

port and despatch agencies; ice and drinking water for 1 2 use abroad; excise taxes on negotiable instruments abroad; radio communications; payment in advance for subscrip-3 tions to commercial information, telephone and similar 4 services abroad; relief, protection, and burial of Amer-5 ican seamen, and alien seamen from United States ves-6 sels in foreign countries and in the United States Terri-7 tories and possessions; expenses incurred in acknowledging 8 services of officers and crews of foreign vessels and aircraft 9 in rescuing American seamen, airmen, or citizens from ship-10 wreck or other catastrophe abroad; rent and expenses of 11 maintaining in Egypt, Morocco, and Muscat, institutions for 12 American convicts and persons declared insane by any con-13 14 sular court, and care and transportation of prisoners and 15 persons declared insane; expenses, as authorized by law (18) 16 U. S. C. 3192), of bringing to the United States from foreign 17 countries persons charged with crime; and procurement by 18 contract or otherwise, of services, supplies, and facilities, as 19 follows: (1) translating, (2) analysis and tabulation of 20 technical information, (3) preparation of special maps, 21 globes, and geographic aids, (4) maintenance, improvement, and repair of diplomatic and consular properties in foreign 22 countries, held under leaseholds of less than ten years and 23 fuel and utilities for such properties, and (5) rental or lease, 24 for periods less than ten years, of offices, buildings, grounds, 25

and living quarters for the use of the Foreign Service, for 1 which payments may be made in advance; (1)\$63,760,000 2 \$68,700,000, of which not less than \$8,000,000 shall, if pos-3 sible, be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to 4 or owned by the Treasury of the United States: Provided, 5 That pursuant to section 201 (c) of the Act of June 30, 6 1949 (40 U. S. C. 481 (c)), passenger motor vehicles 7 in possession of the Foreign Service abroad may be ex-8 changed or sold and the exchange allowances or proceeds 9 of such sales shall be available without fiscal year limitation 10 for replacement of an equal number of such vehicles and the 11 12 cost, including the exchange allowance, of each such replacement shall not exceed \$3,000 in the case of the chief 13 of mission automobile at each diplomatic mission (except 14 15 that fifteen such vehicles may be purchased at not to 16 exceed \$3,600 each) and \$1,400 in the case of all other such vehicles except station wagons: Provided further, That 17 none of the funds made available by this appropriation shall 18 19 be used to pay the salaries and expenses of the Metals and 20 Minerals staff in the Office of Economic Affairs (2): Pro-21 vided further, That hereafter the position of Budget Officer of 22 the Department shall be in GS-18 in the General Schedule 23 established by the Classification Act of 1949 so long as the 24 position is held by the present incumbent.

- 1 (3) Representation Operations Allowances
- 2 For (4) representation operations allowances as author-
- 3 ized by section 901 (3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946
- 4 (22 U. S. C. 1131), (5)\$475,000 \$700,000.

### Acquisition of Buildings Abroad

- For necessary expenses of carrying into effect the Foreign
- 7 Service Buildings Act, 1926, as amended (22 U.S. C. 292-
- 8 300), including personal services in the United States and
- 9 abroad; salaries, expenses and allowances of personnel and
- 10 dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of
- 11 1946, as amended (22 U.S. C. 801-1158); expenses of
- 12 attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided
- 13 for under this appropriation; and services as authorized by
- 14 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S. C. 55a),
- 15 (6)\$7,000,000 \$12,201,000, of which not less than
- 16 (7)\$6,250,000 \$10,036,257 shall be used to purchase for-
- 17 eign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury
- 18 of the United States, to remain available until expended:
- 19 Provided, That not to exceed (8)\$750,000 \$1,000,000 may
- 20 be used for administrative expenses during the current fiscal
- 21 year.

5

- 22 (9) The authority granted by Public Law 33, April 19,
- 23 1945 (22 U.S. C., sec. 300), continues in effect notwith-

1	standing the provisions in section 1415 of Public Law 547
2	(66 Stat. 662; 31 U.S. C. 724).
3	EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR
4	Service
5	For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State
6	to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic
7	and Consular Service, to be expended pursuant to the re-
8	quirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C.
9	107), \$1,000,000: Provided, That the Secretary of State
10	may delegate to subordinate officials the authority vested
11	in him by section 291 of the Revised Statutes pertaining to
12	certification of expenditures.
13	Contributions to International Organizations
14	For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
15	meet annual obligations of membership in international multi-
16	lateral organizations, pursuant to treaties, conventions, or spe-
17	cific Acts of Congress, (10)\$28,079,977 \$28,247,608(11),
18	of which \$131,703 shall be for contribution to the Pan Ameri-
19	can Institute of Geography and History for the period July 1,
20	1951, to June 30, 1955, as authorized by Public Law 736,
21	approved August 31, 1954.
22	MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
23	For expenses necessary for permanent representation
24	to certain international organizations in which the United
25	States participates pursuant to treaties, conventions, or

specific Acts of Congress, including expenses authorized by 1 the pertinent Acts and Conventions providing for such repre-2 sentation; attendance at meetings of societies or associations 3 concerned with the work of the organizations; salaries, 4 expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as 5 authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended 6 (22 U.S. C. 801-1158); hire of passenger motor vehicles; 7 printing and binding, without regard to section 11 of the Act 8 of March 1, 1919 (44 U.S. C. 111); and purchase of uni-9 forms for guards and chauffeurs; \$1,075,000: Provided. 10 That the provisions of section 8 of the United Nations 11 Participation Act of 1945, as amended, and regulations, 12 thereunder, applicable to expenses incurred pursuant to 13 that Act, may be applicable to the obligation and expendi-14 ture of funds in connection with United States participation 15 in the International Civil Aviation Organization. 16

### International Contingencies

17

18 For necessary expenses of participation by the United States upon approval by the Secretary of State, in interna-19 tional activities which arise from time to time in the conduct 20 of foreign affairs and for which specific appropriations have 21 not been provided pursuant to treaties, conventions, or 22 special Acts of Congress, including personal services with-23 out regard to civil-service and classification laws; salaries, 24 expenses and allowances of personnel and dependents as 25

authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended 1 (22 U.S. C. 801-1158); employment of aliens; travel ex-2 penses without regard to the Standardized Government 3 Travel Regulations and to the rates of per diem allowances 4 in lieu of subsistence expenses under the Travel Expense 5 Act of 1949; (12) not to exceed \$15 per diem in lieu of sub-6 sistence travel expenses for persons serving without com-7 pensation in an advisory capacity while away from their 8 homes or regular places of business (13) not in excess of those 9 authorized for regular officers and employees traveling under 10 this appropriation; rent of quarters by contract or otherwise; 11 12 hire of passenger motor vehicles; contributions for the share 13 of the United States in expenses of international organiza-14 tions; and printing and binding without regard to section 11 15 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); 16 (14)\$1,075,000 \$1,500,000, of which not to exceed a total 17 of \$100,000 may be expended for representation allowances 18 as authorized by section 901 (3) of the Act of August 13, 19 1946 (22 U.S.C. 1131) and for entertainment. 20 INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, 21 UNITED STATES AND MEXICO 22 For expenses necessary to enable the United States to 23 meet its obligations under the treaties of 1884, 1889, 1905, 24 1906, 1933, and 1944 between the United States and 25

Mexico, and to comply with the other laws applicable to

- 1 the United States Section, International Boundary and
- 2 Water Commission, United States and Mexico, including
- 3 operation and maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification,
- 4 canalization, flood control, bank protection, water supply,
- 5 power, irrigation, boundary (15) fence demarcation, and sani-
- 6 tation projects; detailed plan preparation and construction
- 7 (including surveys and operation and maintenance and pro-
- 8 tection during construction); Rio Grande emergency flood
- 9 protection; expenditures for the purposes set forth in sec-
- 10 tions 101 through 104 of the Act of September 13, 1950
- 11 (22 U. S. C. 277d-1-277d-4); purchase of four passenger
- 12 motor vehicles for replacement only; purchase of planographs
- 13 and lithographs; and leasing of private property to remove
- 14 therefrom sand, gravel, stone, and other materials, without
- 15 regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended
- 16 (41 U.S.C.5); as follows:
- 17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES
- For salaries and expenses not otherwise provided for, in-
- 19 cluding examinations, preliminary surveys, and investiga-
- 20 tions, \$435,000.
- 21 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
- For operation and maintenance of projects or parts
- 23 thereof, as enumerated above, including gaging stations,
- 24 \$1,200,000: Provided, That expenditures for the Rio Grande

- 1 bank protection project shall be subject to the provisions
- 2 and conditions contained in the appropriation for said project
- 3 as provided by the Act approved April 25, 1945 (59
- 4 Stat. 89).
- 5 American Sections, International Commissions
- For expenses necessary to enable the President to per-
- 7 form the obligations of the United States pursuant to treaties
- 8 between the United States and Great Britain, in respect to
- 9 Canada, signed January 11, 1909 (36 Stat. 2448) and
- 10 February 24, 1925 (44 Stat. 2102), the treaty between
- 11 the United States and Canada signed February 27, 1950,
- 12 including stenographic reporting services by contract; hire of
- 13 passenger motor vehicles; (16)\$245,000 \$286,000, to be
- 14 disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State, and
- 15 to be available also for additional expenses of the American
- 16 Sections, International Commissions, as hereinafter set forth:
- 17 International Joint Commission, United States and
- 18 Canada, the salary of one Commissioner on the part of the
- 19 United States who shall serve at the pleasure of the President
- 20 (the other Commissioners to serve in that capacity without
- 21 compensation therefor); salaries of clerks and other em-
- 22 ployees appointed by the Commissioners on the part of the
- 23 United States with the approval solely of the Secretary of
- 24 State; travel expenses and compensation of witnesses in
- 25 attending hearings of the Commission at such places in the

- 1 United States and Canada as the Commission or the Ameri-
- 2 can Commissioners shall determine to be necessary; and
- 3 special and technical investigations in connection with mat-
- 4 ters falling within the Commission's jurisdiction: Provided,
- 5 That transfers of funds may be made to other agencies of the
- 6 Government for the performance of work for which this ap-
- 7 propriation is made.
- 8 International Boundary Commission, United States,
- 9 Alaska, and Canada, the completion of such remaining work
- 10 as may be required under the award of the Alaskan Bound-
- 11 ary Tribunal and the existing treaties between the United
- 12 States and Great Britain; commutation of subsistence to
- 13 employees while on field duty, not to exceed \$6 per day
- 14 each (but not to exceed \$3 per day each when a member
- of a field party and subsisting in camp); hire of freight and
- 16 passenger motor vehicles from temporary field employees;
- 17 and payment for timber necessarily cut in keeping the bound-
- 18 ary line clear.

## 19 International Fisheries Commissions

- For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
- 21 enable the United States to meet its obligations in connec-
- 22 tion with participation in international fisheries commissions
- 23 pursuant to treaties or conventions, and implementing Acts
- 24 of Congress (17), including not to exceed \$15 per diem in lieu
- 25 of subsistence, or such higher rates as may be prescribed pur-

suant to the Travel Expense Act of 1949, for persons serving without compensation while away from their homes or 2 regular places of business; (18)\$425,000 \$455,000: Pro-3 vided, That the United States share of such expenses may be 4 advanced to the respective commissions (19): Provided fur-5 6 ther, That this appropriation shall not be used to pay the expenses of attendance at official international conferences. 7 INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES 8 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to 9 enable the Department of State to carry out international 10 educational exchange activities, as authorized by the United 11 States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 12 13 (22 U. S. C. 1431–1479), and the Act of August 9, 1939 14 (22 U.S. C. 501), and to administer the programs author-15 ized by section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act of 16 1944, as amended (50 U.S. C. App. 1641 (b)), the 17 Act of August 24, 1949 (20 U.S. C. 222-224), and 18 the Act of September 29, 1950 (20 U.S. C. 225), in-19 cluding salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel 20 and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service 21 Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S. C. 801-1158); ex-22 penses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities 23 provided for under this appropriation; hire of passenger 24 motor vehicles; entertainment within the United States (not 25 to exceed \$1,000); services as authorized by section 15 of

the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S. C. 55a); advance of 1 funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes 2 3 as amended; and actual expenses of preparing and transporting to their former homes the remains of persons, not 4 United States Government employees, who may die away 5 from their homes while participating in activities authorized 6 under this appropriation; (20)\$12,000,000 \$22,000,000, of 7 which not less than \$8,000,000 shall be used to purchase 8 foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treas-9 ury of the United States (21): Provided, That not to exceed 10 \$2,400,000 may be used for administrative expenses during 11 12 the current fiscal year.

### GOVERNMENT IN OCCUPIED AREAS

13

14 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to 15 meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States 16 in Germany and Austria (including those arising under the 17 supreme authority assumed by the United States on June 5, 18 1945, and under contractual arrangements with the Federal 19 Republic of Germany), under such regulations as the Secre-20 tary of State may prescribe, including one deputy to the 21 United States chief of mission in Germany at a salary of \$17,500 and the United States Member of the Board for the 22 Validation of German Bonds in the United States at a salary 23 of \$14,800; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act 24 of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S. C. 55a), at rates not in excess 25

of \$50 per diem for individuals; payment of tort claims, in 1 the manner authorized in the first paragraph of section 2672, 2 as amended, of title 28 of the United States Code when such 3 claims arise in foreign countries; expenses for translation and 4 reproduction rights; acquisition, maintenance, operation, and 5 distribution of rehabilitation materials and equipment for 6 Germany and Austria; medical and health assistance for 7 the civilian population of Germany and Austria; expenses 8 incident to maintaining discipline and order (including trial 9 10 and punishment by courts established by or under authority 11 of the President); purchase, rental, operation, and maintenance of printing and binding machines, equipment, and 12 devices abroad; hire of passenger motor vehicles; transporta-13 14 tion to Germany or Austria of property donated for the 15 purposes of this appropriation; unforeseen contingencies (not to exceed \$150,000), to be accounted for pursuant to the 16 17 provisions of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 18 107); representation allowances (not to exceed \$45,000) 19 similar to those authorized by section 901 (3) of the Foreign 20 Service Act of 1946 (22 U.S. C. 1131); (22)\$8,000,000 \$7,750,000: Provided, That provisions of law, including 21 current appropriation Acts, applicable to the Department of 22 State shall be available for application to expenditures made 23 24 from this appropriation: Provided further, That when section 601 of the Economy Act of 1932, as amended (31 U.S. C. 25

686), is employed to carry out the purposes of this appro-1 priation the requisitioned agency may utilize the authority 2 contained in this appropriation: Provided further, That 3 expenditures from this appropriation may be made outside 4 the continental United States, when necessary to carry out 5 its purposes, without regard to sections 355 and 3648, Re-6 vised Statutes, as amended: Provided further, That for the 7 8 purposes of this appropriation appointments may be made to the Foreign Service Reserve without regard to the four-year 9 10 limitation contained in section 522 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946: Provided further, That when the Department 11 of the Army, under the authority of the Act of March 3, 12 1911, as amended (10 U.S. C. 1253), furnishes subsistence 13 14 supplies to personnel of civilian agencies of the United 15 States Government serving in Germany and Austria, pay-16 ment therefor by such personnel shall be made at the same 17 rate as is paid by civilian personnel of the Department of 18 the Army serving in Germany and Austria, respectively.

### 19 RAMA ROAD. NICARAGUA

For an additional amount for necessary expenses for 20 21 the survey and construction of the Rama Road, Nicaragua, in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Federal-22 Aid Highway Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 160), as supplemented 23 24 by section 8 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1954 (Public Law 350, approved May 6, 1954), \$2,000,000, to re-25

- 1 main available until expended: Provided, That transfer of
- 2 funds may be made from this appropriation to the Depart-
- 3 ment of Commerce for the performance of work for which
- 4 the appropriation is made.
- 5 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF STATE
- 6 Sec. 102. Contracts entered into in foreign countries
- 7 involving expenditures from any of the appropriations under
- 8 this title shall not be subject to the provisions of section 3741
- 9 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S. C. 22).
- Sec. 103. The exchange of funds for payment of ex-
- 11 penses in connection with the operation of diplomatic and
- 12 consular establishments abroad shall not be subject to the
- 13 provisions of section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31
- 14 U.S.C. 543).
- SEC. 104. Appropriations under this title available for
- 16 expenses in connection with travel of personnel outside the
- 17 continental United States, including travel of dependents
- 18 and transportation of personal effects, household goods, or
- 19 automobiles of such personnel shall be available for such
- 20 expenses when any part of such travel or transportation
- 21 begins in the current fiscal year pursuant to travel orders
- issued in that year, notwithstanding the fact that such travel
- 23 or transportation may not be completed during the current
- <sup>24</sup> fiscal year.
- Sec. 105. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 16a

- 1 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S. C. 78 (a)), Gov-
- 2 ernment-owned vehicles may be used in foreign countries
- 3 for transportation of United States Government employees
- 4 from their residence to the office and return when public
- 5 transportation facilities are unsafe or are not available:
- 6 Provided, That each Chief of Mission shall have prior
- 7 authority from the Secretary of State to approve such trans-
- 8 portation.
- 9 Sec. 106. Appropriations under this title for "Salaries
- 10 and expenses", "International contingencies", and "Missions
- 11 to international organizations" are available for reimburse-
- 12 ment of the General Services Administration for security
- 13 guard services for protection of confidential files.
- 14 SEC. 107. The Secretary of State, with the approval of
- 15 the Bureau of the Budget, shall prescribe the maximum rates
- 16 (not to exceed \$12 per day) of per diem in lieu of sub-
- 17 sistence (or of similar allowances therefor) payable while
- 18 away from their own countries to foreign participants in any
- 19 exchange of persons program, or in any program of furnish-
- 20 ing technical information and assistance, under the juris-
- 21 diction of any Government agency, and said rates may be
- 22 fixed without regard to any provision of law in limitation
- 23 thereof.
- SEC. 108. No part of any appropriation contained in H. R. 5502—3

- 1 this title shall be used to pay the salary or expenses of any
- 2 person assigned to or serving in any office of any of the
- 3 several States of the United States or any political sub-
- 4 division thereof.
- 5 SEC. 109. None of the funds appropriated in this title
- 6 shall be used (1) to pay the United States contribution to
- 7 any international organization which engages in the direct or
- 8 indirect promotion of the principle or doctrine of one world
- 9 government or one world citizenship; (2) for the promotion,
- 10 direct or indirect, of the principle or doctrine of one world
- 11 government or one world citizenship.
- SEC. 110. It is the sense of the Congress that the Com-
- 13 munist Chinese Government should not be admitted to
- 14 membership in the United Nations as the representative of
- 15 China.
- 16 (23) Sec. 111. Appropriations under this title available for
- 17 allowances granted under the authority in part A of title IX
- 18 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended, shall be
- 19 available for the payment of such allowances in advance.
- 20 (24) SEC. 112. Allowances pranted under section 901 (1)
- 21 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U.S. C. 1131),
- 22 may include water, in addition to the utilities specified.
- 23 (25) Sec. 113. The Secretary of State may, notwithstanding
- 24 the provisions of any other law, prescribe regulations for the
- 25 payment on a commutated basis in lieu of any other method,

- 1 of expenses authorized by law for travel of personnel of the
- 2 Department and its Foreign Service, including travel of
- 3 dependents and for transportation, or for transportation and
- 4 storage, of furniture and household and personal effects, and
- 5 automobiles of such personnel.
- 6 This title may be cited as the "Department of State
- 7 Appropriation Act, 1956".
- 8 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
- 9 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION
- 10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION
- 11 For expenses necessary for the administration of the
- 12 Department of Justice and for examination of judicial offices,
- 13 including purchase (one for replacement only) and hire of
- 14 passenger motor vehicles; and miscellaneous and emergency
- 15 expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney General
- 16 or his Administrative Assistant: (26)\$2,525,000 \$2.615.-
- 17 000(27): Provided, That hereafter the compensation of the
- 18 Administrative Assistant Attorney General shall be \$17,500
- 19 per annum so long as the position is held by the present
- 20 incumbent.
- 21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES
- For expenses necessary for the legal activities of the
- 23 Department of Justice not otherwise provided for, including
- 24 miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or ap-
- 25 proved by the Attorney General or his Administrative

- 1 Assistant; and advances of public moneys pursuant to law
- 2 (31 U. S. C. 529); **(**28**)**\$9,000,000 \$9,600,000.
- 3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION
- 4 For expenses necessary for the enforcement of antitrust
- 5 and kindred laws, \$3,100,000: Provided, That none of this
- 6 appropriation shall be expended for the establishment and
- 7 maintenance of permanent regional offices of the Antitrust
- 8 Division.
- 9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND
- 10 MARSHALS
- For necessary expenses of the offices of United States
- 12 attorneys and marshals and United States district attorneys
- 13 in Alaska, including purchase of four passenger motor vehicles
- 14 for replacement only, including one bus at not to exceed
- 15 \$9,000; services in Alaska in collecting evidence for the
- 16 United States when specifically directed by the Attorney
- 17 General; and firearms and ammunition; (27)\$17,000,000
- 18 \$17,480,000, of which not to exceed \$50,000 shall be avail-
- 19 able for the employment of temporary deputy marshals in
- lieu of bailiffs at a rate not to exceed \$10 per day: Provided,
- 21 That of the amount herein appropriated \$12,000 may be
- 22 used for the emergency replacement of one prisoner-carrying
- bus upon certificate of the Attorney General.

- (30) SPECIAL TEMPORARY ATTORNEYS AND ASSISTANTS 1 2 For compensation and expenses of special temporary attorneys and assistants to the Attorney General, and to the 3 4 United States attorneys and other miscellaneous employees not otherwise provided for, employed by the Attorney General 5 6 and with his approval by the United States attorneys, in 7 special matters and cases without regard to civil-service and 8 classification laws, \$600,000: Provided, That the amount 9 paid as compensation out of the funds herein appropriated 10 to any person employed hereunder shall not exceed \$15,000 11 per annum.
- 12 FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES
- 13 For expenses, mileage, and per diems of witnesses and for per diems in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law, and 14 not to exceed \$175,000 for such compensation and expenses 15 of witnesses (including expert witnesses) or informants 16 pursuant to section 1 of the Act of July 28, 1950 (5 17 U. S. C. 341) and sections 4244-48 of title 18, United 18 States Code; \$1,350,000: Provided, That no part of the 19 sum herein appropriated shall be used to pay any witness 20 more than one attendance fee for any one calendar day. 21

1	SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CLAIMS OF PERSONS OF
2	JAPANESE ANCESTRY
3	For administrative expenses necessary for payment of
4	claims of persons of Japanese ancestry, pursuant to the Act
5	of July 2, 1948 (50 U.S. C. 1981–1987), \$200,000.
6	FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
7	SALARIES AND EXPENSES
8	For expenses necessary for the detection and prosecution
9	of crimes against the United States; protection of the person
10	of the President of the United States; acquisition, collection,
11	classification and preservation of identification and other
12	records and their exchange with the duly authorized officials
13	of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and other
14	institutions; and such other investigations regarding official
<b>1</b> 5	matters under the control of the Department of Justice and
16	the Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney
17	General, including purchase (not to exceed three hundred
18	for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles;
19	purchase at not to exceed \$10,000, for replacement only,
20	of one armored motor vehicle; firearms and ammunition; not
21	to exceed \$10,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for
22	the purposes set forth in this paragraph; not to exceed
23	\$4,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings of organiza-
24	tions concerned with the purposes of this appropriation;
25	payment of rewards; and not to exceed \$70,000 to meet un-

- 1 foreseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be
- 2 expended under the direction of the Attorney General, and
- 3 to be accounted for solely on his certificate; \$88,000,000:
- 4 Provided, That the compensation of the Director of the
- 5 Bureau shall be \$20,000 per annum so long as the position
- 6 is held by the present incumbent.
- 7 None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau
- 8 of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of any
- 9 civil-service employee.

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### IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for 12 the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to 13 14 immigration, naturalization, and alien registration, including 15 advance of cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en-16 route; payment of allowances (at a rate not in excess of \$1 17 per day) to aliens, while held in custody under the immigra-18 tion laws, for work performed; payment of rewards; uni-19 forms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of 20 September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114); not to exceed \$35,000 21 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, 22 to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General and accounted for solely on his certificate; not to exceed 23 24 \$5,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings of organiza-

tions concerned with the purposes of this appropriation;

purchase (not to exceed (31) one hundred and fifty one hun-1 dred and ninety-seven for replacement only) and hire of 2 passenger motor vehicles; purchase (not to exceed (32) five 3 seven for replacement only) and maintenance and operation 4 of aircraft; firearms and ammunition; refunds of head tax, 5 6 maintenance bills, immigration fines, and other items properly returnable, except deposits of aliens who become public 7 charges and deposits to secure payment of fines and passage 8 money; operation, maintenance, remodeling, and repair of 9 buildings and the purchase of equipment incident thereto; 10 11 reimbursement of the General Services Administration for 12 security guard services for protection of confidential files 13 (33) and for rental of buildings in the District of Columbia; 14 and maintenance, care, detention, surveillance, parole, and 15 transportation of alien enemies and their wives and dependent 16 children, including return of such persons to place of bona 17 fide residence or to such other place as may be authorized 18 by the Attorney General; (34)\$44,000,000 \$44,500,000: 19 Provided, That the compensation of the five assistant commis-20 sioners shall be at the rate of grade GS-16 so long as the 21 positions are filled by the present incumbents (35): Provided 22 further, That of the amount herein appropriated not to exceed 23 \$50,000 may be used for the emergency replacement of air-24 craft upon certificate of the Attorney General.

### FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

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For expenses necessary for the administration, operation. 3 and maintenance of Federal penal and correctional institu-4 tions, including supervision of United States prisoners in 5 non-Federal institutions and their support in Alaska; not 6 to exceed \$13,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings 7 of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appro-8 priation; purchase of not to exceed twenty-two (of which 9 eighteen shall be for replacement only) and hire of pas-10 senger motor vehicles; compilation of statistics relating to 11 prisoners in Federal and non-Federal penal and correctional 12 institutions; furnishing of insignia, uniforms, and other dis-13 tinctive wearing apparel necessary for employees in the per-14 15 formance of their official duties; payment pursuant to law of claims of employees for loss, damage, or destruction of 16 personal property (31 U.S. C. 238); firearms and ammuni-17 tion; medals and other awards; payment of rewards; pur-18 chase and exchange of farm products and livestock; con-19 struction of buildings at prison camps; and acquisition of 20 land as authorized by section 7 of the Act of July 28, 1950 21 (5 U. S. C. 341f); (36)\$28,600,000 \$29,000,000: Pro-22 vided, That there may be transferred to the Public Health 23 Service such amounts as may be necessary, in the discretion 24

1	of the Attorney General, for direct expenditure by that Serv-
2	ice for medical relief for inmates of Federal penal and cor-
3	rectional institutions: Provided further, That the Attorney
4	General hereafter is authorized, without regard to the Classi-
5	fication Act of 1949, to place three positions in grade GS-16
6	in the General Schedule established by the Classification Act
7	of 1949(37): Provided further, That hereafter the com-
8	pensation of the Director of the Bureau shall be \$17,500 per
9	annum so long as the position is held by the present incumbent.
10	BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES
11	For constructing, remodeling, and equipping necessary
12	buildings and facilities at existing penal and correctional
13	institutions, including all necessary expenses incident thereto,
14	by contract or force account, (38)\$750,000 \$1,000,000:
15	Provided, That labor of United States prisoners may be used
16	for work performed under this appropriation.
17	SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS
18	For support of United States prisoners in non-Federal
19	institutions except in the Territory of Alaska, including
20	necessary clothing and medical aid, and payment of re-
21	wards; \$3,000,000.
22	Office of Alien Property
23	SALARIES AND EXPENSES
24	The Attorney General, or such officer as he may desig-

nate, is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other

property or interest vested in him or transferred to him 1 2 pursuant to or with respect to the Trading With the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U.S. C. App.), 3 necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the powers and 4 duties conferred on the Attorney General pursuant to said Act: 5 Provided, That not to exceed (39)\$2,500,000 \$2,800,000 6 shall be available in the current fiscal year for the general 7 8 administrative expenses of the Office of Alien Property, including rent of private or Government-owned space in the 9 District of Columbia; and expenses of attendance at meetings 10 11 of organizations concerned with the purposes of this author-12 ization: Provided further, That on or before November 1 of 13 the current fiscal year, the Attorney General shall make a 14 report to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and 15 the House of Representatives giving detailed information 16 on all administrative and nonadministrative expenses in-17 curred during the next preceding fiscal year in connection with the activities of the Office of Alien Property: Provided 18 19 further. That of the total amount herein authorized the 20 amount of \$100,000 is to be transferred to the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, general administration", Justice. 21 22 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE SEC. 202. None of the funds appropriated by this 23 title may be used to pay the compensation of any per-24 son hereafter employed as an attorney (except foreign 25

- 1 counsel employed in special cases) unless such person shall
- 2 be duly licensed and authorized to practice as an attorney
- 3 under the laws of a State, Territory, or the District of
- 4 Columbia.
- 5 SEC. 203. Sixty per centum of the expenditures
- 6 for the offices of the United States attorney and the
- 7 United States marshal for the District of Columbia from
- 8 all appropriations in this title shall be reimbursed to the
- 9 United States from any funds in the Treasury of the United
- 10 States to the credit of the District of Columbia.
- 11 Sec. 204. Appropriations and authorizations made
- 12 in this title which are available for expenses of attend-
- 13 ance at meetings shall be expended for such purposes in
- 14 accordance with regulations prescribed by the Attorney
- 15 General.
- 16 Sec. 205. Appropriations and authorizations made in
- 17 this title for salaries and expenses shall be available for
- 18 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
- <sup>19</sup> 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).
- 20 (40) Sec. 206. Not to exceed 5 per centum of the appropria-
- 21 tions for legal activities and general administration in this
- 22 title shall be available interchangeably, with the approval of
- 23 the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, but no appropria-
- 24 tion shall be increased by more than 5 per centum and any

1	interchange of appropriations nereunaer shall be reported
2	to the Congress in the annual budget.
3	This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice
4	Appropriation Act, 1956".
5	TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY
6	SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
7	SALARIES
8	For the Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices, and
9	all other officers and employees, whose compensation shall
10	be fixed by the Court, except as otherwise provided by law,
11	and who may be employed and assigned by the Chief Justice
12	to any office or work of the Court, \$1,022,400.
13	PRINTING AND BINDING SUPREME COURT REPORTS
14	For printing and binding the advance opinions, pre-
15	liminary prints, and bound reports of the Court, \$91,200.
16	MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES
17	For miscellaneous expenses to be expended as the Chief
18	Justice may approve, \$49,950.
19	CARE OF THE BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS
20	For such expenditures as may be necessary to enable
21	the Architect of the Capitol to carry out the duties imposed
22	upon him by the Act approved May 7, 1934 (40 U.S. C.
23	13a-13b), including improvements, maintenance, re-
24	pairs, equipment, supplies, materials, and appurtenances;

1	special clothing for workmen; and personal and other serv-			
2	ices (including temporary labor without reference to the			
3	Classification and Retirement Acts, as amended), and for			
4	snow removal by hire of men and equipment or under			
5	contract without compliance with section 3709 of the			
6	Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U. S. C. 5); \$367,400.			
7	AUTOMOBILE FOR THE CHIEF JUSTICE			
8	For purchase, exchange, lease, driving, maintenance,			
9	and operation of an automobile for the Chief Justice of the			
10	United States, \$5,835.			
11	PREPARATION OF RULES FOR CIVIL PROCEDURE			
12	The amount made available under this head in the Judici-			
13	ary Appropriation Act, 1955, shall remain available until			
14	June 30, 1956.			
15	COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS			
16	SALARIES AND EXPENSES			
17	For salaries of the chief judge, four associate judges			
18	and all other officers and employees of the court, and neces-			
19	sary expenses of the court, including exchange of books			
20	and traveling expenses, as may be approved by the chies			
21	judge, \$235,755.			
22	Customs Court			
23	SALARIES AND EXPENSES			

For salaries of the chief judge, eight judges, and all other officers and employees of the court, and necessary

1	expenses of the court, including exchange of books, and
2	traveling expenses, as may be approved by the chief judge,
3	\$598,270: Provided, That traveling expenses of judges of
4	the Customs Court shall be paid upon the written certificate
5	of the judge.
6	COURT OF CLAIMS
7	SALARIES AND EXPENSES
8	For salaries of the chief judge, four associate judges,
9	seven regular and six additional commissioners, and all other
10	officers and employees of the Court, and for other necessary
11	expenses, including stenographic and other fees and charges
12	necessary in the taking of testimony, and travel, \$622,700.
13	REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS
14	For necessary repairs and improvements to the Court
15	of Claims buildings, to be expended under the supervision of
16	the Architect of the Capitol, \$12,000.
17	Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other
18	JUDICIAL SERVICES
19	SALARIES OF JUDGES
20	For salaries of circuit judges; district judges (including
21	judges of the district courts of Alaska, the Virgin Islands,
22	the Panama Canal Zone, and Guam); justices and judges
23	of the Supreme Court and circuit courts of the Territory of

Hawaii; justices and judges retired or resigned under title

28, United States Code, sections 371, 372, and 373; and

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- 1 annuities of widows of justices of the Supreme Court of the
- 2 United States in accordance with title 28, United States
- 3 Code, section 375; \$5,728,000.
- 4 SALARIES OF SUPPORTING PERSONNEL
- 5 For salaries of all officials and employees of the Federal Judiciary, not otherwise specifically provided for, 6 (41)\$13,593,240 \$14,417,800: Provided, That the compen-7 sation of secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district 8 9 judges shall be fixed by the Director of the Administrative 10 Office without regard to the Classification Act of 1949, as 11 amended, except that the salary of a secretary shall conform 12 with that of the General Schedule grades (GS) 4, 5, 6, 7, or 13 8, as the appointing judge shall determine, and the salary of a 14 law clerk shall conform with that of the General Schedule 15 grades (GS) 5, 7, 9, 11, or 12, as the appointing judge shall 16 determine, subject to review by the judicial council of the cir-17 cuit if requested by the Director, such determination by the 18 judge otherwise to be final: Provided further, That (exclu-19 sive of step-increases corresponding with those provided for 20 by title VII of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, 21 and of compensation paid for temporary assistance needed be-22 cause of an emergency) the aggregate salaries paid to 23 secretaries and law clerks appointed by one judge shall 24 not exceed \$10,560 per annum, except in the case of the 25

chief judge of each circuit and the chief judge of each

- 1 district court having five or more district judges, in which
- 2 case the aggregate salaries shall not exceed \$14,355 per
- 3 annum.

### 4 FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

- 5 For fees, expenses, and costs of jurors (including meals
- 6 and lodging for jurors in Alaska, as provided by section 193,
- 7 title II, of the Act of June 6, 1900, 31 Stat. 362); compen-
- 8 sation of jury commissioners; and fees of United States com-
- 9 missioners and other committing magistrates acting under
- 10 title 18, United States Code, section 3041; \$4,500,000.

### 11 TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

- For necessary travel and miscellaneous expenses, not
- 13 otherwise provided for, incurred by the Judiciary, including
- 14 the purchase of firearms and ammunition, the cost of con-
- 15 tract statistical services for the office of Register of Wills
- 16 of the District of Columbia and not to exceed \$1,000 for
- 17 the payment of fees to attorneys appointed in accordance
- 18 with the Act of June 8, 1938 (52 Stat. 625), not exceeding
- 19 \$25 in any one case, (42)\$2,170,250 \$2,383,250: Provided,
- 20 That this sum shall be available, in an amount not to exceed
- 21 \$8,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned
- 22 with the work of Federal Probation when incurred on the
- 23 written authorization of the Director of the Administrative
- 24 Office of the United States Courts.

- 1 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS
- 2 For necessary expenses of the Administrative Office of
- 3 the United States Courts, including travel, advertising, and
- 4 rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$606,250.
- 5 SALARIES OF REFEREES
- 6 For salaries of referees as authorized by the Act of
- 7 June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U.S. C. 68), not to exceed
- 8 \$1,151,400, to be derived from the referees' salary fund
- 9 established in pursuance of said Act.
- 10 EXPENSES OF REFEREES
- 11 For miscellaneous expenses of referees, United States
- 12 courts, including the salaries of their clerical assistants, travel,
- 13 purchase of envelopes without regard to the Act of June
- 14 26, 1906 (34 Stat. 476), not to exceed \$1,650,500, to
- 15 be derived from the referees' expense fund established in
- 16 pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended (11
- 17 U.S.C. 68 (c) (4)).
- 18 GENERAL PROVISIONS—THE JUDICIARY
- 19 Sec. 302. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the
- 20 District Court of the United States for the District of Colum-
- 21 bia from all appropriations under this title and 30 per centum
- 22 of the expenditures for the United States Court of Appeals for
- 23 the District of Columbia from all appropriations under this
- 24 title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any funds
- 25 in the Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia.

- 1 Sec. 303. The reports of the United States Court of
- 2 Appeals for the District of Columbia shall not be sold for a
- 3 price exceeding that approved by the court and for not more
- 4 than \$6.50 per volume.
- 5 This title may be cited as the "Judiciary Appropria-
- 6 tion Act, 1956".

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### 7 TITLE IV—UNITED STATES INFORMATION

8 AGENCY

### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

- 10 For expenses necessary to enable the United States
- 11 Information Agency, as authorized by Reorganization
- 12 Plan Numbered 8 of 1953, and the United States
- 13 Information and Educational Exchange Act, as amended
- 14 (22 U.S. C. 1431 et seq.), to carry out international
- 15 information activities, including employment, without re-
- 16 gard to the civil-service and classification laws, of (1)
- 17 persons on a temporary basis (not to exceed \$120,000),
- 18 (2) aliens within the United States, and (3) aliens abroad
- 19 for service in the United States relating to the translation
- 20 or narration of colloquial speech in foreign languages (such
- 21 aliens to be investigated for such employment in accord-
- 22 ance with procedures established by the Secretary of State
- 23 and the Attorney General); travel expenses of aliens em-
- 24 ployed abroad for service in the United States (43) (and their
- 25 dependents) to and from the United States; salaries, expenses,

and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by 1 the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S. C. 2 801-1158); expenses of attendance at meetings concerned 3 with activities provided for under this appropriation 4 to exceed \$6,000); entertainment within the United States 5 (not to exceed \$1,000); hire of passenger motor vehicles; 6 insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when 7 required by the law of such countries; purchase of space in 8 publications abroad, without regard to the provisions of law 9 set forth in 44 U.S.C. 322; services as authorized by 10 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S. C. 55a); 11 payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first 12 paragraph of section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the 13 United States Code when such claims arise in foreign coun-14 tries; advance of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the 15 Revised Statutes as amended; purchase of (44) eaps uni-16 17 forms for personnel employed abroad; dues for library mem-18 bership in organizations which issue publications to members 19 only, or to members at a price lower than to others; employ-20 ment of aliens, by contract, for service abroad; purchase of ice and drinking water abroad; payment of excise taxes on nego-21 22 tiable instruments abroad; loss by exchange; cost of transporting to and from a place of storage and the cost of storing the 23 24 furniture and household and personal effects of an employee 25 of the Foreign Service who is assigned to a post at which

he is unable to use his furniture and effects, under such regu-1 lations as the Director may prescribe; actual expenses of 2 preparing and transporting to their former homes the remains 3 of persons, not United States Government employees, who 4 may die away from their homes while participating in 5 activities authorized under this appropriation; radio activities 6 and acquisition and production of motion pictures and visual 7 materials and purchase or rental of technical equipment and 8 facilities therefor, narration, script-writing, translation, and 9 engineering services, by contract or otherwise; (45) presenta-10 tion of American books including Profile of America; mainte-11 nance, improvement, and repair of properties used for infor-12 mation activities in foreign countries; fuel and utilities for 13 Government-owned or leased property abroad; rental or lease 14 for periods not exceeding five years of offices, buildings, 15 grounds, and living quarters for officers and employees en-16 gaged in informational activities abroad; (46) travel expenses 17 for employees attending official international conferences, 18 without regard to the Standardized Government Travel 19 Regulations and to the rates of per diem allowances 20 in lieu of subsistence expenses under the Travel Ex-21 pense Act of 1949, but at rates not in excess of 22 comparable allowances approved for such conferences 23 by the Secretary of State and purchase of objects for 24 presentation to foreign governments, schools, or organiza-25

tions: (47)\$80,500,000 \$88,350,000, of which not less than 1 \$8,000,000 shall (48), if possible, be used to purchase foreign 2 currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of 3 the United States (49) and of which sum not less than 4 \$350,000 shall be made available to one or more private inter-5 national broadcasting licensees for the purpose of developing 6 and broadcasting under private auspices, but under the general 7 supervision of the United States Information Agency, radio 8 programs to Latin America, Western Europe, Africa, as 9 well as other areas of the free world, which programs shall 10 be designed to cultivate friendship with the peoples of the 11 countries in those areas, and to build improved international 12 understanding: Provided, That not to exceed (50)\$35,000 13 \$150,000 may be used for (51) representation operations allow-14 ances abroad (52) as authorized by section 901 (3) of the 15 16 Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S. C. 1131): Provided further, That this appropriation shall be available 17 18 for expenses in connection with travel of personnel outside 19 the continental United States, including travel of dependents 20 and transportation of personal effects, household goods, or 21 automobiles of such personnel, when any part of such travel 22 or transportation begins in the current fiscal year pursuant 23 to travel orders issued in that year, notwithstanding the fact 24 that such travel or transportation may not be completed 25 during the current year: Provided further, That funds may

be exchanged for payment of expenses in connection 1 with the operation of information establishments abroad 2 without regard to the provisions of section 3651 of the 3 Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 543): Provided further, 4 That passenger motor vehicles used abroad exclusively for 5 the purposes of this appropriation may be exchanged or sold, 6 pursuant to section 201 (c) of the Act of June 30, 1949 7 (40 U.S. C. 481 (c)), and the exchange allowances or 8 proceeds of such sales shall be available for replacement of 9 an equal number of such vehicles and the cost, including the 10 exchange allowance of each such replacement, except buses 11 and station wagons, shall not exceed \$1,400: Provided 12 further, That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679 13 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S. C. 665), the 14 15 United States Information Agency is authorized in making contracts for the use of international short-wave radio stations 16 17 and facilities, to agree on behalf of the United States to in-18 demnify the owners and operators of said radio stations and 19 facilities from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated 20 for the purpose against loss or damage on account of injury to persons or property arising from such use of said radio 21 22 stations and facilities: Provided further, That existing appointments and assignments to the Foreign Service Reserve 23 for the purposes of foreign information and educational activ-24 ities which expire during the current fiscal year may be 25

- 1 extended for a period of one year in addition to the period
- 2 of appointment or assignment otherwise authorized: Pro-
- 3 vided further, That funds appropriated herein shall be avail-
- 4 able for payment to private organizations abroad in pursuance
- 5 of contracts entered into for the processing and distribution
- 6 of motion-picture films.

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# 7 TITLE V—FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE

### 8 PRESIDENT

### Refugee Relief

For expenses necessary to enable the President, by 10 transfer to such officer or agency of the Government as 11 12 may be appropriate, to carry out the provisions of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953 (Public Law 203, approved August 13 7, 1953), including services as authorized by section 15 14 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S. C. 55a), at rates 16 not in excess of \$50 per diem for individuals; printing and 17 binding outside the continental United States without regard 18 to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U.S.C. 19 111); hire of passenger motor vehicles; expenses of at-20 tendance at meetings concerned with the purpose of this

22 confidential nature, to be accounted for solely on the

appropriation; not to exceed \$89,000 for expenses of a

23 certificate of the officer to whom funds are transferred by

24 the President from this appropriation; and of which not

25 less than \$2,000,000 shall be for capital for the making

- 1 of loans; (53)\$16,000,000 \$15,000,000: Provided, That
- 2 funds appropriated herein shall be available in accordance
- 3 with authority granted hereunder or under authority govern-
- 4 ing the activities of the Government agencies to which such
- 5 funds are allocated.

7

11

13

## 6 TITLE VI—FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES,

### INCORPORATED

8 The following corporation is hereby authorized to

9 make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and

10 borrowing authority available to such corporation, and in

accord with the law, and to make such contracts and commit-

12 ments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided

by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act,

14 as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the pro-

15 grams set forth in the Budget for the fiscal year 1956 for

16 such corporation, except as hereinafter provided:

17 Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated: Not to exceed 18 \$377,000 of the funds of the Corporation shall be available 19 for its administrative expenses, and not to exceed \$473,000 20 for the expenses of vocational training of prisoners, both 21 amounts to be computed on an accrual basis and to be deter-22 mined in accordance with the Corporation's prescribed 23 accounting system in effect on July 1, 1946, and shall be 24 exclusive of depreciation, payment of claims, expenditures 25 which the said accounting system requires to be capitalized

- 1 or charged to cost of commodities acquired or produced,
- 2 including selling and shipping expenses, and expenses in
- 3 connection with acquisition, construction, operation, main-
- 4 tenance, improvement, protection, or disposition of facilities
- 5 and other property belonging to the Corporation or in which
- 6 it has an interest.

# 7 TITLE VII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

8 Sec. 701. No part of any appropriation contained in

9 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any

10 corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the

11 salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against

12 the Government of the United States or who is a member

13 of an organization of Government employees that asserts

14 the right to strike against the Government of the United

15 States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization

16 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the

17 United States by force or violence: Provided, That for the

18 purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie

19 evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary

20 to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against

21 the Government of the United States, is not a member of an

22 organization of Government employees that asserts the right

- 1 to strike against the Government of the United States, or
- 2 that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of
- 3 an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-
- 4 ment of the United States by force or violence: Provided
- 5 further, That any person who engages in a strike against
- 6 the Government of the United States or who is a member
- 7 of an organization of Government employees that asserts
- 8 the right to strike against the Government of the United
- 9 States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organiza-
- 10 tion that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
- 11 United States by force or violence and accepts employment
- 12 the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropria-
- 13 tion or fund contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony
- 14 and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000
- 15 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: Pro-
- 16 vided further, That the above penalty clause shall be in
- 17 addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions
- 18 of existing law.
- 19 SEC. 702. No part of any appropriation contained in
- 20 this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes
- 21 not heretofore authorized by the Congress.
- SEC. 703. No part of any appropriation contained in

- 1 this Act shall be used to pay any expenses incident to or
- 2 in connection with participation in the International Mate-
- 3 rials Conference.
- This Act may be cited as the "Departments of State
- 5 and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies Appropri-
- 6 ation Act, 1956".

Passed the House of Representatives April 14, 1955.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments.

Attest:

FELTON M. JOHNSTON,

Secretary.



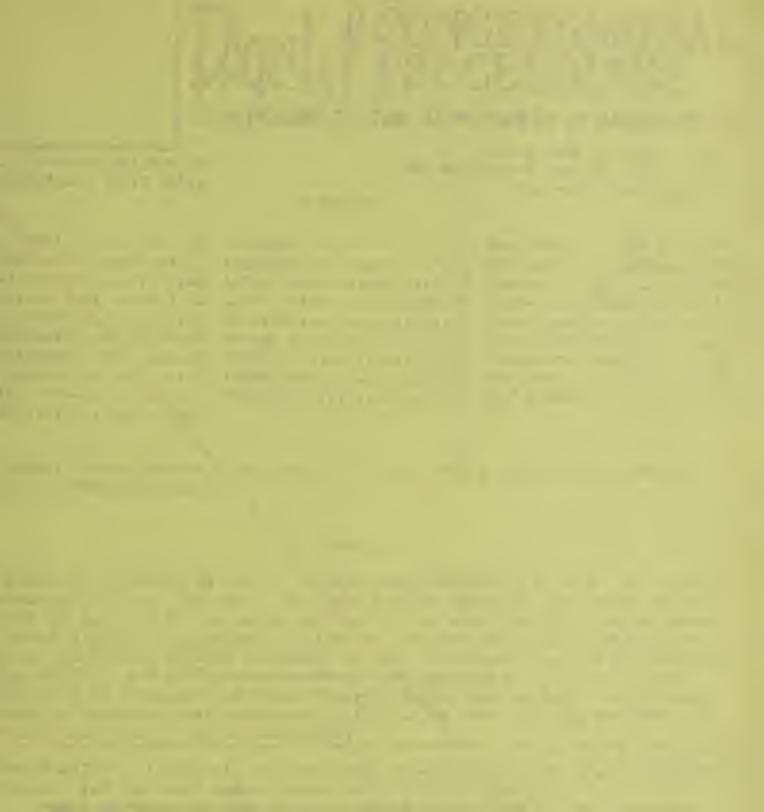
# AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice and the Judiciary and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 31, 1955

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered





# Digest of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE (For Department Staff Only) Issued June 3, 1955 For actions of June 2, 1955 84th-1st, No.92

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed mutual security bill. Rep. Bailey commended FS for national forest improvements.

### SENATE

- 1. FOREIGN AID. Passed, 59 years to 18 mays, with amendments S. 2090, the mutual security bill (pp. 6421-81). Agreed to a Mundt amendment earmarking \$50 million (in addition to the amount provided in the committee bill) for exportation of surplus farm products (p. 6475), a Magnuson amendment providing that U. S. money shall be made available for marine insurance on certain commodities (pp. 6475-6), and an Ellender amendment that administration of the program should be on a cooperative basis with recipients, when able, extending assistance to underdeveloped countries (p. 6476). Rejected several amendments to reduce and restrict the authorization.
- 2. APPROPRIATIONS. Additional conferees were appointed on H. R. 5502, the State, Justice, and Judiciary appropriation bill, 1956 (p. 6450).

The Appropriations subcommittee ordered reported to the full committee with amendments H. R. 5240, the independent offices appropriation bill, 1956 (p. 1498).

- 3. PERSONNEL. The Government Operations subcommittee ordered reported with amendments S. J. Res. 21, to establish a Commission on Government Security (p. D198).
- 4. SUGAR. Sen. Carlson inserted a Garden City, Kans., Chamber of Commerce resolution urging an increase in quotas for the domestic sugar industry (pp. 6397-8).
- 5. EXPENDITURES; PERSONNEL. Sen. Byrd submitted an additional report of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures on Federal employment and pay for April 1955 (pp. 6398-6401).

- 6. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Magnuson inserted his statement favoring the proposed Hells Canyon Dam (pp. 6481-4).
- 7. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 6 (p. 6484). Legislative program: Mon., appropriation bills; Tues., the housing bill and any other bills which may be reported and are on the calendar (p. 6481).

### HOUSE

- 8. FORESTS. Rep. Bailey inserted a USDA release on the monetary loss due to forest fires and commended the Forest Service for improvements reducing this loss (p. 6338).
- 9. FLOOD CONTROL. Passed, with amendment, H. R. 192, providing for the construction of a multipurpose dam on the Rappahannock River (pp. 6338, 6341-7).
- 10. LOANS. Passed, without amendment, H. R. 5715, which was subsequently laid on the table when S. 654 was amended by the inclusion of the provisions of H. R. 5715 and passed. This bill would provide for additional direct loans for the purchase of farms by veterans under the VA Readjustment Loan Act (pp. 6347-58).
- 11. SALT-WATER RESEARCH. Rep. Roosevelt suggested that the conferees on the saline water research bill, H. R. 2126, should give consideration to cooperation with the Atomic Energy Commission and Civil Defense Administration in the final form of the bill (p. 6345).
- 12. POSTAL PAY. Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendment S. 2061, which would increase the basic rates of compensation for postal employees (H. Rept. 728) (p. 6360).
- 13. LOBBYING. Pursuant to regulations of Lobbying Act, the quarterly report of lobbyists was included (pp. 6363-96).
- 14. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 6 (p. 6360). Legislative program: Rep. McCormack scheduled consideration of H. R. 5376, which would amend the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, on Mon.; S. 2061, the postal pay increase bill, on Tues.; and H. R. 5923, a bill on the Inter-American Highway, on Wed. Consent and private Calendars are to be read on Tues. (p. 6338).

### BILLS INTRODUCED

- 15. CIVIL DEFENSE. H. R. 6619, by Rep. Broyhill, to provide for the creation of a civil defense agency having jurisdiction of civil defense for the Metropolitan Washington area; to Armed Services Committee (p. 6361).
- 16. RECLAMATION. H. R. 6620, by Rep. Budge, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate and maintain in the Upper Snake River Valley, Idaho and Wyoming, the Narrows Federal reclamation project and a reregulating reservoir below the Palisades Dam and Reservoir; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 6361).
- 17. PROPERTY; ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES. H. R. 6624, by Rep. Dawson, Ill., to "amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended;" to Government Operations Committee (p. 6361).

On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will

call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll. Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I announce that the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CLEMENTS], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. Fulbright], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. Gore], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McClellan], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], and the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. Scottl are absent on official business.

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr.

KENNEDY] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] is absent by leave of the Senate to attend the International Labor Organization meeting in Geneva, Switzerland.

On this vote the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CLEMENTS] is paired with the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. Mc-CLELLAN]. If present and voting, the Senator from Kentucky would vote "nay" and the Senator from Arkansas would vote "yea."

The Senator from Arkansas [Mr. Ful-BRIGHT] is paired with the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE]. If present and voting, the Senator from Arkansas would vote "nay" and the Senator from South Dakota would vote "yea."

I further announce that if present and

voting, the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], and the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. Scorr] would each vote "nay."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Colorado [Mr. Allott]

is absent on official business.

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. Case] and the Senator from Kansas [Mr. Schoeppell are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS] is absent on official business for the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. Bridges] is necessarily absent.

On this vote, the Senator from Colorado [Mr. Allott] is paired with the Senator from Kansas [Mr. Schoeppel]. If present and voting, the Senator from Colorado would vote "nay," and the Senator from Kansas would vote "yea."

Also, the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. Case] is paired with the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. Fulbright]. If present and voting, the Senator from South Dakota would vote "yea," and the Senator from Arkansas would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 27,

nays 56, as follows:

YEAS-27 Ellender Barrett Malone Bricker Butler Ervin Frear McCarthy Mundt Byrd Chavez Goldwater Robertson Hruska Russell Jenner Johnston, S. C. Curtis Thurmond Daniel Welker Dworshak Eastland Williams anger Young Long NAYS-56 Aiken Bible Dirksen Anderson Barkley Bush Capehart Douglas Duff Beall Bender Carlson Case, N. J. Flanders George Cotton Bennett

Hayden Hennings Hickenlooper Hill Holland Humphrey Ives Jackson Johnson, Tex. Kefauver Kerr Knowland

Kuchel Lehman Magnuson Mansfield Martin, Iowa Martin, Pa. McNamara Millikin Monronev Morse Neelv Neuberger Pastore

Potter Purtell Saltonstall Smathers Smith, Maine Smith, N. J. Sparkman Stennis Symington Wile**y** 

### NOT VOTING-13

Allott Bridges Case, S. Dak. Clements Fulbright

Gore Kennedy McClellan O'Mahoney Schoeppel Watkins

So Mr. ELLENDER's amendment was rejected.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the bill (S. 414) to authorize an examination and survey of the coastal and tidal areas of the eastern and southern United States, with particular reference to areas where severe damages have occurred from hurricane winds and tides.

The message also announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 654) to amend the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to extend the authority of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to make direct loans, and to authorize the Administrator to make additional types of direct loans thereunder, and for other purposes, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

### MUTUAL SECURITY ACT OF 1955

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 2090) to amend the Mutual Security Act of 1954, and for other purposes.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, I offer an amendment, which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. At the appropriate place in the bill it is proposed to insert a new section, as follows:

SEC. -. All available funds already authorized and, in addition, the \$3,408,000,000 to be authorized by this bill are hereby transferred to the National Defense Administrator to be expended in the construction and maintenance of long range sonic speed bomber fighters and interceptors, guided missiles and atomic energy driven submarines, including the necessary bases and accessories for their efficient operation.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Mc-NAMARA in the chair). The Senator will

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. As I understand, the distinguished Senator from Nevada [Mr. Malone] is entitled to speak for 1 hour on his amendment, and I control 1 hour of debate in opposition to the amendment. Is that correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Senator from Texas is correct.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I am prepared to yield back 30 minutes of my time if that is agreeable to the Senator from Nevada and if he is prepared to yield back 30 minutes of his time.

Mr. MALONE. That is agreeable to

me. I yield back 30 minutes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield back 30 minutes. I ask the Senator from Nevada to permit me to yield to several Senators very briefly in order to make some insertions in the RECORD.

Mr. MALONE. I am glad to do so. provided the time is not charged to me.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The time will be charged to me. I first yield to the Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH].

SENATOR SMITH OF NEW JERSEY AND SENATOR SMITH OF MAINE, DOCTORS OF LAWS

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. Mr. President, yesterday one of the distinguished Members of this body, the senior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. Smith], was appropriately honored by his alma mater where he was a student of law-Columbia University-with the degree of doctor of laws.

Knowing that this body is most proud of the senior Senator from New Jersey and grateful to Columbia University for the honor it has bestowed on one of its illustrious graduates, I ask that the citation made in the awarding of that degree be inserted in the body of the RECORD, and I invite the attention of every Member to the citation.

There being no objection, the citations were ordered to be printed in the RECord, as follows:

### HOWARD ALEXANDER SMITH

Dr. KROUT. HOWARD ALEXANDER SMITH is presented for the degree of doctor of laws. Columbia shares Senator Smith with Princeton, for he trod these very steps in the early years of the century as a youthful student of law. Princeton had prepared him in the liberal arts. A lawyer, a man of the people, a master of the science of politics and government, his varied career has found him always busy, ever generous, constructive in works and in philosophy, never dismayed by foreboding events. The Rocky Mountain region was for years his home. To join Herbert Hoover's United States Food Administration he returned to the East. The years that followed were devoted largely to relief of human suffering in Europe. But return to his beloved Princeton was inevitable, and his years as lecturer on international affairs and as an official of his alma mater were fruitful indeed. Today, as for more than a decade, he represents our neighbor State in the United States Senate. He does so with unchallenged integrity, with eloquence and with wisdom born of long experience.

President Kirk. Howard Alexander Smith: That our framework of National HOWARD Government, so carefully and wisely formulated by our forefathers, should have endured to become ever stronger is due not alone to the sagacity of the founders. That men of complete devotion to our heritage so often are called by the electorate to high councils in government is defense sufficient against the willful individuals who endeavor to do us and our institutions harm. have been a man of devotion. Yours is a career in the best tradition of our legal profession and American politics. The university which shared in your training delights today to testify to the success of your service.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I should like to associate myself with the statement of the Senator from Maine on our beloved friend, the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH]. I believe Columbia University, in honoring him, honors itself. I am glad he is back with us today, and I hope that as a result of his presence the passage of the pending bill may be expedited.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, I desire to express to my distinguished colleagues my deep appreciation for their kind words. I could not quite hear whether the citation referred to by the distinguished Senator from Maine [Mrs. Smith] also included the citation made in awarding the same degree to her. The Senator from Maine enjoys the highest esteem and affection of all her colleagues. I am proud to have shared with her the honors at Columbia University yesterday. I ask unanimous consent that her citation may be printed in the Record also.

There being no objection, the citation was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

### MARGARET CHASE SMITH

Dr. KROUT. MARGARET CHASE SMITH is presented for the degree of doctor of laws. Columbia honors this gracious lady for many reasons. She pioneers in the Nation's capital as the first woman Senator from her native State of Maine; indeed, first of an Eastern State. A distinguished Member since 1948 of the "most exclusive gentlemen's club in the world," Senator Smith reaffirms the growing realization, wisely recognized by her astute constituents, that ability and proven performance, rather than sex, provide the reasonable standards for political selection. Chosen first in 1940 to represent the Second Maine District in the 76th Congress, she gained quickly the respect of her colleagues of the 48 States. Elections in Maine have bothered her little since. In days that are active, she thinks less of elections than of people. The women of our Nation-happily a populous group—consider Senator Smith as their Senator-at-large, but the record shows that she discriminates not in their opposing always unfair privilege. rly is the word for her utterances, moderation and integrity of the individual her philosophy, relentless industry her trait. Fear she does not know as men have learned who thunder empty phrases. She merits well, sir, the salute of this university.

President Kirk. Margaret Chase Smith:

President Kirk. Margaret Chase Smith: With fine hand and clear mind, you are writing your chapter of history. You represent more than the people of Maine in our halls of state. You represent those Americans who, seeing well the present danger, will meet it without sacrifice of the precious principles which are our common heritage. Columbia hails you as an outstanding citizen.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I wish to join in the complimentary remarks the distinguished. Senator from Texas has made. I wish also to compliment the distinguished Senator from Maine [Mrs. Smith], who also received her honorary doctorate at Columbia University. I am glad to see that it has not affected either one of them seriously.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I did not have the information that the Senator from Maine also had been honored by Columbia University. I am happy to

know that she was, because for many years I have treasured her friendship and have had high respect for her as a public servant.

Mr. WILEY. This is the first time the Senator from Texas has admitted that he is not up on important questions.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I thank the Senator from Wisconsin for his usual graciousness.

STATE, JUSTICE, AND JUDICIARY APPROPRIATIONS, 1956—ADDI-TIONAL CONFEREES

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Chair appoint additional conferees on H. R. 5502, the State, Justice, and Judiciary appropriation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and appoints the Senator from Arizona [Mr. Hayden], the Senator from Florida [Mr. Holland], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. Clements], the Senator from Montana [Mr. Mansfield], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. Mundt], the Senator from Maine [Mrs. Smith], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. Dirksen], and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. Hickenlooper] additional conferees on the part of the Senate.

### MUTUAL SECURITY ACT OF 1955

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 2090) to amend the Mutual Security Act of 1954, and for other purposes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I should like to make a brief announcement for the information of the Senate. I understand that the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. Long] has an amendment to offer, that the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] has an amendment, that the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. McCarthy] has an amendment, and that the senior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. Ellender] has a series of amendments. Under the unanimousconsent agreement we could have as much as 2 hours' discussion on each amendment, but because the Senators are anxious to cooperate and conclude consideration of the bill within a reasonable time, I am informed that the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE] will take only 30 minutes, that the junior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. Long] will probably take in the neighborhood of 30 minutes, and we hope not much more than that time will be taken in connection with the Knowland amendment. I have not been able to contact the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. McCarthy]. The senior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] states that on each of his amendments he will consume less than the time allotted. Therefore, Mr. President, if Senators can remain, it is possible, and very likely, I think, that we can pass the bill this evening. The lead-ership is prepared to ask the Senate to remain in session until a reasonable hour, 9, 10, or maybe 10:30 o'clock, if the bill can be passed. Otherwise we shall have to pass it on Friday or Saturday. The bill should be acted on by

the Senate, because there is other proposed legislation scheduled for consideration beginning next week. Therefore I appeal to Senators to cooperate, and I thank all the Senators who are willing to reduce their time. I am especially thankful to the Senator from Nevada.

GLOBAL GIVEAWAYITIS VERSUS NATIONAL SECURITY

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, I oppose this bill to give additional billions of taxpayers' dollars to foreign nations.

I have been given to understand that there are approximately \$9 billion unexpended dollars already authorized for this purpose and carried over from previous appropriations, which, added to the \$3,408,000,000 provided in this bill would equal more than \$12 billion available to be spent in foreign nations which even now according to our administrative officials, are trading with our potential enemies.

Most of these beneficiaries of our foreign aid have recognized Communist China and are working, with the support of some of our own people, to bring about Communist China's admission to the United Nations.

EUROPE ON AMERICAN DOLE SINCE 1948

Mr. President, we have been sending money to Europe since 1948. Even before that time there was a loan of \$33/4 billion to Britain. It would no doubt embarrass the Senate if I were to read what I said regarding that loan in 1948. When the loan was made I was not a Member of the Senate, but I was aware of the promises that were made when the first loan was extended. And as a Member of the Senate I have been aware of the promises which have been continually made since that time as to what would be done by those nations in the event we gave them new grants and credits such as those under the Marshall plan, the ECA, MSA, the FOA, and other trick agencies with trick names that are always cooked up a little ahead of the public's understanding as to what is happening to their tax money.

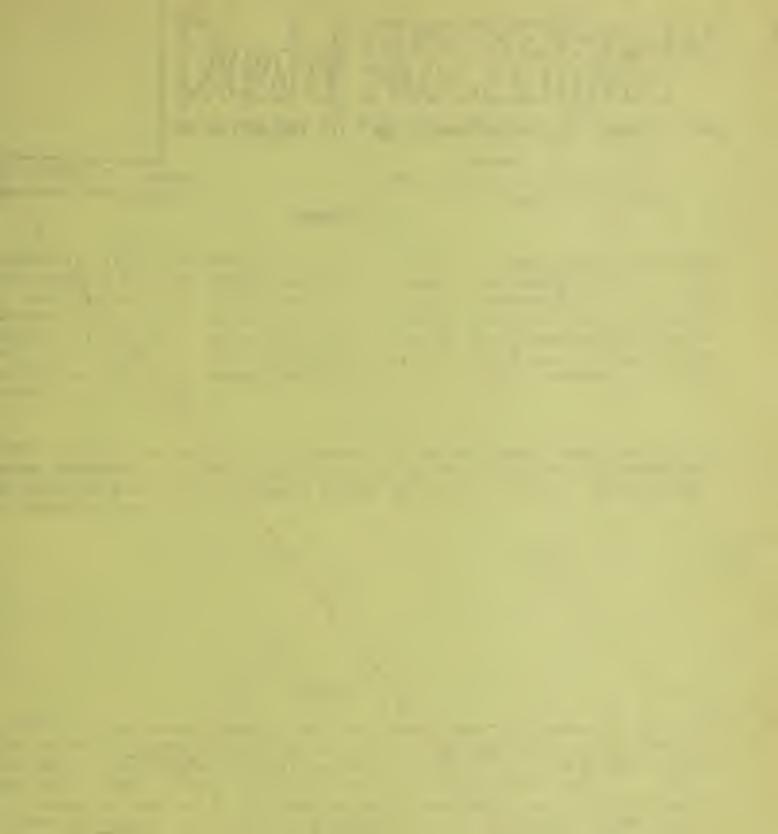
BIG PROMISES; SKIMPY PERFORMANCE

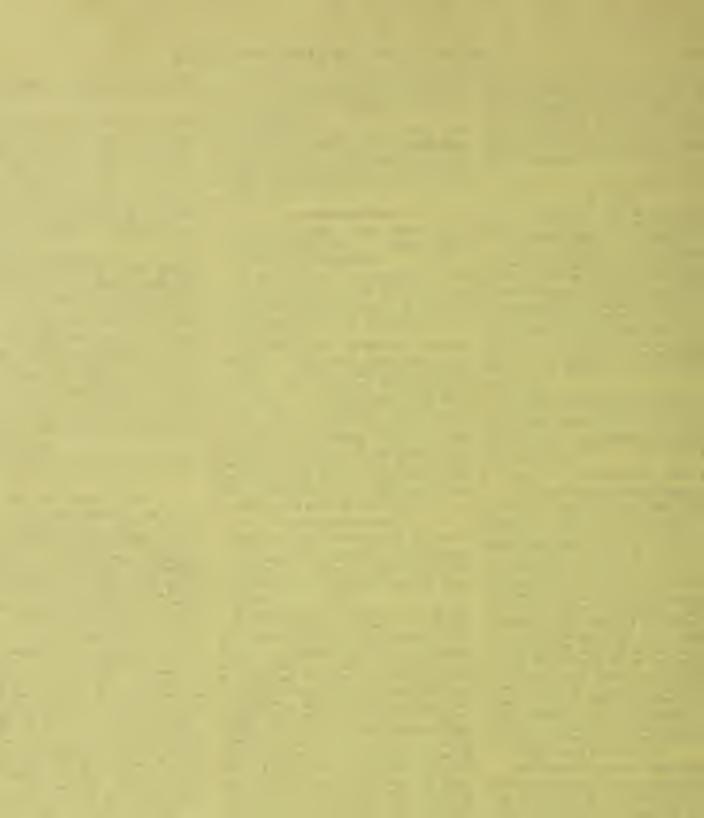
We have had big, beautiful promises, Mr. President, every time we have been sold a multi-billion-dollar bill of goods, but in return we have received only meager and minimum performance—and sometimes none at all—from the countries which have received these billions.

FREE MONEY, FREE FOOD, FREE GOODS FLOW OUT TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

We have sent money continually to those nations to buy our goods. We are now sending to foreign nations, without cost, for the most part, agricultural products which we have bought and stored in the United States. We are sending them free defense materiel, most of which, I am sorry to say, is obsolete. That is all done in the interest of prosperity and peace.

Mr. President, the history of individuals and nations has been that they are heroes as long as the money holds out. When the money is gone we look around, and our so-called friends have disappeared.





# Digest of Congressional Proceedings

## OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE (For Department Staff Only) For actions of June 24, 1955
84th-1st - No.106

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HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses agreed to conference reports on Federal employees pay bill and general Government matters appropriation bill. House received conference report on selective service bill. Senate agreed to conference report on independent offices appropriation bill.

#### HOUSE

1. PERSONNEL. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on S. 67, to adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government. The text of the bill as finally passed is printed in the Record. (pp. 7737, 7790-4.) This bill will now be sent to the President.

Passed as reported H. R. 5560, to make permanent the existing privilege of free importation of personal and household effects brought into the U. S. under Government orders (pp. 7770-1).

The Judiciary Committee reported with amendments H. J. Res. 157, to establish a Commission on Government Security (H. Rept. 911) (p. D607).

2. SELECTIVE SERVICE. Received the conference report on H. R. 3005, to further amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act by extending for four years the authority to indust certain individuals, and to extend for the same period the benefits under the Dependents Act. The statement of the House conferees includes the following:

"The Senate amendment provided for the exemption from registration and induction of members of the Reserve components of the Armed Forces while employed as veterinarians of the United States Department of Agriculture. This same provision was also applied to prior-service exemptions by another subsection of the Senate amendment which provided that no member of the

Reserve component 'who has been employed as a veterinarian by the United States Department of Agriculture for a period of 24 months from and after the date of enactment of this paragraph shall be liable for induction except in time of war or national emergency declared by the Congress.

"The House managers objected to this portion of the Senate amendment on the grounds that these civilian employees of the Department of Agriculture are not serving in such employment as members of the uniformed services. The Senate managers receded from their insistence on this portion of the Senate amendment." (pp. 7768-9.)

- 3. LAWS, CODIFICATION. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment an original bill, H. R. 6991, to revise, codify, and enact into law title 21 of the U. S. Code, "Food, Drugs, and Cosmetics" (H. Rept. 906) (p. 7809).
- 4. FOREIGN AID. The Foreign Affairs Committee was given permission to file, by midnight tonight, a report on S. 2090, the mutual security bill. (p. 7759). The time for filing minority views was extended until midnight Monday, June 27 (p. 7796).
- 5. STATE, JUSTICE, AND JUDICIARY APPROPRIATIONS, 1956. House conferees were appointed on this bill, H. R. 5502 (p. 7772). Senate conferees were appointed May 31.
- 6. GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. Both Houses agreed to conference report on this bill, H. R. 6499 (pp. 7747, 7772-3). This bill will now be sent to the President.
- 7. HOUSING. The Banking and Currency Committee was given permission to file, by midnight Sunday, a report on S. 2126, the housing bill (p. 7808).
- 8. MONOPOLIES. Rep. Patman criticized certain recommendations made by the Attorney General's Committee to Study the Antitrust Laws and discussed the need for important improvements in the laws (pp. 7796-7).
- 9. DAIRY PROGRAM. Rep. Johnson, Wis., inserted statements prepared by three university professors which discuss the findings of a research study on dairy programs (pp. 7797-7807).
- 10. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 27 (p. 7809). Rep. McCormack announced that on Tues. the conference report on the selective service bill will be considered to be followed by the foreign aid bill (pp. 7795-6).

#### SENATE

- 11. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 5240 (pp. 7732-4). Concurred in the House amendment to the Senate amendment, to prohibit any agency covered by title I of the bill from refusing employment in the Federal Service to a person solely because of his age (pp. 7732).
- 12. D. C. APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 6239 (pp. 7734-7). Senate conferees were appointed (p. 7737).
- 13. COPPER. Sen. Williams criticized the GSA for giving a windfall to a copper mining company, and inserted correspondence with GSA and GAO on this matter (pp. 7728-30).

The effect of this duty-free importation privilege is to avoid the imposition of undue administrative burdens upon persons evacuated to the United States and constitutes an important morale factor and inducement to overseas duty.

In view of the continuing international obligations and commitments of the Federal Government requiring the presence in many parts of the world of substantial numbers of Government personnel, it was deemed advisable by the Committee on Ways and Means that this authority should be made permanent.

In making this authority permanent, an amendment was adopted which limits this duty-free privilege—under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury—to persons in the service of the United States who return to the United States upon the termination of assignment to extended duty outside the customs territory of the United States, or of returning members of his family who have resided with him at the foreign post or station, or of any person evacuated to the United States under Government orders or instructions. amendment has been adopted because it was brought to the attention of the Committee on Ways and Means that Government personnel assigned to duty outside the United States for relatively short periods of time are availing themselves of this free-entry privilege.

H. R. 5560 would accord to personnel stationed on Johnston Island the same privilege granted to personnel stationed on Wake Island and Midway Island with respect to allowing personal and household effects to be admitted to the United States without payment of duty when such effects are forwarded to the United States by reason of Government instructions regarding the movement of the owner of the article. Personnel stationed on Wake Island and Midway Island are entitled under present law to this privilege because these islands were exempted from the customs laws of the United States by the act of June 25, 1938 (ch. 679, 52 Stat. 1077) and are considered therefore, for customs purposes, as foreign countries. Under existing law a transfer of articles from Johnston Island to the Territory of Hawaii or the continental United States is not considered to constitute an importation within the meaning of the applicable sections of the customs laws.

The consistent construction of present law is that it applies to all personal and household effects imported by any employee of the United States who arrives in the United States under Government orders or by any member of the family of such an employee even though such employee may be absent from the United States for only a short period of time. Among the beneficiaries of the statute have been many Government employees assigned to short periods of foreign duty. amounting/in some cases to only a day or two. It has also been brought to the attention of the Committee on Ways and Means that abuses have developed with respect to shipments of liquor and tobacco products.

It was the view of the Committee on Ways and Means that when Government

personnel are assigned to posts outside the United States under such circumstances that their household effects may be transported at Government expense. and in some other cases where temporary assignments are so extended that items must be purchased abroad beyond the normal requirements of a tourist. such personnel deserve the benefits of the free-entry privilege, except as to liquor or tobacco products. In the deliberations on this legislation by the Committee on Ways and Means, we were advised by the Treasury Department that in the administration of the law the Department would ordinarily limit importations of liquor and tobacco products to the amounts that may be imported duty free by returning United States residents under existing law.

It was the committee's view that Government personnel assigned to duty outside the United States for relatively short terms are adequately provided for by the exemptions applicable to other returning residents of the United States.

Accordingly, an amendment was adopted which provides that the dutyfree privilege accorded under H. R. 5560 will be available only with respect to extended overseas assignments.

SOCIAL-SECURITY WAGE CREDITS FOR MILITARY SERVICE BEFORE JULY 1956

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of H. R. 5936, which is a bill to provide for the continuation for 9 months, through March 31, 1956, of the existing provisions of title II of the Social Security Act, relating to, first, old-age and survivors insurance wage credits for military service; and second, the payment of lump-sum death benefits where a serviceman dying overseas is reburied in this country.

Under existing law these provisions would not apply to service or deaths after June 30, 1955.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

Mr. JENKINS. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I wish to concur with the gentleman from Tennessee in saying that this bill was voted out unanimously from the Committee on Ways and Means. I have consulted with the leadership, and there is no objection on this side.

Mr. Speaker, this bill was reported unanimously by our committee. It simply extends for an additional 9 months the present provisions of the Social Security Act which provides a monthly wage credit under the old-age and survivors insurance system for members of the Armed Forces and the payment of a lump-sum death benefit in the case of such an individual who dies overseas and is reburied in this country. The existing provisions of the Social Security Act expire this July 1. For this reason, it is essential that we act on the matter without undue delay. It should be noted that the extension contained in this bill will again expire

next April 1. Our committee decided upon this relatively limited extension in view of the expected recommendations of the House Select Committee on Survivors Benefits. We hope that those recommendations will be acted upon prior to the April 1 termination of the provisions of this bill. I would also like to make clear that while our committee unequivocably advocates that the cost to the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund of these gratuitous military-wage credits be reimbursed by the Federal Government, we did not include a provision to that effect in this bill solely because it was our understanding that the recommendations of the select committee, to which I have already referred, would include provision for such reimbursement.

(Mr. JENKINS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 217 (e) of the Social Security Act (relating to benefits in case of veterans) is amended by striking out "July 1, 1955" each place it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "July 1, 1956."

Sec. 2. The last sentence of section 202 (i)

of the Social Security Act (relating to lumpsum death payments) is amended by striking out "July 1955" and inserting in lieu thereof "July 1956."

With the following committee amend-

Page 1, line 6, strike out "July 1, 1956" and insert "April 1, 1956."
Page 2, line 2, strike out "July 1956" and

insert "April 1956."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to provide wage credits under title II of the Social Security Act for military service before April 1956, and to permit application for lump-sum benefits under such title to be made within 2 years after interment or reinterment in the case of servicemen dying overseas before April 1956."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, under the old-age and survivors insurance system, individuals who have served in the active military or naval service of the United States at any time since September 14, 1940, are, under certain circumstances, provided wage credits under the system of \$160 per month for each month, or part thereof, of such service. Present law provides for these credits without any payment of taxes or the appropriation of funds to the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund. Under the existing provisions of law these wage credits will be provided only for service performed prior to July 1, 1955. H. R.

5936, as amended, extends this provision so that it will apply to service performed

prior to April 1, 1956.

H. R. 5936 also extends the provision of the old-age and survivors insurance system under which the 2-year period for filing claims for lump-sum death payments in the case of reburial in this country of servicemen dying overseas, begins to run from the date of reburial in this country instead of from the date of death overseas. This provision, which under existing law applies only in the case of deaths prior to July 1, 1955, would be extended to cases of deaths occurring before April 1, 1956.

In view of the anticipated legislative recommendations of the House Select Committee on Survivors Benefits established pursuant to the authority of House Resolution 35 of the 84th Congress, it was the considered opinion of the Committee on Ways and Means that the extension of these provisions is desirable as a temporary measure pending the formulation of a long-range solution to the problem of retirement and related benefits for military personnel and their survivors based upon the recommendations of this select committee.

In our consideration of this legislation in executive session, the Committee on Ways and Means had tentatively approved an amendment to H. R. 5936 whereby the cost of the old-age and survivors insurance Lenefits resulting from wage credits and lump-sum death benefits attributable to military service, would be met by special appropriations from the general funds of the Treasury to reimburse the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund. However, our committee was advised that the House Select Committee on Survivors Benefits expected to report favorably to the House legislation which would provide for such reimbursement. In view of that fact, H. R. 5936 was reported with an amendment to provide for a simple 9 months' extension of existing law without any provisions for reimbursement of the oldage and survivors insurance trust fund included.

As stated on page 2 of the committee report, it was the unanimous view of the members of the Committee on Ways and Means that in the interest of guarding against the impairment of the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund it is necessary that the Congress provide for the reimbursement of the trust fund from the general funds of the Treasury.

The enactment of this legislation was recommended by the Dcpartment of De-

The membership of the Committee on Ways and Means voted unanimously to report H. R. 5936 favorably to the House with the amendment to which I have previously referred.

#### COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Health and Science Subcommittee of the Committee/on Interstate and Foreign Commerce may sit this afternoon during general dcbate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

#### COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION

Mr. BURLESON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on House Administration may sit this afternoon during genéral debate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

#### STATE, JUSTICE, AND JUDICIARY APPROPRIATIONS, 1956

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 5502, making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments and agree to the conference requested by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, do I understand this is the bill which the other body has increased by \$31,500,000 over the figure approved by the House?

Mr. ROONEY. The bill has been very. very substantially increased. The other body's version is \$51,544,276 over the current year appropriations, and only \$1,-546,494 below the budget estimates of \$483,531,912.

Mr. GROSS. And this is the same bill on which the other body has named 16 managers on its part?

Mr. ROONEY. That is correct. Mr. GROSS. And is the gentleman suggesting 16 managers on the part of the House?

Mr. ROONEY. No; I believe the Chair will appoint the usual number of conferees on the part of the House; and we think we can do all right in representing the views of the House.

Mr. GROSS. This bill has been increased by \$31,500,000 over the House figures. The chairman of the Appropriations Committee on June 1 made a speech on the floor of the House in behalf of a balanced budget and in behalf of economy in appropriations. I trust the managers on the part of the House, and the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, in view of this \$31,500,000 increase-and I think the gentleman well knows that some of those increases are in items which never ought to have been increased-it is my hope that the conferees on the part of the House will insist upon the House figure.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York? [After a pause,] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. Rooney, Preston, SIKES, MAGNUSON, CANNON, COUDERT, BOW. CLEVENGER, and TABER.

#### AUTHORITY GRANTED TO SPEAKER TO DECLARE RECESS ON THURS-DAY, JUNE 30

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order for the Speaker at any time on Thursday next to declare a recess of the House for the purpose of receiving His Excellency U Nu, Prime Minister of Burma.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

#### GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 6649) making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House may be read in lieu of the report.

The clerk read the title of the bill. The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alahama?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 22, 1955.)

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, the action of the conference committee on this bill can best be summarized by a tabulation comparing appropriations and estimates for the agencies contained in the hill

Appropriations, 1955	\$14,576,850
Budget estimates, 1956	28, 777, 700
Bill as passed the House	21, 890, 700
Bill as passed the Senate	27, 166, 300
Conference agreement	27, 166, 300
Conference agreement compared	
with •	

Estimates\_\_\_\_\_ -1,611,400 House bill-----+5, 275, 000 Additional estimates for the Execu-

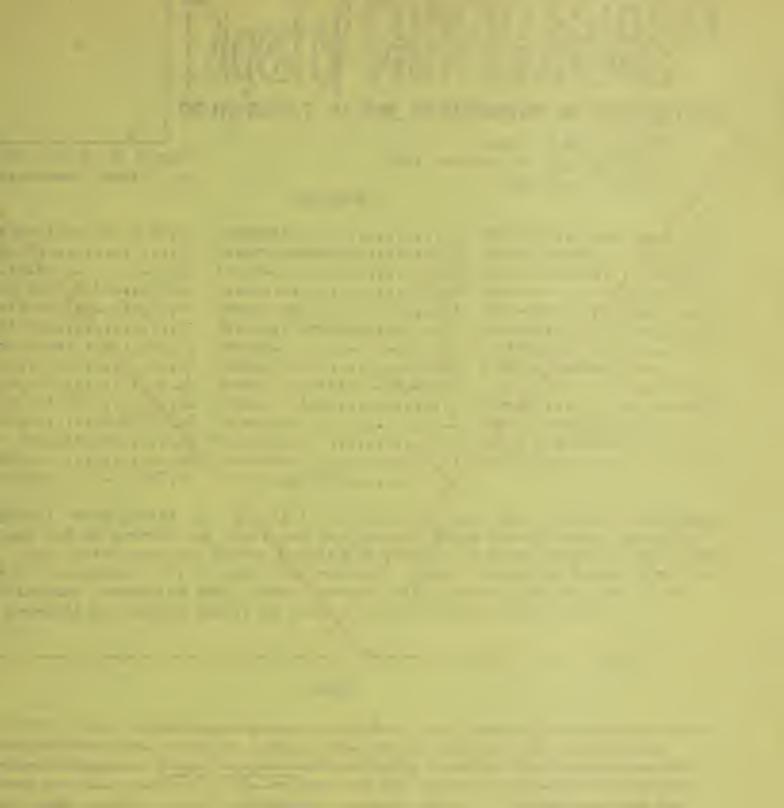
tive Office of the President were considered by the Senate in the amount of \$1,077,000, net, above those considered by the House. I shall briefly treat the major activities for the benefit of the For the Executive Office of the Presi-

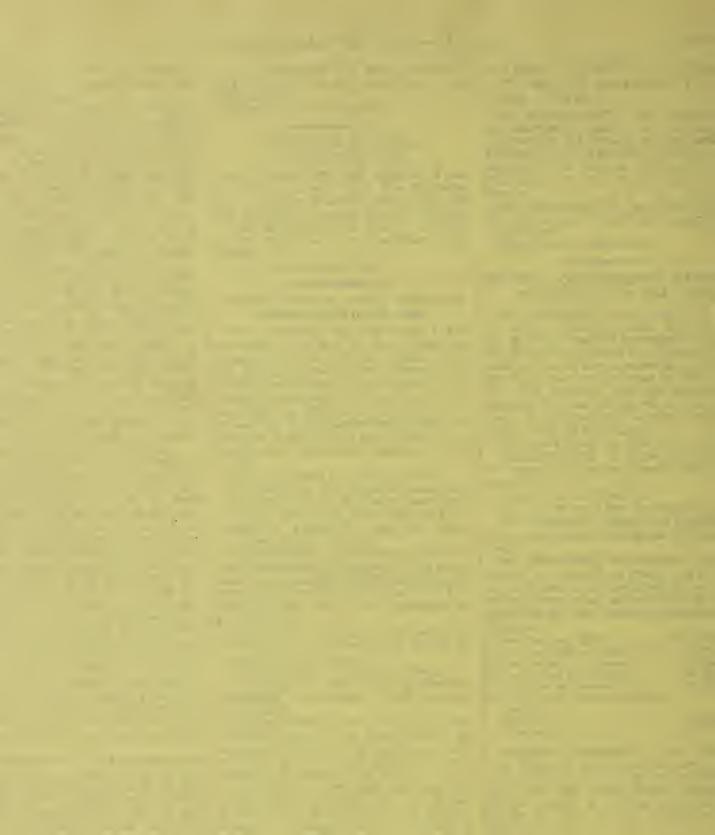
dent, modest reductions of \$15,000 for the Council of Economic Advisers and \$95,000 for the Office of Defense Mobilization, both made by the House, remain unchanged. Funds for all other activities are approved as requested.

Funds appropriated to the President are contained in the bill as requested except for certain specialized language which was eliminated in the House, and remains eliminated after conference.

Items for the American Battle Monument Commission were not involved in conference, and stand approved as passed by the House,

For the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, the conferees agreed that the full amount of the budget estimate will undoubtedly be an ultimate requirement, and it is therefore included in the





# Digest of Congressional Proceedings

## OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE (For Department Staff Only)

Issued July 1, 1955 For actions of June 30, 1955 Elth-1st, No. 111

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HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses passed bill to provide temporary appropriations (including ACP item) and to provide for increased pay costs. House passed mutual security bill. Both Houses received Hoover Commission reports on water resources and power, paperwork management, Pt. 2, and final report. Senate committee reported bill to extend Defense Production Act. Senate passed bill to extend public debt limit. House received conference report on State, Justice appropriation bill.

#### HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Both Houses passed H. J. Res 366, to authorize transfer of unobligated balances as of June 30, 1955, for retroactive 1955 costs of the
Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1955, to make indefinite appropriations for this purpose to the extent that the unobligated balances are insufficient, and to provide temporary appropriations for those agencies for
which the 1956 appropriations have not yet been enacted (pp. 8202-3, 8240-1).
This measure is now ready for the President.

Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 6042, the Defense Department appropriation bill (pp. 8154-5, 8212-8). This bill is now ready for the President.

Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 6239, the D. C. appropriation bill (pp. 8151-6, 8218). This bill is now ready for the President.

Received the conference report on H. R. 5502, the State, Justice, and Judiciary appropriation bill (H. Rept. 1043) (pp. 8276-8).

2. FOREIGN AID. Passed with emendments S. 2090, the mutual security aid bill (pp. 8218-39, 8242-75). Agreed to an emendment by Rep. Vorys to provide that the sense of Congress shall be that loans should be made rather than grants

- wherever possible in the foreign assistance program (pp. 8270-1). By a vote of 181 to 51, agreed to an amendment by Rep. Bonner to delete language exempting the shipping of surplus agricultural commodities from the requirement that at least fifty percent must be shipped in American ships (pp. 8256-65). The committee amendment to exempt Public Law 480 shipments from this requirement was ruled out of order (as not being germane) on a point of order raised by Rep. 1M11s (p. 8272). House conferees were appointed. Senate conferees have not yet been appointed. (pp. 8218-39, 8242-75).
- 3. WATER RESOURCES. Both Houses received the Hoover Commission report on water resources and power (H. Doc. 208) (pp. 8156-7, 8287).
- 4. PAPERWORK. Both Houses received the Hoover Commission report on paperwork management (H. Doc. 207) (pp. 8156, 8287).
- 5. ORGANIZATION. Both Houses received the final report of the Hoover Commission (H. Doc. 209) (pp. 8157, 8287).
- 6. FORESTS.. Rep. Johnson, Wis., inserted several resolutions adopted by the Western Association of State Game and Fish Commissioners urging consideration of funds for revegetating the western ranges with browse species; funds for recreational facilities in national forests; regulation of forest-mining procedures; management of game on Federal lands; protesting the disposal of Bankhead-Jones lands; public ownership of forest lands in Arizona; and regulation of water resources and power sites in Western States (pp. 8279-80).
- 7. WILDLIFE. Rep. Johnson, Wis., inserted several resolutions adopted by the Western Association of State Game and Fish Commissioners urging consideration of H. R. 6502, which would allocate certain funds for Federal aid to States for wildlife preservation (p. 8279).
- 8. FINANCE. Rep. Patman inserted several newspaper articles relating to credit activities controlled by the Federal Treasury and suggested that the Treasury measures were to the detriment of the farmer (pp. 8282-6).
- 9. INFORMATION. Received a draft of proposed legislation from the United States Information Agency to amend the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (p. 8287).

#### SENATE

- 10. DEFENSE PRODUCTION. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendments S. 2391, to extend the Defense Production Act for 2 years (S. Rept. 696) (p. 8159).
- 11. PUBLIC WORKS. The Armed Services Committee reported with amendment H. R. 6829, to authorize certain construction at military, naval, and Air Force installations, which includes a revision of the provision for financing certain military housing in foreign countries through the furnishing of surplus agricultural commodities (S. Rept. 694) (p. 8159). This bill was made the unfinished business (p. 8207).
- 12. PERSONNEL. Passed as reported H. R. 5560, to make permanent the existing privilege of free importation of personal and household effects brought into the U. S. under Government orders (pp. 8176-7). Later in the day the House agreed to the Senate amendments (pp. 8241-2). This bill will now be sent to the President.

Withrow

McDowell

McMlllan

Madden

Mahon

Macdonald

Machrowicz

Magnuson

Mailllard

Marshall Martin

Meader

Merrow

Metcalf

Miller, Caiif. Miller, Md. Miller, N. Y. Minshall

O'Brien, Ill. O'Brien, N. Y.

O'Hara, Ili. O'Nelll

Osmers

Ostertag

Patman

Pfost Philbin

Pilcher Pillion

Poage

Powell

Preston

Price

Priest Prouty

Quigley Rabaut

Radwan

Rhodes, Ariz.

Roberts Robsion, Ky.

NAYS-128

Rhodes, Pa. Richards

Rlehlman

Dondero

Durham

Fountain

Fisher

Fjare Flynt

Gavln

Grav

Gentry

Gwinn

Haley

Hand

Harris

Herlong Hiestand

Jennings

Johansen

Kilgore King, Pa. Knox

Landrum

McCuiloch

McIntire

Krueger

Lalrd

Long

Lovre

McVey

Jones, N. C.

Jensen

Jonas

Hull

Hoeven Hoffman, Ill.

Rains

Ray Reuss

Riley

Poff

Patterson Pelly

Mollohan

Morano

Morgan

Moss

Matthews

sundry amendments adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gros.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time and was read the third time

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman op-

posed to the bill? Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. I am, Mr.

Speaker. The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Smith of Wisconsin moves to recommit the bili S. 2090 to the Committee on Foreign Affairs with instructions to report the same to the House forthwith with the following amendment: On page 5, line 21, strike out the semicolon at the end of paragraph 3 and insert the following: "and only so long as it shall waive all criminal jurisdiction over personnel of the Armed Forces of the United States stationed in such nation as a result of such treaties or agreements."

The SPEAKER. Without objection. the previous question is ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on

the motion to recommit.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and

The yeas and nays were refused.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The motion to recommit was rejected. The SPEAKER. The question is on passage of the Senate bill.

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 273, nays 128, not voting 33. as follows:

## [Roll No. 105]

**YEAS-273** Addonizio Burnslde bbod Dollinger Albert Bush Allen, Calif. Allen, Ill. Byrd Byrne, Pa Dolliver Donohue Anfuso Arends Byrnes, Wis. Cannon Donovan Dorn, N. Y. Ashley Aspinall Carnahan Edmondson Carrigg Elliott Ellsworth Engle Auchlncloss Avery Ayres Baker Chelf Chenoweth Chiperfield Fallon Baldwin Christopher Clark Barrett Felghan Bass, N. H. Fenton Fernandez Bates Cooper Baumhart Coudert Cramer Becker Fino Bennett, Fia. Flood Fogarty Forand Blatnik Cretella Cunningham Boggs Boland Curtis, Mass. Ford Forrester Bolling Dague Dayue Davis, Ga. Davis, Tenn. Dawson, Utah Deane Frazier Frellnghuysen Bolton. Frances P. Bowler Friedel Boyle Brooks, Tex. Brown, Ga. Broyhill Buckley Delaney Gamble

Denton

Dixon

Burleson

Derounlan Devereux

Garmatz

Gary Gathings

Gordon

Green, Oreg. Gregory Griffiths Hagen Hale Halleck Harden Hardy Hays, Ark. Hays, Ohlo Hayworth Hébert Heselton Hess Hillings Hinshaw Holifield Holmes Holt Holtzman Hope Horan Hosmer Huddleston Ikard Jarman Jenkins Johnson, Caiif. Johnson, Wis. Jones, Ala. Jones, Mo. Judd Karsten Kean Keating Kelley, Pa. Kelly, N. Y. Keogh Kilburn Kilday King, Calif. Kirwan Kleln Kluczynski Knutson Lane Lanham Lankford Latham LeCompte Lesinski Llpscomb McCarthy McConneli McCormack

Abbitt Abernethy Adair Dorn, S. C. Dowdy Alexander Alger Andersen, H. Carl Andresen August H. Andrews Ashmore Bailey Bass, Tenn. Beamer Belcher Bell Bennett, Mich. Bentley Harvey Henderson Betts Blitch Bonner Bosch Bow Bray Brooks, La. Brown, Ohio Brownson Budge Burdick Carlyle Cederberg Chase Church Clevenger Colmer Cooley Coon Crumpacker Curtis, Mo. Davis, Wis.

Dies

McDonough

St. George Schenck Schwengel Scott Scudder Seely-Brown Selden Shelley Sheppard Siemlnski Simpson, Pa. Sisk Smith, Miss. Spence Springer Staggers Steed Murray, Ill. Murray, Tenn. Natcher Norblad Sullivan Taber Taylor Teague, Calif. Teague, Tex. Thompson, N. J. Thompson, Tex. Thomson, Wyo. Thornberry Tollefson Trim ble Tumulty Udall Vanik Vinson Vursell Wainwright Walter Watts Westland Wickersham Wldnall Wigglesworth Williams, N. J. Wilson, Calif. Wilson, Ind. Wolcott Wolverton Wright Yates Young Younger Zablocki Zelenko Mack, Wash. Mason Miller, Nebr.

Rogers, Colo.

Rogers, Mass.

Roosevelt

Mills Nelson Nicholson Norrell O'Hara, Minn. O'Konski Passman Phillips Rees, Kans. Robeson, Va. Rogers, Fla. Rogers, Tex. Harrison, Nebr. Harrison, Va. Rutherford Saylor Scrivner Sheehan Short Shuford Sikes Siler Simpson, Ill. Smith, Kans. Smith, Va. Hoffman, Mich. Smith, Wis. Thomas Thompson, La. Thompson, Mich. Tuck Utt Van Pelt Van Zandt Velde Weaver Wharton Whitten

Wier

Williams, Miss. Willis Williams, N. Y. Winstead

#### NOT VOTING-33

Barden Dingell Mack, Ili. Morrison Bolton, Oliver P. Doyle Eberharter Moulder Boykin Buchanan George Mumma Grant Canfield Green, Pa. Polk Chatham Gubser Reece, Tenn. Reed, N. Y. Rivers Chudoff Jackson Davidson James Dawson, Ili. Kearnev Scherer Dempsey Diggs McGregor

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Polk for, with Mr. Dempsey against. Mr. Boykin for, with Mr. Moulder against. Mr. George for, with Mr. Reece of Tennes-

see against Eberharter for, with Mr. Barden against.

Mr. Davidson for, with Mr. McGregor against.

Mr. Doyle for, with Mr. Scherer against.

#### General pairs:

Mr. Morrison with Mr. Gubser. Mr. Dingeil with Mr. James. Mrs. Buchanan with Mr. Jackson.

Mr. Dawson of Iiiinois with Mr. Kearney.

Mr. Chatham with Mr. Kearns.

Mr. Chudoff with Mr. Reed of New York. Mr. Green of Pennsylvania with Mr. Mumma.

Mr. Diggs with Mr. Canfield.

Mr. Rivers with Mr. Oilver P. Bolton.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House insist on its amendments to the bill S. 2090. and request a conference with the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. Richards, Morgan, ZABLOCKI, VORYS, and JUDD.

#### GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

#### FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate, by Mr. Ast, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 928. An act for the relief of Eugenio Maida:

H. R. 989. An act for the relief of Dr. Louis J. Sebille:

H.R. 990. An act for the relief of Takako Riu Reich:

H. R. 1111. An act for the relief of Philip Mack:

H.R. 1163. An act for the relief of Lee Houn and Lily Ho Lee Houn;

H.R. 1247. An act for the relief of Carol Brandon (Valtrude Probst);

H. R. 1255. An act for the relief of Ferenc

H. R. 1281. An act for the relief of Carlo Nonvenuto:

H.R. 1283. An act for the relief of Olga

Joannou Georgulea;

H.R. 1287. An act for the relief of David Mordka Borenstajn, Itta Borenstajn nee Schipper, and Fella Borenstajn Reichlinger; H.R. 1357. An act for the relief of Chin

H. R. 1417. An act for the relief of Charles

(Carlos) Gerlicz; H. R. 1467. An act for the relief of Stijepo

Buich: H.R. 1472. An act for the relief of Victor

Manuel Soares De Mendonca; H.R. 1473. An act for the relief of Eleanore Hauser;

H.R. 1474. An act for the relief of Ross Sherman Trigg;

H.R. 1475. An act for the relief of Wing

Chong Chan; H. R. 1525. An act for the relief of Ardes

Albacete Yanez: H. R. 2470. An act for the relief of T. C.

H.R. 2933. An act for the relief of Mrs.

Berta Mansergh:

H.R. 3069. An act for the relief of Eufronio D. Espina;

H. R. 3070. An act for the relief of Mrs. Lee Tai Hung Quan and Quan Ah Sang;

H.R. 3075. An act for the relief of Virgil Won (also known as Virgilio Jackson); H.R. 3194. An act for the relief of E. S.

Berney;

H.R. 3271. An act for the relief of John Lloyd Smelcer;

H.R. 6871. An act to continue the effectiveness of the act of December 2, 1942, as amended, and the act of July 28, 1945, as amended, relating to war-risk hazard and detention benefits until July 1, 1956;

H.R. 6992. An act to extend for 1 year the existing temporary increase in the public

H. J. Res. 365. Joint resolution making an additional appropriation for the fiscal year

ending June 30, 1955; and H. J. Res. 366. Joint resolution making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1956, providing for increased pay costs for the fiscal year 1955, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 5560. An act relating to the free importation of personal and household effects brought into the United States under Government orders, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the reports of the committees of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 6042. An act making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other pur-

H. R. 6239. An act making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the com-

mittee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 727) entitled "An act to adjust the salaries of the judges of the Municipal Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, the Municipal Court for the District of Columbia, the Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia, and the District of Columbia Tax Court."

The message also announced that the Vice President has appointed Mr. Johnston of South Carolina and Mr. Carlson members of the Joint Select Committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers referred to in the report of the Archivist of the United States No.

#### STATE, JUSTICE, AND JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report on the bill H. R. 5502, the State, Justice, and judiciary appropriation bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 1043)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5502) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the judiciary. and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 3, 4, 9, 11, 17, 23, 24, 25, 34, 40, 43, 44, 45, 48, 51, and 52.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numeber 18, 19, 22, 32, 33, 39, and 53, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$66,760,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$575,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$8,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$7,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered &, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$900,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10; and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$28,115,905"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,300,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert "fence or demarcation"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$285,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an-amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$18,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: ": Provided, That not to exceed \$3,300,000 may be used for administrative expenses during the current fiscal year"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 26: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,570,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 28: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$9,300,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$17,240,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert "one hundred and seventy"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$28,800,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 38: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$875,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 41: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amend-ment insert "\$14,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 42: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 42, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by sald amend-ment insert "\$2,276,750"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 47: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: in lieu of the sum proposed by sald amendment insert "\$85,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 50: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by sald amendment Insert "\$50,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 2, 12, 13, 27, 30, 35, 37, 46, and 49.

JOHN J. ROONEY, PRINCE H. PRESTON, ROBERT L. F. SIKES, DON MAGNUSON. CLARENCE CANNON, F. R. COUDERT, JR., FRANK T. BOW, CLIFF CLEVENGER, JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

HARLEY M. KILGORE, ALLEN J. ELLENDER, JOHN J. MCCLELLAN WARREN G. MAGNUSON, CARL HAYDEN. SPESSARD L. HOLLAND, EARLE C. CLEMENTS, THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN, MIKE MANSFIELD. STYLES BRIDGES, LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, JOSEPH MCCARTHY, KARL E. MUNDT, MARGARET CHASE SMITH, EVERETT MCKINLEY DIRKSEN, BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER. Managers on the Part of the Senate.

#### STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate on the bill (H. R. 5502) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

#### TITLE I-DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Salaries and expenses

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates \$66,-760,000 instead of \$63,760,000 as proposed by the House and \$68,700,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount recommended includes \$1,822,304 above the House allowance for the personnel improvement program and \$1,177,696 for staff strengthening and operating expenses. No funds are included for the trade commissioners and supporting staff or for expansion of the Foreign Service economic reporting activities.

Amendment No. 2: Reported in disagreement.

#### Representation allowances

Amendments Nos. 3 and 4: Restore language as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 5: Appropriates \$575,000 instead of \$475,000 as proposed by the House and \$700,000 as proposed by the Senate.

#### Acquisition of buildings abroad

Amendment No. 6: Appropriates \$8,500,000 instead of \$7,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$12,201,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 7: Provides that \$7,500,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury instead of \$6,250,000 as proposed by the House and \$10,036,257 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 8: Allocates not to exceed \$900,000 for administrative expenses instead of \$750,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 9: Deletes language proposed by the Senate.

Contributions to international organizations

Amendment No. 10: Appropriates \$28,115,-905 instead of \$28,079,977 as proposed by the House and \$28,247,608 as proposed by the

Amendment No. 11: Deletes language proposed by the Senate.

#### International contingencies

Amendment No. 12: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 13: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 14: Appropriates \$1,300,-000 Instead of \$1,075,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,500,000 as proposed by the

International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico

Amendment No. 15: Inserts the words "fence or demarcation" Instead of language proposed by the House and Senate.

#### American Sections, International Commissions

Amendment No. 16: Appropriates \$285,000 instead of \$245,000 as proposed by the House and \$286,000 as proposed by the Senate.

#### International Fisheries Commissions

Amendment No. 17: Deletes language proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 18: Appropriates \$455,000 as proposed by the Senate Instead of \$425,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 19: Inserts language as

proposed by the Senate.

#### International Educational Exchange activities

Amendment No. 20: Appropriates. \$18,000,-000 Instead of \$12,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$22,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 21: Restricts administrative expenses to not to exceed \$3,300,000 instead of \$2,400,000 as proposed by the House and no restrictions as proposed by the Senate.

None of the funds made available in this item shall be used to pay the cost of sending foreign students from their country to study at a foreign university of another foreign country. No funds made available in this item are to be used for construction. The conferees are in full agreement as to the making of the study and report as directed in the Senate report numbered 378.

#### Government in occupied areas

Amendment No. 22: Approprlates \$7,750,000 as proposed by the Senate Instead of \$8,000,000 as proposed by the House.

General provisions-Department of State

Amendments Nos. 23, 24, and 25; Delete language proposed by the Senate.

TITLE II-DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Legal activities and general administration Salaries and Expenses, General Administration

Amendment No. 26: Appropriates \$2.570. 000 Instead of \$2,525,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,615,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 27: Reported in disagreement.

Salaries and Expenses, General Legal Activities

Amendment No. 28: Appropriates \$9,300,-000 instead of \$9,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$9,600,000 as proposed by the Senate.

#### Saiaries and Expenses, United States Attorneys and Marshals

Amendment No. 29: Appropriates \$17,240,-000 Instead of \$17,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$17,480,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Special Temporary Attorneys and Assistants Amendment No. 30: Reported in disagreement.

#### Immigration and Naturalization Service Salaries and Expenses

Amendment No. 31: Allows purchase of not to exceed 170 passenger motor vehicles instead of 150 as proposed by the House and 197 as proposed by the Senate.
Amendment No. 32: Allows purchase of not

to exceed 7 alreraft as proposed by the Senate instead of 5 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 33: Inserts language as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 34: Appropriates \$44,000.-000 as proposed by the House Instead of \$44,-

500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 35: Reported in disagree-

#### Federal prison system

Salaries and Expenses, Bureau of Prisons

Amendment No. 36: Appropriates \$28,800,-000 instead of \$28,600,000 as proposed by the House and \$29,000,000 as proposed by the

Amendment No. 37: Reported in disagreement.

#### Buildings and Facilities

Amendment No. 38: Appropriates \$875,000 instead of \$750,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

#### Office of Alien Property Salaries and Expenses

Amendment No. 39: Allows \$2,800,000 for general administrative expenses as proposed by the Senate Instead of \$2,500,000 as proposed by the House.

General provisions—Department of Justice

Amendment No. 40: Deletes language proposed by the Senate.

#### TITLE III-THE JUDICIARY

Courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services

#### Salaries of Supporting Personnel

Amendment No. 41: Appropriates \$14,000 .-000 Instead of \$13,593,240 as proposed by the House and \$14,417,800 as proposed by the Senate.

Travel and Miscellaneous Expenses

Amendment No. 42: Appropriates \$2,276.-750 Instead of \$2,170,250 as proposed by the House and \$2,383,250 as proposed by the

TITLE IV-UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

#### Salaries and expenses

Amendments Nos. 43, 44, and 45: Delete language proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 46: Reported in disagree-

Amendment No. 47: Approprlates \$85,000,-000 Instead of \$80,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$88,350,000 as proposed by the

Amendment No. 48: Deletes language proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 49: Reported in disagree-

Amendment No. 50: Provides not to exceed \$50,000 for representation allowances instead of \$35,000 as proposed by the House and \$150,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 51: Inserts language pro-

posed by the House and deletes language proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 52: Deletes language proposed by the Senate.

TITLE V-FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

Refugee relief

Amendment No. 53: Appropriates \$15,000,-000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$16,000,000 as proposed by the House.

JOHN J. ROONEY, PRINCE H. PRESTON, ROBERT L. F. SIKES, DON MAGNUSON, CLARENCE CANNON, F. R. COUDERT. Jr., FRANK T. BOW, CLIFF CLEVENGER, JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

#### LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956

Mr. O'NEILL, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 294, Rept. No. 1042), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That during the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7117) making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, all points of order against the bill are hereby waived.

#### MICHAEL J. BUNKE

(Mr. HALLECK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, although the event is of particular significance to the Members on my side of the aisle, I would like to call the attention of the House to the retirement today of Michael J. Bunke, manager of telephones in the Republican cloakroom.

For the record, let it be said that according to his own accounting, "Mike" Bunke served as an employee of the Congress for 42 years, 4 months, and 27 days.

This is a career which stretches back to 1913 and includes assignments in both the House and Senate. At one time Mr. Bunke served as clerk of the old Naval Affairs Committee, back in the days when a favorite sport was teasing members of the committee about the "Swiss Navy" under their jurisdiction. I must say times have certainly changed since then.

Mike's service as telephone manager in the Republican cloakroom began 23 years ago.

I think I speak for all of us who have known him when I say that we have found Mike always faithful, dependable, and thoroughly cooperative.

Under his managership we have enjoyed a well-ordered cloakroom that has helped immeasurably to make our own work easier.

I think it is safe to say that there are probably few jobs up here that require more patience, and I think we can all agree that in administering to the varied personalities and temperaments that make up this great body, Mike proved equal to the task.

We have known Mike, too, as a devoted family man, a proud grandfather and a Christian gentleman dedicated to the work of his church.

I do not know what his future plans may be—I understand he hopes to travel around a bit and see some of the country—but whatever they may be, I want to wish "Mike" Bunke well in his retirement.

We will remember him with all kindness, and we hope he comes back here to see us from time to time.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HALLECK. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. Speaking from the Democratic side, I join with the gentleman from Indiana in paying a proper and a fitting tribute to Mike. He has been a very faithful employee. I met him the other day and he told me of his pending retirement. He is a remarkable gentleman, fine personality, devoted to every Member of the House. value the organization of the House and those who serve us. He has been one of the most important employees for a long period of time. In his retirement there goes with him not only the expression of respect and appreciation and good wishes from the Republican side but also from the Democratic side.

Mr. HALLECK. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, Lask unanimous consent that all Members may extend their remarks at this point in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. REED of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I. too, wish to say a word of commendation of the services rendered for so many years to Members of Congress, past and present by Mr. Michael J. Bunke. As the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK] has said he served as an accommodating and faithful employee in various positions of trust in the legislative branch of our Government for 42 years—from the 63d Congress until the 84th Congress. Mr. Bunke's legal residence is within the district I represent. I have known him intimately for 21 years. I met him for the first time on the day I appeared on this floor to take my oath as a Member of the 74th Congress. He had then been here as long as my present service. He immediately "took me under his wing" so to speak, and advised and counseled with me concerning the many intricacies that bewilder a freshman Congressman. He spared neither time nor energy in so doing, and I shall forever be grateful to him. During my years as a Member, I could not refrain from noticing that in the performance of his duties as manager of the telephones in the Republican cloakroom, the genuine courtesies and pleasant manner which he accorded the Members, the officers, and employees of the House, and the boys who worked

under him and whom he directed. He was always loyal to the officers under whose direction he worked. Perhaps he exercised untold wisdom in retiring at the present time while his health is good and he can look forward to many years of enjoyment with his wife and with his son and two daughters and their families. He told me he and Mrs. Bunke expect to do some traveling in the immediate future, just where, I am but partially informed, but wherever they go, they will take with them the best wishes of their many congressional friends, who know that he has performed a difficult task well, has earned his retirement and who trust that he will enjoy it for many years to come.

#### A TRIBUTE TO HERBERT HOOVER

(Mr. HIESTAND asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. HIESTAND. Mr. Speaker, today the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government expires. The Honorable Herbert Hoover, the remarkable Chairman of the Commission, has indicated that the conclusion of this work will also mark his retirement from public life. Mr. Hoover has completed over 41 years of dedicated public service, and he is most assuredly one of the greatest men this country has ever produced. The nature and magnitude of his work over his lifetime clearly warrants that today we pause from our work and devote a few moments to reflect on his devoted life and many accomplishments.

No one here can organize words into any statement which would do justice to the great Herbert Hoover. His true character can only be appreciated and felt-it cannot be expressed in words. His background is remarkable. It is unnecessary and would take far too long today to enumerate his interests and accomplishments, but it is only proper to call attention to some of the milestones in the development of this great patriot and humanitarian.

Born into the Quaker faith in a 1story, 3-room cottage in West Branch, Iowa, on August 10, 1874, Herbert Hoover was raised with a strong feeling of integrity, education, thrift, and individual enterprise. His father died when Herbert was 6, and his mother died when he was 8, after taking in sewing to save the \$1,000 insurance upon his father's life to help in the children's education. Thereafter, Herbert lived with relatives, first on a farm and then in a small town. The farm was not only a farm but all kinds of factories, and the social security was in the form of a celler filled every fall with bins and jars and barrels.

The farm economic system absolutely denied collective bargaining to small boys-

Mr. Hoover remarks in his wonderful memoirs.

The prevailing rate for picking potato bugs was 1 cent a hundred and if you wanted firecrackers on the Fourth of July you took it or left it.

### DEPARTMENTS OF STATE AND JUSTICE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956

June 30, 1955.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. Rooney, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

#### CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5502]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5502) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 3, 4, 9, 11,

17, 23, 24, 25, 34, 40, 43, 44, 45, 48, 51, and 52.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 18, 19, 22, 32, 33, 39, and 53, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$66, 760,000;

and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment as

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$575,000; and

the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$8,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$7,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$900,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$28,115,905; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,300,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert fence or demarcation; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$285,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$18,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

#### Amendment numbered 21:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: : Provided, That not to exceed \$3,300,000 may be used for administrative expenses during the current fiscal year; and the Senate agree to the same.

#### Amendment number 26:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,570,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

#### Amendment numbered 28:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$9,300,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

#### Amendment numbered 29:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$17,240,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

#### Amendment numbered 31:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert one hundred and seventy; and the Senate agree to the same.

#### Amendment numbered 36:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$28,800,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

#### Amendment numbered 38:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$875,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

#### Amendment numbered 41:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$14,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 42:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 42, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,276,750; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 47:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$85,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 50:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$50,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 2, 12, 13, 27, 30, 35, 37, 46, and 49.

John J. Rooney,
Prince H. Preston, Jr.,
Robert L. F. Sikes,
Don Magnuson,
Clarence Cannon,
F. R. Coudert, Jr.,
Frank T. Bow,
Cliff Clevenger,
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HARLEY M. KILGORE, ALLEN J. ELLENDER, JOHN L. McCLELLAN, WARREN G. MAGNUSON, CARL HAYDEN, SPESSARD L. HOLLAND, EARLE C. CLEMENTS, THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN, MIKE MANSFIELD, STYLES BRIDGES, LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, By S. B., Joseph McCarthy, By S. B., KARL E. MUNDT, MARGARET CHASE SMITH, EVERETT McKINLEY DIRKSEN, BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER, Managers on the Part of the Senate.

#### STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate on the bill (H. R. 5502), making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

#### TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates \$66,760,000 instead of \$63,760,000 as proposed by the House and \$68,700,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount recommended includes \$1,822,304 above the House allowance for the personnel improvement program and \$1,177,696 for staff strengthening and operating expenses. No funds are included for the trade commissioners and supporting staff or for expansion of the Foreign Service economic reporting activities.

Amendment No. 2: Reported in disagreement.

#### Representation Allowances

Amendments Nos. 3 and 4: Restore language as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 5: Appropriates \$575,000 instead of \$475,000 as proposed by the House and \$700,000 as proposed by the Senate.

## Acquisition of Buildings Abroad

Amendment No. 6: Appropriates \$8,500,000 instead of \$7,000,000

as proposed by the House and \$12,201,000 as proposed by the Senate. Amendment No. 7: Provides that \$7,500,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury instead of \$6,250,000 as proposed by the House and \$10,036,257 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 8: Allocates not to exceed \$900,000 for administrative expenses instead of \$750,000 as proposed by the House and

\$1,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 9: Deletes language proposed by the Senate.

#### Contributions to International Organizations

Amendment No. 10: Appropriates \$28,115,905 instead of \$28,079, 977 as proposed by the House and \$28,247,608 as proposed by the

Amendment No. 11: Deletes language proposed by the Senate.

#### International Contingencies

Amendment No. 12: Reported in disagreement. Amendment No. 13: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 14. Appropriates \$1,300,000 instead of \$1,075,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico

Amendment No. 15: Inserts the words "fence or demarcation" instead of language proposed by the House and Senate.

## American Sections, International Commissions

Amendment No. 16: Appropriates \$285,000 instead of \$245,000 as proposed by the House and \$286,000 as proposed by the Senate.

#### International Fisheries Commissions

Amendment No. 17: Deletes language proposed by the Senate. Amendment No. 18: Appropriates \$455,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$425,000 as proposed by the House. Amendment No. 19: Inserts language as proposed by the Senate.

### INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES

Amendment No. 20: Appropriates \$18,000,000 instead of \$12,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$22,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 21: Restricts administrative expenses to not to exceed \$3,300,000 instead of \$2,400,000 as proposed by the House and no restrictions as proposed by the Senate. None of the funds made available in this item shall be used to pay the cost of sending foreign students from their country to study at a foreign university of another foreign country. No funds made available in this item are to be used for construction. The conferces are in full agreement as to the making of the study and report as directed in Senate Report No. 378.

## GOVERNMENT IN OCCUPIED AREAS

Amendment No. 22: Appropriates \$7,750,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$8,000,000 as proposed by the House.

## GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Amendments Nos. 23, 24, and 25: Delete language proposed by the Senate.

#### TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

#### LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 26: Appropriates \$2,570,000 instead of \$2,525,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,615,000 as proposed by the Senate., Amendment No. 27: Reported in disagreement.

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

Amendment No. 28: Appropriates \$9,300,000 instead of \$9,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$9,600,000 as proposed by the Senate.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND MARSHALS

Amendment No. 29: Appropriates \$17,240,000 instead of \$17,000,-000 as proposed by the House and \$17,480,000 as proposed by the

SPECIAL TEMPORARY ATTORNEYS AND ASSISTANTS

Amendment No. 30: Reported in disagreement.

#### Immigration and Naturalization Service

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amendment No. 31: Allows purchase of not to exceed 170 passenger motor vehicles instead of 150 as proposed by the House and 197 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 32: Allows purchase of not to exceed 7 aircraft as

proposed by the Senate instead of 5 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 33: Inserts language as proposed by the Senate. Amendment No. 34: Appropriates \$44,000,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$44,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 35: Reported in disagreement.

#### FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

Amendment No. 36: Appropriates \$28,800,000 instead of \$28,600,-000 as proposed by the House and \$29,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 37: Reported in disagreement.

#### BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

Amendment No. 38: Appropriates \$875,000 instead of \$750,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

#### OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amendment No. 39: Allows \$2,800,000 for general administrative expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,500,000 as proposed by the House.

#### General Provisions—Department of Justice

Amendment No. 40: Deletes language proposed by the Senate.

#### TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services

#### SALARIES OF SUPPORTING PERSONNEL

Amendment No. 41: Appropriates \$14,000,000 instead of \$13,593,240 as proposed by the House and \$14,417,800 as proposed by the Senate.

#### TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

Amendment No. 42: Appropriates \$2,276,750 instead of \$2,170,250 as proposed by the House and \$2,383,250 as proposed by the Senate.

#### TITLE IV—UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amendments Nos. 43, 44, and 45: Delete language proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 46: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 47: Appropriates \$85,000,000 instead of \$80,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$88,350,000 as proposed by the Senate. Amendment No. 48: Deletes language proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 49: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 50: Provides not to exceed \$50,000 for representation allowances instead of \$35,000 as proposed by the House and \$150,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 51: Inserts language proposed by the House and

deletes language proposed by the Senate.

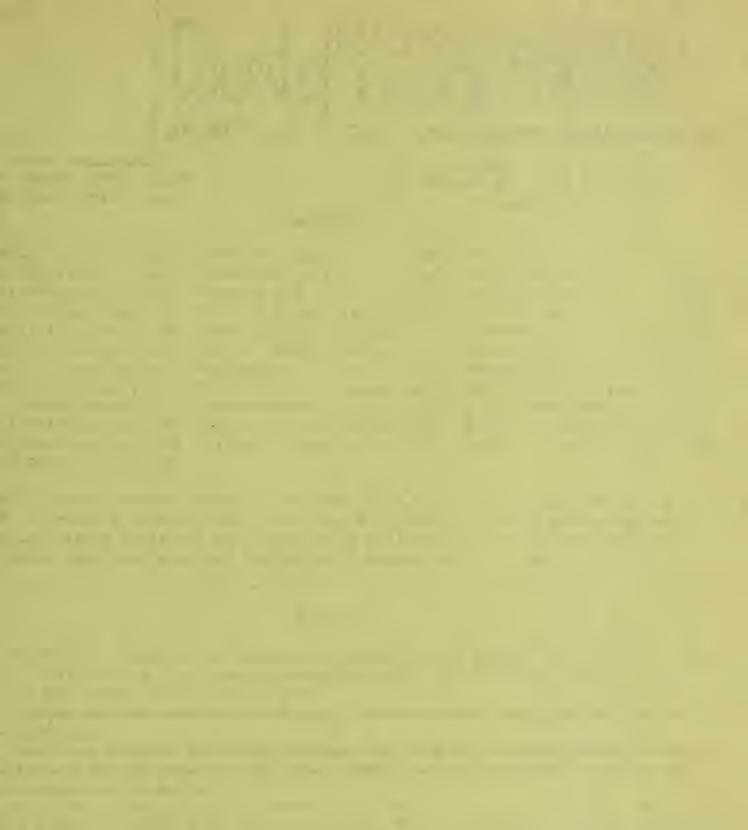
Amendment No. 52: Deletes language proposed by the Senate.

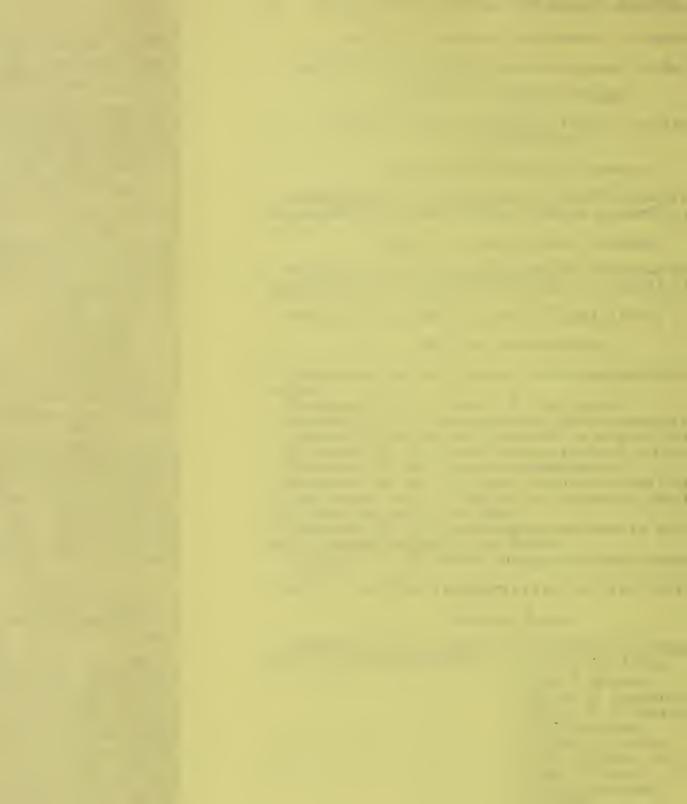
#### TITLE V—FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

#### REFUGEE RELIEF

Amendment No. 53: Appropriates \$15,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$16,000,000 as proposed by the House.

John J. Rooney,
Prince H. Preston, Jr.,
Robert L. F. Sikes,
Don Magnuson,
Clarence Cannon,
F. R. Coudert, Jr.,
Frank T. Bow,
Cliff Clevenger,
John Taber,
Managers on the Part of the House.





# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE (For Department Staff Only)

Issued July 5, 1955 For actions of July 1, 1955 84th-1st, No. 112

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HIGHLIGHTS: House received President's veto message on apple price prediction bill. Both Houses agreed to conference report on State, Justice appropriation bill. House passed legislative appropriation bill and reserve forces training bill. Senate committee reported public works appropriation bill.

#### HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 5502, the State, Justice, and Judiciary appropriation bill (pp. 8313-9, 8332-4). This bill is now ready for the President.

Passed without amendment H. R. 7117, the legislative appropriation bill

(pp. 8406-12).

Received from the President supplemental appropriation estimates for 1956 to carry out the Mutual Security Act of 1955 (H. Doc. 211); to the Appropriations Committee (p. 8417).

- 2. RESERVE FORCES. Passed with amendments H. R. 7000, the reserve forces training bill (pp. 8334-8405).
- 3. APPLE PRICES. Received the President's veto message on H. R. 5188, to prohibit Government publication of predictions of apple prices. The message and bill were referred to the Agriculture Committee (H. Doc. 213) (pp. 8405-6). Rep. Harrison of Virginia and Rep. Quigley criticized the veto message (p. 8406).
- 4. HIGHWAYS. Rep. Mack criticized "Democratic manipulation" in committee on H. R. 7072, the Federal-aid highway bill (p. 8334).
- 5. WATER; POWER RESCURCES. Rep. Abernethy commented favorably on public power units in view of the criticism of them contained in the Hoover Commission report (pp. 8413-4).

- 6. FINANCE. Rep. Patman criticized the operations of the Federal Open Market Committee and the Federal Reserve System (pp. 8415-6).
- 7. PERSONNEL. Received a draft of proposed legislation from the Civil Service Commission, to make available on a voluntary basis to Federal employees group hospitalization benefits. Referred to the Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 8417).
- 8. SMALL BUSINESS. The Select Committee on Small Business submittedta preliminary report on the Small Business Administration (H. Rept. 1045) (p. 8417).
- 9. AIR POLLUTION. S. 928, as reported (see Digest 109), authorizes HEW (in cooperation with other Federal, State, local, and private agencies) to prepare and recommend research programs for devising and developing methods for eliminating or reducing air pollution. It also authorizes HEW to encourage cooperative activities by State and local governments for the prevention and abatement of air pollution. The bill authorizes appropriation of \$5,000,000 to HEW for each of the fiscal years beginning July 1, 1955, and ending June 30, 1960. The committee report states: "There are a number of Federal agencies particularly qualified and equipped to conduct research into the problem of air pollution. Among these are the Weather Bureau, the Bureau of Mines, the Bureau of Standards, the National Institutes of Health, the Agricultural Research Service, and the Atomic Energy Commission."
- 10. FORESTS; MINING. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported with amendment H. R. 6994, to provide for entry and location, on discovery of a valuable source material, upon public lands of the United States classified as, or known to be, valuable for coal (p. 2050).
- 11. HOUSING. The Rules Committee voted not to grant a rule on S. 2126, the housing bill of 1955 (p. 1650).
- 12. ADJOURNED until Tues., July 5th (p. 8413).

#### SENATE

- 13. WATER RESOURCES. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 3990, authorizing the Interior Department to investigate and report to Congress on the water resources in Alaska (S. Rept. 699) (p. 8292).
- 14. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 6766, the public works appropriation bill for 1956 (S. Rept. 700) (p. 8292). This bill was made the unfinished business (p. 8320).
- 15. FOREIGN AID. Conferces were appointed on S. 2090, the mutual security bill (pp. 8326-7).
- 16. PUBLIC LORKS. Passed with amendment H. R. 6829, to authorize certain construction at military, naval, and Air Force installations (pp. 8299-8313). The bill increases from \$25 million to \$100 million the authority to provide housing through use of the proceeds from the sale of surplus agricultural commodities by CCC, and provides that the limitation of \$100 million shall apply to the amount of the expenditure of foreign currencies rather than to the value of the houses (p. 8302).

tor from Mississippi has made with reference to the beneficial service record by George Vinzant. The Senator from Mississippi has already alluded to our staff. I should like to associate myself with those remarks also. We believe, too, that the services of William Darden, the clerk of the subcommittee, have been invaluable. He has been indefatigable in his efforts to further the work of the committee. He has always been a source of information to us and has always been ready to supply it. He was always on call whenever we wanted to ask for information. He has certainly done a good job, and I should therefore like the RECORD to show my appreciation of his good work.

Mr. STENNIS. I thank the Senator from South Dakota. The provisions in the bill reflect only in part his very fine knowledge of the subject matter. There is no way to calculate or estimate the extent of the valuable services of the Senator from South Dakota not only this year, but also in the previous years when he acted as chairman of the subcommittee. He has carried a heavy load, and he has certainly made a fine contribution.

I should like to point to a proviso in the bill which has not been mentioned. It reads:

Provided further, That at such time as the Central Intelligence Agency occupies the headquarters installation authorized by this title, the Administrator of General Services is authorized and directed to accomplish the demolition and removal of temporary Government building space in the District of Columbia of equivalent occupany to that relinquished by the Central Intelligence Agency.

If this provision is carried out it will lead to the demolition of at least a part of the temporary buildings on the Mall and on Constitution Avenue, which are now occupied by the Central Intelligence Agency. They will be demolished without displacing anyone, because the present occupants will be moving out of them.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will call the roll. The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the

order for the quorum call be rescinded.
The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment as amended.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment of the amendment and the third reading of the bill.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 6829) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I wish at this time to express my deep appreciation to the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. Stennis], the Senator from Washington [Mr. Jackson], and the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. Case], for the very excellent work they have done on the bill which the Senate has just passed. There are few measures which are more tedious and which require more exacting work than does one of these comprehensive military construction authorization bills. The subcommittee has rendered a real service to the Senate and to the country by the very careful attention they have given to this measure.

Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendment, request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Acting President pro tempore appointed Mr. Stennis, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Byrd, Mr. CASE of South Dakota, and Mr. SALTON-STALL conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### APPOINTMENT OF SELECT COMMIT-TEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Order No. 697, Senate Resolution 120.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the resolution by title for the information of the

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A resolution (S. Res. 120) providing for the manner of the appointment of the Select Committee on Small Business.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the resolution (S. Res. 120) was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the chairman and members of the Select Committee on Small Business, created by Senate Resolution 58, 81st Congress, 2d session, shall be appointed in the same manner and at the same time as the chairmen and members of the standing committees of the Senate at the beginning of each Congress.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, its reading clerk, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5502) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes; that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 12, 13, 27, 35, 37, and 46 to the bill, and concurred therein, and that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 30 and 49 to the bill, and concurred therein, each with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

#### . ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the Acting President pro tem-

S. 727. An act to adjust the salaries of judges of the municipal court of appeals for the District of Columbia, the salarles of the judges of the municipal court for the District of Columbia, the salary of the judge of the District of Columbia tax court, and the salary of the judge of the Jud of the District of Columbia;

H. R. 989. An act for the relief of Dr. Louis J. Sebille:

H. R. 990. An act for the relief of Takako Riu Relch:

H.R. 1111. An act for the relief of Philip Mack: H. R. 1163. An act for the relief of Lee

Houn and Lily Ho Lee Houn; H. R. 1247. An act for the relief of Carol Brandon (Valtrude Probt);

H. R. 1255. An act for the relief of Ferenc

H. R. 1281. An act for the relief of Carlo

Nonvenuto; H, R. 1283. An act for the relief of Olga

Joannou Georgulea;

H. R. 1287. An act for the relief of David Mordka Borenstajn, Itta Borenstajn nee Schipper, and Fella Borenstajn Relchlinger;

H.R. 1357. An act for the relief of Chin York Gav:

H. R. 1417. An act for the relief of Charles (Carlos) Gerlicz;

H. R. 1467. An act for the relief of Stijepo Buich:

H.R. 1472. An act for the relief of Victor Manuel Soares De Mendonca;

H. R. 1473. An act for the relief of Eleanore

H.R. 1474. An act for the relief of Ross Sherman Trigg;

H. R. 1475. An act for the relief of Wing Chong Chan;

H.R. 1525. An act for the rellef of Ardes Albacete Yanez;

H.R. 2470. An act for the relief of T.C. Elliott:

H.R. 2933. An act for the relief of Mrs. Berta Mansergh;

H.R. 3069. An act for the relief of Eufronio D. Espina; H. R. 3070. An act for the relief of Mrs.

Lee Tai Hung Quan and Quan Ah Sang: H.R. 3075. An act for the rellef of Virgil

Won (also known as Virgilio Jackson); H. R. 3271. An act for the relief of John

Lloyd Smelcer;

H. R. 5502. An act making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes: and

H. R. 6042. An act making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

#### ENROLLED BILL PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, July 1, 1955, he presented to the President of the United States the enrolled bill (S. 727) to adjust the salaries of judges of the municipal court of appeals for the District of Columbia, the salaries of the judges of the municipal court for the District of Columbia, the salary of the judge of the District of Columbia tax court, and the salary of the judge of the juvenile court of the District of Columbia.

#### DEPARTMENTS OF STATE AND JUS-TICE, AND JUDICIARY APPROPRIA-TIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5502) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The report will be read for the

information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report. (For conference report, see House proceedings of June 30, 1955, pp. 8276-8277, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I wish to register my opposition to the action of the conferees in agreeing to the cut of \$4 million under the budget request for the international exchange activities. The budget request was for \$22 million, and the Senate approved that amount. The House originally voted for only \$12 million, but in the conference the sum of \$18 million was agreed to. The \$18 million figure represents an actual cut of \$577,000 below the 1955 appropriation.

Such action takes no account of the recommendations which have been made over the past years by Members of the Congress, disinterested officials at the highest level of Government, and leading private citizens, in countless fields of activity throughout the country who through close observation of the program have become convinced of its efficacy in achieving the country's aims in world affairs and strengthening free-world

solidarity

The execution of the program in past years has built a strong basis for greatly increasing the effectiveness of this vital instrument in our foreign relations through a modest increase in the scope and level of operations. The proposed budget represented sound, careful, and realistic planning based on up-to-minute requests from the United States missions overseas. It would have permitted a strengthening of the program in the critical areas of the Far East, the Near East, south Asia, Africa, and Latin America, where educational exchange might well throw the deciding weight in determining the direction which people and governments will take in world affairs.

I call attention also to the fact that as the report puts it, "None of the funds made available in this item shall be used to pay the cost of sending foreign students from their country to study at a foreign university of another foreign country."

It is my understanding that the budget request of the Department did not include any proposal to use funds for such a purpose. As the record of the hearings clearly indicates, the Department proposed to spend \$35,154 for grants to 222 foreign nationals to attend, not a "foreign university of another foreign country," as the conference report limitation reads, but to attend American-spon-

sored schools or institutes of American studies—for example, the Salzburg Seminar in Austria, or Roberts College in Istanbul—in other foreign countries. I assume that since foreign currency grants of this type are clearly authorized in Public Law 584, the limitation stated in the report will not cripple this activity. I also assume that the fact that, in some cases, foreign governments and universities—the University of Oslo, for example—are so receptive to the program that they offer the use of their physical facilities for these purposes, will not militate against the continuance of this activity, which is very modest in scale and very effective in reaching key groups overseas who cannot come to the United States.

Mr. President, the effort to restrict the program by this provision is but another example, in my view, of the usurpation by the Committee on Appropriations of a legislative function. Public Law 584 specifically authorizes the sending of foreign students to American institutions abroad; and the meaning of "American institutions" has been, by a long course of action, developed to include institutions such as Roberts College in Istanbul and the Salzburg Seminar in Austria. I think this is either an effort directly to override the specific legislative authorization, or is a misconception of what actually has been taking place under the program. I think this is a provision which should not be included in any appropriation bill, report, or act. I am glad to say hat the Senate did not include such a provision; it was placed in the report at the insistence of the House.

The limitation of \$3,300,000 for administration is not adequate to carry out a program of \$18 million with probable private contributions of an additional \$8 million to \$9 million. The cost of administration in 1955 was \$3,899,015 for a program of the same level. To cut back approximately \$600,000 will seriously cripple the program and the Department's effort in encouraging private contributions to supplement the grant program paid with appropriated funds. I have seen or heard nothing in the conference report or elsewhere that would justify this apparently arbitrary limitation.

Of course, the administration of the program is a very complex and difficult matter. I suppose it is difficult for members of the committee to realize that individuals, human beings, cannot be handled in the same way as guns, bags of wheat, or sacks of cement. A large proportion of the total amount is for administration; but the key to the success of the program is an intelligent administration, especially the wise and careful selection of the individuals who participate.

The success of the program hinges completely upon the wisdom of the procedure of selection, and that procedure, of course, accounts for the chief cost of the administration of the program. The binational commissions which are created and set up in each of the participating countries cost some money, but they are essential to the success of

the program. If they are eliminated, the program will fail.

It is interesting to note, also, that one of the principal criticisms of the opposition in the other body is that the program is not administered efficiently. Can they really believe that a drastic cut will improve the administration of the program? Obviously it will only injure it.

Finally, the report reflects what I consider to be an extremely shortsighted policy which has not been justified in any way by the evidence presented. Such action is even more astonishing today, when we are spending billions for military and economic aid to foreign countries.

Certainly military and economic aid are important and necessary. Their primary aims, however, are specific, and are geared to short-range objectives. They are in no sense a substitute for the solid basis of mutual understanding which is achieved by the educational-exchange program.

This program has proved that it is one of the most effective means at our disposal to influence those foreign nationals who are directly or indirectly responsible for the formulation of national policy and molding public opinion in their respective countries. It seems to me particularly unfortunate that we should even consider retrenchment at this time, when it is evident to anyone that our antagonists are beginning to emphasize the use of cultural activities in their efforts to win the cold war.

I believe the action of the conferees is not in the best interests of the country. We profess in this country an interest in peace. We seek to enlighten the free world so that it may settle its differences by reason and by peaceful procedures. I believe the majority of the people of the United States deeply desire to follow such a course of action.

But. Mr. President, the action of Congress, especially of the other body, negates such a policy. The Members, as is evident everyday on the floor, are eager to appropriate vast sums for guns and for military bases throughout the world. It is notable that on one base in North Africa, according to a report we had last year, more was wasted than the total cost of the program I am discussing since its beginning. But the Members are eager to appropriate money for bases and for guns. Recently, only a day or two ago, with scarcely any question, and certainly no criticism, almost \$32 billion was appropriated for such purposes.

The small program now under consideration, for which \$22 million was requested, has now been cut \$4 million, nearly 20 percent. I think that is somewhere in the neighborhood of one-twentieth of 1 percent of the amount which was appropriated in one bill for guns and armament.

I cannot help feeling very sorrowful, and in a sense I am humiliated, as a citizen of the United States, that every year this one program, sponsored by the Government, which can be said to be

cultural, which seeks to reach the hearts and minds of people throughout the world, in order to inspire their respect and cooperation, is so drastically cut. Vast sums are appropriated to demonstrate our power and might, but only a pittance is grudgingly made available to help us understand and maybe even to respect one another.

It is most unfortunate—it is tragic, Mr. President—that this Nation, which I truly believe desires to achieve a civilized, peaceful way of life, should appear to be so materialistic and so devoted to the use of force in its international relations. I say "appear to be" because I do not believe the majority of our people

favor such a policy.

I very much regret that I shall have to vote against the report. I realize that the representatives of the Senate on the committee of conference were faced with an extremely difficult situation. I am proud that the Senate itself, and especially the committee, voted for the entire amount of the budget request, in the previous action. I deeply regret that it was found to be necessary to cut the sum 20 percent, and thus, I believe, substantially to cripple the program.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the

Senator vield?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I yield. Mr. LETMAN. I desire to associate myself with the remarks of the distinguished Senator from Arkansas. I think it is a great pity that the request for \$22 million was reduced by \$4 million. I know that the representatives of the Senate on the committee of conference did their utmost in support of the full amount, and I think they deserve great credit and praise.

We are faced with the situation that this program is going to be less effective than it should be. I have had the opportunity and privilege of observing the effectiveness of the Fulbright scholarship program. I think there have been few activities on the part of this country in recent years which have been more useful in winning the confidence and the approval of the free countries of the

world.

In my opinion, the exchange program has been of almost indescribably great benefit in our continuing the struggle to bring about peace and security in the world. Like the Senator from Arkansas, I greatly regret that the program will have to be conducted with an appropriation less than that recommended by the report of the Senate committee.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I thank the Sen-

ator for his contribution.

I should like to add one further word. Of course, the cut does not affect alone the program sponsored by myself, but also the Smith-Mundt program, sponsored by the senior Senator from South Dakota and the Senator from New Jersey, is an integral part of the program. Scholarship awards, of course, are authorized by that program. Mr. President, it is incredible that such a relatively small sum should be each year the source of such controversy. I am told by the conferees that for the last 3 or 4 years this item has been one of the most controversial items. I cannot under-

stand it. I have yet to see any reasonable basis for a cut expressed on the floor of either House. I may say that I know of no opposition in the Senate to the program, although in the House several speeches have been made against it. At the time of the passage of the bill in the House, speeches were made which were highly critical of the program. There was one made by a Representative from Missouri, who professed to be for the objective of the program, but was against the procedure. He was against the Government being involved in the program. He thought it would be better if it were sponsored by private sources.

There has been very little opposition to the program, however. I know of none in the Senate. On the contrary, witnesses, such as the Vice President of the United States, came before the committee and stated that, instead of the amount being cut, the amount provided was too modest, and that it should be expanded. I too think it should be expanded. Ambassador Bunker, who was our ambassador to Italy during a very critical period, and who has the highest respect of all who know him, thought the program should be expanded, not cut. The present ambassador to Italy has made statements recently in this country in favor of the program. The officials who are in the field have stated it is a program which is of great importance to the relations of this country with other countries. Only yesterday, at a luncheon with the Prime Minister of Burma, he expressed similar sentiments about this type of activity and about the effectiveness of it in his country.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I yield.

Mr. LEHMAN. In criticizing the very substantial reduction of \$4 million from the total appropriation, I think it is proper that we give praise and an expression of appreciation to the distinguished Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE] who is chairman of the Appropriations subcommittee, and the other members of the committee. know the yeoman service he rendered in having the bill passed with an appropriation for this item of as much as \$22 million, and the fight he made against the unreasonable cut.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I agree with the Senator. I said a while ago I was very proud of the action of the committee. under the leadership of the Senator from West Virginia. In spite of that, I regret the action which apparently was neces-

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, I wish to thank my colleagues for their complimentary remarks. I may say to them that the Senate conferees gradually got the amount up to \$18 million. The conference then reached the point where there could be no further compromise. In spite of the efforts of the Senate conferees, the opposition was solid on the part of the House conferees. The Senator well knows what action was taken on the bill before the conference acted. The situation was that we were interested in getting the bill acted on. In

the item for administrative funds we were successful in getting \$900,000 more. That was as far as the House conferees would go.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the

conference report.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I should like to say a few words in supplementation of what was said by the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. Fulbright] in connection with the cut in the amount of money made available for the international exchange program, because I share with him every degree of his sadness about the fact that we were not able to sustain the full amounts approved by the Senate Appropriations Committee on my motion at the time it was first approved. It was not easy to get the \$18 million which we did get for that item. We came very near having to settle for \$15 million or \$16 million. Within one vote, we almost had to settle for \$17 million. So at least we were able to get the \$18 million by consistent, persistent, and persuasive effort. I appreciate the kind support on the part of the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE] in being as successful as we were.

For some time I have been wanting to ascertain why the House committee has been an insistent as it has each year in getting this appropriation reduced. This year, for the first time at least we got an inkling of what the House Members had in mind. While I disagree completely with the findings and conclusions of the House committee and with the amount they agreed to make available. I must admit that they have made a searching analysis of the program and have done a tremendous amount of research and work. Their diligence merits commendation. Whether that information is going to prove to be factual or fictional, I do not know, but they set up four arguments while we were trying to get them to agree to an appropriation of \$22 million.

I wish to mention those arguments so that they can be in the RECORD. I want to mention those because, if these programs alleged to be engaged in under the Smith-Mundt Act are defensible, we should make those defenses known, so we can answer the charges more adequately. If they are not being engaged in, we should get the record straightened so next year we will get the full amount.

The first argument is that a large amount of the money—and we were not prepared to challenge the statement, because we had taken no testimony on itwas not used to send Americans to foreign countries and make them available for foreign educational institutions, as was proposed in the basic legislation, and to bring students from all over the world to study in this country, as was anticipated in the basic legislation. The allegation made was that a large amount of money was being made available to students selected in Iran, Iraq, Germany, and England—as well as other countries—and then sending them to other foreign countries to be educated in institutions in Norway, Spain, Rome, and many other foreign places.

to me?

So, as one of the concessions we made, one of the provisions we wrote in, in our effort—and a successful effort, I may say—to increase the amount to \$18 million, was to the effect that if that be true, no funds made available in this appropriation shall be used for purposes of this type.

If such things are being done—although no illumination upon the matter was given us—we in the committee did not know they were being done; and, frankly, we are doubtful about the wisdow of such procedure. If they are being done, the original purpose of the act is thus being perverted. But, I repeat, I am not sure that such things are being done at all. However, the House conferees insisted the program was being thus perverted.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Dakota yield

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SPARKMAN in the chair). Does the Senator from South Dakota yield to the Senator from Iowa?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I wish to join in supporting the statements made by the Senator from West Virginia, the chairman of the committee of conference, and by the Senator from South Dakota; and also I desire to express my complete agreement with the Senator from Arkansas, because I myself am very much devoted to this program. I was not one of its originators; but I have studied it a great deal, and am very much in favor of it.

I am sorry we could not get the entire amount restored.

However, in connection with what the Senator from South Dakota has been saying, I wish to suggest that on the conference committee we were confronted with statistical data we could not refute. I hesitate to quote exact figures; but it seems to me that it was stated that between 1,200 and 1,300 students were being taken from one country abroad and were being sent to institutions in another country abroad, but were not brought to the United States. So they were not involved in an exchange program handled in such a way that they would get an idea of our institutions, or anything of that kind. The witnesses stated the numbers of students from each country, the percentages as to each country, and so forth.

Mr. MUNDT. And specific institutions were named.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Yes. We were not in a position to refute that evidence. To me, it was rather shocking, because I thought that, indeed, was a perversion of my conception of the very fine purposes of the program.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Dakota yield, to permit me to make an observation on that point.

Mr. MUNDT. I shall yield in a mo-

Mr. President, what the Senator from Iowa has said is entirely correct. In short, out of the blue came pages of statistics and designations of foreign institutions which have no place, part, or being in the original context or purpose or program of the act.

Being confronted with this new information, I endeavored, first, to say, "Why, of course this is what we intended in the Smith-Mundt Act, namely, that some of these students should go to the American University in Beirut and to Roberts College in Turkey, and so forth." They replied, "Yes, but what about the other institutions, which have no basis for United States support?"

Mr. President, if the records which were presented to us are correct, there is no reason for such a perversion of these funds. Neither is there authority for it. If the facts alleged are not correct, those in charge of the administration of the act should answer by stating what use is being made of the funds. Our committee needs these facts.

Now I am glad to yield to the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, on that point, let me say that the Senator from South Dakota knows, I am sure, as he has just said, that Public Law 584 specifically authorizes the sending of foreign students to American institutions abroad. That in itself is not a perversion of the purpose of the act.

The difficulty arises, I believe, over what the House Members think is an American institution abroad. The Board of Foreign Scholarships sometime ago—3 years ago, I believe—authorized what they call seminars as being within the meaning of that language.

I attended one of them once. They are very modest in scope. Ten American professors—some of the best in the United States—went to Oxford University 1 year; and in a subsequent year they went to Cambridge University. There, during the summer, they conducted a seminar for professors from various English universities. That was considered to be within the spirit and the letter of the provision in regard to American institutions abroad. Those doing the teaching were Americans.

The reason for that situation is that it is so much more efficient, from a monetary point of view, to send such persons to a central place, in such a country as England, to attend a seminar where they will be taught by American professors, than it would be to send them to the United States.

The same is true of the Saltzburg seminar. I think 220 of the 1,200 the Senator has mentioned were to be sent there. But the teachers there were Americans, who were brought there for this purpose—and for other purposes, I may say.

It cost, I believe, only about \$100, each, to bring the students there. In that case, I think they came primarily from Norway, the other Scandinavian countries, and Germany, to participate in the program. There was nothing secret about it; it was set out in the Budget request—in that case, for a total of \$35,000, or a little more, as I read a moment ago.

Mr. MUNDT. At all events, I think the Senator from Arkansas probably has put his finger on the thing to which the House objects, namely, the decision by some board to classify these foreign seminars in foreign universities as parts of an American institution. It may well be that that is the thing about which they were quoting the statistics.

At all events, and be that as it may, as a result of the conference report, regardless of the definition attached by the Board, during the next fiscal year those institutions will not be considered to be American institutions abroad; and the conference report specifically forbids the expenditure of any funds whatsoever for purposes of this type.

I think a much better legislative procedure, anyway, would be, not to have some outside board try to decide or dictate what is an American institution abroad, but to have the United States Congress decide what is an American institution abroad. Certainly no congressional legislation classifies a seminar in a foreign institution, in a foreign cityone which may be conducted in part by American professors—as an American institution in the same category as the American University in Beirut or Roberts College. Congress must decide what is meant by an American university abroad. No outside agency or board has this authority and none should seek to exercise it.

So I think the position taken by the House of Representatives, at least on that particular point, has validity. It certainly now has finality as it is embodied in the mandatory language of the conference report. As one of the authors of the basic legislation, I can say that during the long and tortuous procedure by which the act was first passed by the House of Representatives and then by the Senate, it was not only thought desirable to spend several hundred dollars to permit a foreign student to come into contact with American institutions, but the basic concept was that some students should live on American campuses, should live with American families, and should see the American scene. I think it is a basic and unauthorized change of that concept to ask American taxpayers to pay for visits to foreign institutions by foreign students, even though taught there by American professors. So, on that point I think I would agree with the House.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I think everyone will agree that it is preferable to bring them to the United States, as the Senator from South Dakota suggests. But he will also agree that it is relatively very expensive to do so.

Mr. MUNDT. I think the Senator from Arkansas should not permit the Record to remain in such a way as to imply that the expense is not justified. I think one of the best expenditures of money we make is when we have these foreigners brought to America and have them visit some of our campuses. Although it is somewhat expensive, I think the program is worth every dime we spend on it.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. But I do not think it would be maintained that such a college as Roberts College does not come clearly within the intent.

Mr. MUNDT. That is correct. Roberts College and the American University at Beirut are American institutions

within the purview of the Smith-Mundt heard. I am inclined to doubt whether Act.

Act. heard. I am inclined to doubt whether the House has accurate information, but

Mr. FULBRIGHT. And if we go one step further, we may say it is what we call an American institution.

If Senators feel that the geographical location or the ownership of the physical buildings is the determining factor, or whether the determining factor is the faculty and the others who participate—in short, whether that is the element which determines whether the institution is an American one or a foreign one—then perhaps some confusion may ensue.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I can say that I am not in the least in doubt as to what is an American institution, in my opinion. An American institution is one—located wherever it may be—under the direct administration of Americans, and supported and run by Americans, regardless of whether part of the teachers may be from Europe and part of the teachers may be from America.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. There are some borderline cases, however. I think the Academy in Rome is rather a borderline case. It is primarily supported by American money, but there is certainly a very large participation in the institution by Italians, and I think properly so. But I believe that is the difference. I agree with the Senator that if this is an objectionable activity, and it is an important one, the program can certainly get along without the Salzburg seminar, and I would be the last to insist upon its being carried on if it is really an objectionable program.

Mr. MUNDT. That was the reason why I was bringing it out.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I am glad the Senator is clarifying the situation.

Mr. MUNDT. The question was raised as to why the appropriation was being reduced. These are undoubtedly the objections of the House, whether they are good or bad.

One reason we did not get \$22 million, and had to settle for \$18 million, is that there was a very definite attitude on this point on the part of the House. I suspect—though I could not prove—that the amount of money involved is small. I believe that the amount spent for sending foreign students from one foreign city to another foreign city, without coming into contact with America, is very small. However, we had no figures. The House conferees had a great many statistics.

I quite agree that the question should be ironed out in a legislative committee, and that that particular venture, whether it is desirable or not, should not be permitted to cripple the entire program as it has done in the current appropriations bill. After all, the best place for a foreign student to learn to know America is in America.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I could not agree with the Senator more fully. I am delighted to have him clarify the situation. I hope he does not think I am criticizing him.

Mr. MUNDT. I understand.

The second point of criticism by the House conferees was something of which none of the Senate conferees had ever heard. I am inclined to doubt whether the House has accurate information, but the House conferees were very emphatic on the subject. They seemed to feel that they had accurate information.

They said that a large part of these funds was being used to construct housing—dormitories and barracks—in America, in which to house the foreign people who come here on a visit. To me that was entirely a bolt out of the blue. We immediately responded and said, "If that is being done we are against it. If those in charge of the program are thinking about doing it, we shall oppose it, and if they are even making blue-prints on the subject, they are being fuzzy minded about it. But we do not believe they are."

I am sure the Senator from Arkansas would never agree that it would even remotely occur to us to build dormitories over here to keep foreign students away from Americans, instead of putting them in American homes or American rooming houses, where they can become acquainted with Americans.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I am as sure as that I am standing here that there is no truth in the allegation that money has been spent for such a purpose either under the Smith-Mundt Act or under Public Law 584. I think that allegation is clearly in error. I have never heard of such a thing; and I am sure we would have heard of it if there had been such a practice.

Mr. MUNDT. I agree with the Senator. We agreed with the House conferees that if such a thing was being done it should be stopped, and we were thus able to move closer to the \$18 million decision instead of a lesser figure.

A third point is one which is still in abeyance. I was appointed by the conferees, along with the chairman of the House conferees, Mr. Rooney, of New York, to draft language on the four points which were under discussion. We wrote language relative to foreign students and universities, and we wrote language disapproving any new construction. We wrote language disapproving duplicating programs by FOA. There was a fourth element. I ex-

There was a fourth element. I expressed my views to Mr. Rooney in our two-man conference. When we reached the point where there had to be unanimous agreement he finally relinquished what he thought was the language which should be written into the report. However, this brings up the next point of opposition.

The House conferees say that a large amount of this money is being improperly or unwisely used because, they allege. the same persons are being brought back to the country time after time. They are repeaters. It is said that a group of visitors is brought into the country and taken on a tour of the country. enjoy being here; and, instead of other people being given this privilege and opportunity next time, instead of the privilege being spread among as many persons as possible, the same ones are brought back time after time. I do not know whether that is true or not. House conferees wanted to insert language which would positively prohibit bringing anyone back for a second time. I argued that I thought such language would be unwise.

I agree it would be unwise, under this program, to bring back a great number of repeaters, as a matter of practice. However, I can see how it might be desirable to bring back some unusually attractive individual or some unusually persuasive person from abroad. He may have begun a study of some kind here, and may desire to complete it. It would be quite a handicap to efficient administration to erect a legislative barrier and say, "If you have been here once you can never come back under the program."

Finally, Mr. Rooney said, "All right; we will do nothing about it at this time. However, it is something to think about for next year. There may be good reason and frequently ample justification and valid reasons why people should have this opportunity more than once. But if the opportunity is afforded to any individuals more than once, let it be done openly. There is nothing secret about it. Let us determine the number and percentage of cases in which that situation occurs, what the reasons are. and so forth, so that next year when we seek adequate funds for this program we shall not again be fighting some kind of windmill which may cripple the entire program.

Does the Senator from Arkansas have anything to say on that subject?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. With respect to the last point which the Senator has mentioned. I have heard of cases of American professors who have been invited to return. I know of 1 particular case in the Philippines, and 1 in Greece. Both cases involved individuals with very specialized training. There were very few such cases. The particular individuals had made a great impression, and the Board felt that it was in the best interests of the United States that those outstanding professors should be permitted to return. I have never heard of a student having been brought here, sent home, and then brought back again.

In a limited number of cases a student has spent a year in the United States, has done extremely well, and has been given the opportunity to spend a second year here. It seems to me that is a policy which is entirely justified. As a matter of fact, there is some criticism of the program because those in charge of it are too aribtrary in limiting the period to 1 year. I have heard people from Great Britain say that it is a shame that some of our outstanding students who go there and do very well for a year must return home. It is felt that some of them should be permitted to remain a second year, and that it is better to allow a second year in certain cases than to increase the number of students.

I agree with the Senator that the number of such cases should be kept to a minimum. However, in cases in which a person has demonstrated unusual ability the authorities in charge of the program should have the right to extend the visit for an extra year, because of peculiar circumstances. I think that is the practice.

Mr. MUNDT. I certainly agree that the number should be kept at a minimum, but I do not believe that we should enact a mandatory legislative prohibi-

tion against the practice.

Suppose some very able foreign instructor comes here and studies on an American campus, so that he can return to his country and teach American history, American economics, and American Government. He can study on only one campus at a time. This is a pretty big country. Things are different in New York City from what they are in Sioux Falls, S. Dak., or in Little Rock, Ark. If a person did a good job during the first time, the second trip he could go to some other part of the country and round out his program. If he proved to be a good person with whom to work, we might wish to cultivate him by giving him a broader opportunity.

The fourth objection which the House makes is that, according to the House statisticians on the conference committee, more than \$20 million additional is being spent by FOA alone, or was being spent last year on student and personnel exchange programs, in an exchange type of program which should be more properly handled through this committee, and more properly be handled as a part of the program under the two laws we have been discussing, namely, the Fulbright Act and the Smith-Mundt Act. Duplication of effort and of administrative expenses was clearly indicated.

The House conferees had a great many figures on that subject. So we wrote into the conference report the language

Government in occupied areas\_\_\_

contained in the Senate committee report, which calls specifically upon the State Department, which will now have the administration, directly or indirectly, of all three of these programs, because FOA now goes to the State Department for certain information. We all agree that the three programs should be handled in one place, the idea being that a program being conducted in 3 or 4 different places is fair neither to the Congress, the country, nor the program itself.

Therefore, we asked to State Department to make a complete report to us and to channelize the programs, and in that way tell us who is doing what and why, so that the House will have all the facts and the Senate will have all the facts. I hope next year we will appropriate not \$22 million, but twice as much for a program which is so meritorious as this one, but we must centralize the functions and eliminate the confusions which have, up to now, caused the House to cut these needed funds so sharply.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SPARKMAN in the chair) laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 5502, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S. July 1, 1955.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 2, 12, 13, 27, 35, 37, and 46 to the bill (H. R. 5502) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes," and concur therein.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 30, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum of "\$600,000", named in said amendment, insert "\$300,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 49, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert "and of which appropriation not less than \$200,000 shall be available for contracts with one or more private international broadcasting licensees for the purpose of developing and broadcasting under private auspices, but under the general supervision of the United States Information Agency, radio programs to Latin America, Western Europe, Africa, as well as other areas of the free world, which programs shall be designated to cultivate friendship with the peoples of the countries in those areas, and to build improved international understanding."

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President. I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 30 and 49.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point a table showing the appropriations included in the conference report.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

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Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies appropriation bill, for the period ending June 30, 1956

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A ppropriation	1955 appropriations	Budget esti- mates, 1956	House allow- ance, 1956	Senate allow- ance, 1956	Conference allowance
State	186, 772, 767 28, 944, 375 77, 114, 000	\$147, 267, 197 201, 485, 000 30, 279, 715 88, 500, 000 16, 000, 000	\$126, 769, 977 197, 525, 000 29, 603, 250 80, 500, 000 16, 000, 000	\$147, 549, 608 200, 445, 000 30, 640, 810 88, 350, 000 15, 000, 000	\$137, 450, 905 198, 735, 000 30, 116, 510 85, 000, 000 15, 000, 000
Total	430, 441, 142	483, 531, 912	450, 398, 227	481, 985, 418	466, 302, 415
Salaries and expenses, Department of State_ Representation allowances, Foreign Service_ Acquisition of buildings abroad_ Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service_ Contributions to international organizations_ Missions to international organizations	475, 000 <sup>2</sup> 4,000, 000 1,000, 000 <sup>3</sup> 28, 237, 500 <sup>4</sup> 1,062,500	\$69, 550, 000 700, 000 9, 200, 000 1, 000, 000 28, 287, 297 1, 100, 000	\$63, 760, 000 475, 000 7, 000, 000 1, 000, 000 28, 079, 977 1, 075, 000	\$68, 700, 000 700, 000 12, 201, 000 1, 000, 000 28, 247, 608 1, 075, 000	\$66, 760, 000 575, 000 8, 500, 000 1, 000, 000 28, 115, 905 1, 075, 000
International Contingencies International Boundary and Water Commissiou, United States and Mexico: Salaries and expenses Construction Operation and maintenance Bio Grande emergency flood protection	\$ 1,100,000 450,000 300,000 1,000,000	1, 500, 000 450, 000 1, 474, 900 20, 000	1, 075, 000 435, 000 1, 200, 000	1, 500, 000 435, 000 1, 200, 000	1, 300, 000 435, 000 1, 200, 000
American sections, international commissions, salarics and expenses International fisheries commissions International educational exchange activities.	245,000	260, 000 425, 000 22, 000, 000	245, 000 425, 000 12, 000, 000	286, 000 455, 000 22, 000, 000	285, 000 455, 000 18, 000, 000

International Claims Commission

126, 769, 977

147, 267, 197

130,000

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes \$200,000 reappropriated, and \$750,000 contained in 2d Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955; excludes \$1,400,000 transferred to Department of Agriculture.

<sup>2</sup> Includes \$1 million transferred from "Government in occupied areas."

<sup>3</sup> Excludes \$12,500 transferred to "Missions to international organizations" pursuant to authority contained in 2d Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955.

<sup>4</sup> Includes \$12,500 transferred from "Contributions to international organizations" pursuant to authority contained in 2d Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Includes \$100,000 transferred from "Educational aid to China and Korea" pursuant to authority contained in 2d Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955.

<sup>6</sup> Excludes \$750,000 transferred to "Salaries and expenses" pursuant to authority contained in 2d Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955 and \$1 million transferred to "Acquisition of buildings abroad."

<sup>7</sup> Previously contained in Department of Commerce appropriation bill.

Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies appropriation bill, for the period ending June 30, 1956 - Continued TITLE II-DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

\$2, 472, 500 9, 750, 000 3, 100, 000 10, 1, 710, 000 10, 1, 268, 267 33, 750, 767 11, 79, 382, 000 12, 43, 250, 000 13, 27, 315, 000	\$2,615,000 9,600,000 3,100,000 17,480,000 1,500,000 200,000 34,495,000 88,000,000	# House allowance, 1956 \$2, 525, 000 9, 000, 000 3, 100, 000 17, 000, 000 1, 350, 000 200, 000 33, 175, 000	\$2,615,000 9,600,000 3,100,000 17,480,000 600,000 1,350,000 200,000	Conference allowance \$2,570,000 9,300,000 3,100,000 17,240,000 300,000
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13 27, 315, 000		44, 000, 000	88, 000, 000 44, 500, 000	88, 000, 000 44, 000, 000
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			3,000,000	3, 000, 000
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				(2, 800, 000
180, 772, 767	201, 485, 000	197, 525, 000	200, 415, 000	198, 735, 000
JUDICIARY				
	\$1,022,400	\$1,022,400	\$1,022,400	\$1,022,400
52,650	49, 950	49, 950	49, 950	91, 200 49, 950
5,835	367, 400 5, 835	5, 835	5,835	367, 400 5, 835
				(1)
				1, 536, 785
	285, 460 598, 270	235, 755 598, 270	235, 755 598, 270	235, 755 598, 290
	622, 700 12, 000	622, 700 12, 000	622, 700 12, 000	622, 700 12, 000
626, 000	634, 700	634, 700	634, 700	634, 700
18 6, 372, 500	5, 728, 000	5, 728, 000	5, 728, 000	5, 728, 000
19 12, 936, 000 20 4, 330, 000	13, 825, 000 4, 745, 000	4, 500, 000	4,500,000	14, 000, 000 4, 500, 000
21 1, 845, 000 595, 000	2, 320, 250 606, 250	2, 170, 250 606, 250	2, 383, 250 606, 250	2, 276, 750 606, 250
26, 078, 500	27, 224, 500	26, 597, 740	27, 635, 300	27, 111, 000
<sup>22</sup> (1, 123, 000) <sup>23</sup> (1, 478, 125)	(1, 151, 400) (1, 750, 500)	(1, 151, 400) (1, 650, 500)	(1, 151, 400) (1, 650, 500)	(1, 151, 400 (1, 650, 500
(2, 601, 125)	(2, 901, 900)	(2, 801, 900)	(2, 801, 900)	(2, 801, 900
28, 944, 375	30, 279, 715	29, 603, 250	30, 640, 810	30, 116, 510
NFORMATION	AGENCY			
1955 authoriza- tion	Budget esti- mate, 1956	House allow- ance, 1956	Senate allow- anee, 1956	Conference allowance
24 \$77, 114, 000	\$88, 500, 000	\$80, 500, 000	\$88, 350, 000	\$85, 000, 000
TED TO THE I	PRESIDENT			
\$8,000,000	\$16,000,000	\$16,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$15,000,000
430, 441, 142	483, 531, 912	450, 398, 227		
ATED (ADMIN	ISTRATIVE E	XPENSE LIM	ITATION)	
(\$850,000)	(\$850,000)	(\$850,000)	(\$850, 000)	(\$850, 000
18 Includes \$900	000 contained lu	2d Supplementa	l Appropriation A	Let, 1955,
	14 3, 075, 000  30, 390, 000  (3, 000, 000)  186, 772, 767   JUDICIARY  \$1, 016, 000 91, 200 52, 650 18 350, 800 5, 835 4, 300  1, 520, 785  17 223, 460 495, 630  618, 000 8, 000 626, 000  19 12, 936, 000 20 4, 330, 000 21, 845, 000 26, 078, 500  22 (1, 123, 000) 23 (1, 478, 125) (2, 601, 125) (2, 601, 125) (3, 944, 375  INFORMATION  1955 authorization  24 \$77, 114, 000  TED TO THE I  \$8, 000, 000  430, 441, 142  ATED (ADMIN  (\$850, 000)	1,000,000	11	1,000,000

Includes \$500,000 contained in 2d Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955.
 Includes \$710,000 contained in H. J. Res. 252.
 Includes \$1,008,267 contained in 2d Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955.
 Includes \$1,000,000 contained in 2d Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955.
 Includes \$1,250,000 contained in 2d Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955.
 Includes \$180,000 contained in 2d Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955.
 Includes \$600,000 contained in 2d Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955.
 Includes \$12,500 contained in 2d Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955.
 Unobligated balance continued available.
 Includes \$13,300 contained in 2d Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955.

<sup>19</sup> Includes \$86,000 contained in 2d Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955.
20 Includes \$380,000 contained in 2d Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955.
21 Includes \$45,000 contained in 2d Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955.
22 Includes \$20,800 contained in 2d Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955.
23 Includes \$34,575 contained in 2d Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955.
24 Includes \$3,200,000 transferred from "Acquisition and construction of radio facilities" and \$710,890 nonrecurring costs in connection with moving radio broadcasting activities from New York to Washington. Excludes \$2 million allocated by the President to meet emergency needs in the Far East area, and \$300,000 pending allocation for program in near castern area.

## DELEGATION TO NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 698, House Concurrent Resolution 109.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will state the concurrent resolution by title for the information of the Senate.

The Legislative Clerk. A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 109) authorizing the appointment of a congressional delegation to attend the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Parliamentary

Conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the concurrent resolution was considered and agreed to.

## PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, so that it may be made the unfinished business, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 6766, the public works appropriation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will state the bill by title for the information of the Senate.

The Legislative Clerk. A bill (H. R. 6766) making appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission, the Tennessee Valley Authority, certain agencies of the Department of the Interior, and civil functions administered by the Department of the Army, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

## THE PROPOSED ATOMIC POWERED VESSEL AND THE DIXON-YATES CONTRACT

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, the New York Herald Tribune yesterday published an editorial which was critical of the Senate action in denying the President his atomic showboat.

The editorial starts by claiming that the Democrats made a party issue of the showboat. That is not true. The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy refused to make an authorization for it but the vote was not strictly a partisan vote in that members of the President's own party, such as the former chairman of the joint committee, Representative Sterling Cole, of New York, had been critical of the President's proposal and merely voted present when the issue was before the committee.

The Republicans decided to attempt to provide the money for this project by an amendment to legislation pending on the floor of the Senate. Presumably Mr. Cole declined to do so on the floor of

the House, and when the Republicans tried it on the floor of the Senate, they made it a party issue and the Democrats did not. In fact, the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. Pastore] specifically pleaded with the Republicans not to make it a party issue.

Then the editorial suggests that the \$21 million item was a plan for a ship "that would lace the seven seas without refueling." Actually, the testimony before our committee revealed there was no plan and there is not now any plan for such a ship. All that existed was a request for an appropriation. If it had been authorized there would have been a wild scramble to get something built. Everyone knows that building something in a hurry without a plan is costly and always wastes money.

The testimony before our committee showed that such a scramble would also have siphoned off the brains, the laboratory facilities, and the testing devices which should have been employed in preparing for the construction of a feasible nuclear-powered surface ship. The joint committee did not think such a diversion was wise. The committee heeded the advice of experts, such as Admiral Rickover, whose genius built the first nuclear-powered submarine, the *Nautilus*.

The editorial suggests "the Democrats behaved like the skeptical men who have hesitated before every mechanical advance." Nothing could be a greater distortion of our point of view. We have been pushing for a nuclear submarine. We are pushing now for a nuclear-powered surface ship and a nuclear-powered airplane and we do not want to spoil those possibilities by an unimaginative approach which would put the wrong kind of powerplant in the wrong type of hull and call the product something that the great industrial Nation of America would show off to the world.

We do not intend to shovel away \$21 million on a foolish venture. We want a proposal for a surface ship studied and developed in a scientific and skillful fashion, as the Nautilus was built. want it studied in the same spirit that we pleaded with this Congress to study the Dixon-Yates contract months ago. We sought to review that contract before a democratically controlled Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, but our Republican friends jammed through a waiver because they had the votes in November that they would not have in January. We rescinded that waiver in January, but Dixon-Yates went right ahead. Now the President orders a new Dixon-Yates review, preparatory to final abandonment. We think it is better to have the review before millions of dollars are wasted, and that is why we were unwilling to shovel away \$21 million on the atomic showboat, but wanted it studied instead.

I am sure I can speak for the Democrats on the joint committee, when I say we will not take just any plan that is shoved at us, but that, on the contrary, we will take our responsibilities seriously and will examine all proposals, supporting the good suggestions of the President, such as that for the supplying of reactors to friendly nations before he even sends us a budget estimate, and declining those

like the showboat for which neither he nor the Maritime Commission nor the Atomic Energy Commission had or have any semblance of a plan.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ANDERSON. I yield.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I should like to ask the Senator from New Mexico whether in the study made by the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy in November of last year, to which the Senator has referred, it was stated at that time by the mayor of Memphis and also by the head of the Memphis Light, Gas and Water Division, Maj. Thomas Allen, that Memphis would build its own plant before it would accept Dixon-Yates power, and if the administration had pursued the matter at that time and had advised with the officials of Memphis, there would have been no contract, and all the money which will be squandered and which has been squandered already would have been saved to the Government of the United States?

Mr. ANDERSON. Yes; that is true. I wish to congratulate the Senator from Tennessee on the fact that his subcommittee brought to light some very important information on that subject.

I hope the money will not be squandered. In that connection, I have addressed a letter to the Honorable Joseph Campbell, the Comptroller General, pointing out that one section of the Dixon-Yates contract contains a clause which would permit the cancellation of that contract if the financing arrangement and certain other arrangements had not been completed by February 15.

Those arrangements were not completed by February 15. If the Government of the United States will now have a little spine it can get out of the awful Dixon-Yates contract without cost, and it will let the institutions that have planted their officials in the Bureau of the Budget and elsewhere around the capital learn that such infiltration is no way to do business in Washington.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record at this point, as a part of my remarks, a copy of the letter which I sent to the Comptroller General.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JULY 1, 1955.

Hon. Joseph Campbell,
Comptroller General,
General Accounting Office,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CAMPBELL: Now that the termination of the Dixon-Yates contract is under consideration, I want to bring to your attention again two legal points in connection with that contract under either of which the United States would be under no obligation to the Dixon-Yates Co.

The first point I desire to reiterate is that the Dixon-Yates contract never became effective since the financing agreements were only recently concluded and the regulatory approvals were obtained by the summer of 1955, but the contract was never thereafter submitted to the Joint Committee as required by section 164 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954. My reasoning on this point has been completely set forth at length in the

All officers are subject to physical examina-tion required by law:

Lieutenant colonel to colonel ATR FORCE

Beckwith, James Orrin, 1316A. Knox, Omar Ellsworth, 1420A. Wells, Joseph Breece, 1453A. Wells, Joseph Breece, 1433A.
Reid, William Mason, 1518A.
Rueter, Chris Henry William, 1536A.
Schmitt, Arthur William, Jr., 1573A.
Kiehle, Edward George, 1580A.
Smith, Sydney Thomas, 1626A.
Wynne, Prentiss Davis, Jr., 1699A. McKeever, Matthew James, Jr., 1710A. Webb, Byron Benjiman, 1716A. Brannon, Dale Donald, 1718A. Seim, Howard Bayzand, Jr., 1724A. Overing, Glendon Philip, 1739A. Slayden, Van Hatton, 1769A. Sluder, Chester Lee, 1780A. French, Donald James, 1781A Bleyer, Julian Marian, 1782A. Kime, Duane Louis, 1787A. Mason, Robert Julian, 1798A Kellond, Arthur William, 1832A. Taylor, Broadus Beene, 1833A. Endress, Albert Vandenburgh, 1843A Barksdale, William Sydnor, Jr., 1844A. Bailey, J. C., 1862A. Greenfield, William Dumont, 1899A. Vaughn, Harley Camden, 1915A.
Dittman, Henry, 1922A.
Loberg, Edwin Andrew, 1923A.
Mace, Wallace Packard, 1929A.
Witty, Robert William, 1932A.
Frontczak, Arthur Theodore, 2017A. Harper, Bryan Brand, 2036A. Boyd, William Ellsworth, 2050A. Graves, Frank Norton, 2064A. O'Keefe, Keefe, 2087A. Todd, Harold Elworthy, 2096A. Hawley, Ray Matthew, 2105A. Larson, Carl Henry, 19669A. Sweeney, Henry Morrow, 2210A. Estes, Murl, 2213A.
Dreicr, Wendell Carl, 2226A.
Gibson, William Louis, 2359A.
Lange, Harry Alfred, 2390A. Churchill, Randolph Emerson, 2496A. Kerbel, Walter, 2507A. Gallagher, Robert Emmett, 2575A. Nay, Paul Franklin, 2584A. de Tolly, Nicholas Semigradov, 2623A. Hedleston, Robert Webb, 2625A. Wickland, Daniel William, 2628A. Long, Lewis Rex, 2638A. Wolters, Delevan Edward, 2652A. Sullivan, Harold Joseph, 2764A. Hope, John Warren, 2778A. King, Herbert Thompson, 2855A. Olson, Harry Armand, 2858A. Hotmann, William August, 2863A. Hreha, Joseph Albert, 2865A. Parrot, Kent Kane, Jr., 2930A.

No. 112-6

Holland, Thomas Elbridge, 2933A. Caples, James Stephen, 2943A. Krieger, George Hubert, 2953A. Lindstrand, Carl Barber, 296. Woodward, Lester Lee, 2964A. Waddell, James Marion, 2973A Humphreys, Lloyd Ronald, 2989A. McKnight, David Thomas, 2998A. Fischer, Milton, 3002A. Hahn, Clarence William, 3003A. Leonhard, William Edward, 18095A. Trotter, John Turner, 3012A. Smith, William Hightower, 3013A. Sladek, Robert Frederick, Sr., 3014A. Bechtel, Howard John, 3015A. Houghton, Edwin Gordon, 3031A. Lay, Dent Leroy, 5264A. Holdiman, Thomas Alexander, 3049A. Blaha, Elmer Carl, 3051A. Rizon, Robert Lewis, 3074A. Rowden, Burton Houston, 3076A. Peck, Ben Jackson, 2844A. Impson, Ivan Hurst, 3077A. Bell, Leon Edwin, Jr., 3091A. Gillis, Charles Francis, 3097A. Robinson, Raymond Edward, 3106A. Lee, James Lyle, 3112A. Pinson, Ernest Alexander, 3117A. Loomis, Oliver DeMond, 3118A. Seeley, John Milton, 3132A. Neuendorf, Charles William, 3139A. Carson, Charles Edgar, 3140A. O'Connell, James Francis Xavier, 3142A. Johnson, James McLean, 3160A. Jackson, Jerome William, 3168A. Dishuck, John Joseph, 3189A. Hylton, John Thomas, Jr., 3203A. Morgan, Chester Harvey, 32 Reed, Elliott Hartley, 3224A. 3210A. Hampton, Thomas Kerns, 3228A. Hight, Fred Thomson, 3233A. Donley, John Bland, 3241A. Gauss, William Henry, 3243A. Drysdale, Taylor, 3276A. Richard, Septime Severous, Jr., 3312A. Johnston, Ronald Alexander, 3315A. McConnell, Landon Edward, 3316A. Bonawitz, Norval C., 3320A. Belville, Robert Edward, 3323A. Peterson, David Allen, 3325A. Hosken, Robert Thomas, 3330A. Braddock, Joel Quinn, 3331A. Thackara, Paul Nelson, 3332A. Edmonds, Melvin Thornton, 3339A. Lindgren, Richard Wendell, 3343A. Christensen, John Albert, 3347A. Murray, John Edward, 3351A. Long, Charles James, 3d, 3354A. Foerster, Frederick Henry, Jr., 3355A. Maxwell, Ernest Beverly, 3356A. Hall, Leonard Roger, 3364A. Knierim, Charles Frederick, 3378A. Felton, George Boyd, 3380A. McCrery, Robert Riley, 3381A. Andersen, Milo Peter, 3386A.

Forsyth, Allen Peter, 3393A. Proctor, John Peebles, 3405A. Smith, Weldon Halliwell, 3407A. Lawrence, Reesor Mott, 3408A. McNeal, Thomas Carl, 3410A. Fletcher, Thomas, Jr., 3414A. Casey, Edward Richard, 3415A. Walker, Arthur James, 3421A. Clark, William Coombs, 3422A. Terhune, Charles Houston, Jr., 3424A. Bridges, John DeGraff, 3425A. Healy, John Patrick, 3429A. Dechaene, Andre Jacques, 3442A. Sharp, Frank Douglas, 3444A Gurnett, Thomas Edward, 3446A. Beightol, Willis Eugene, 3448A. Meng, Lewis Bruno, 3449A. Longino, Houston Walker, Jr., 3452A. Bane, Edwin Ronald, 3454A. Clausen, Leslie Conway, 3459A.
Barrere, Robert Andrew, 3460A.
McCants, Leland Stanford, Jr., 3473A. Cox, Albert Lyman, Jr., 3475A. Andrews, Charles Comer, 3476A. Wood, Harold Lee, 3479A.

Myers, Harold Allen, 19098A. Ferris, Donald Lockhart, 19110A. White, Claude Benjamin, 19632A. McCarroll, William Harroll, 19111A.

Gillinger, Clarence Wayne, 18825A.

#### VETERINARY

Robinson, Charles Edwin, 18980A. Miller, Robert Ransome, 18981A.

#### MEDICAL SERVICE

Crow, Allen Randolph, 19398A. Zagelow, Leonard Paul, 19579A.

#### CHAPLAIN

Taylor, Robert Preston, 18737A. First lieutenant to captain

#### AIR FORCE

Ray, Colonel Scudder, Jr., 26755A. DENTAL

Adkisson, Sam Robert, 26749A.

Note.-Dates of rank of all officers nominated for promotion will be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force.

#### IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following-named officers under the provisions of section 415 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 to be assigned duties of importance and responsibility designated by the President under subsection (a) of section 415 in ranks as follows:

Lt. Gcn. William O. Brice, United States Marine Corps, as lieutenant general.

Maj. Gen. Alfred H. Noble, United States

Marine Corps, as lieutenant general.

Maj. Gen. Christian F. Schilt, United States Marine Corps, as lieutenant general.

## House of Representatives

FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1955

The House met at 11 o'clock a. m.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, our Father, in our prayer at this morning hour we would thank Thee for the independence of our beloved country and invoke the blessings of Thy grace and favor upon our democracy with its ideals and principles of freedom and fraternity.

Grant that we may have the faith and courage to believe that worldwide democracy is inevitable and Thy divinely ordained purpose for all mankind and that nothing can impede its progress and its

triumph.

We beseech Thee that democracy here in these United States may always be of the very finest and noblest kind. May it be a democracy whose freedom is coordinated with discipline and spiritual vision and a lofty conception of the sanctity of law and order and the rights of others.

Help us daily to put forth a more heroic effort in behalf of peace and a social order wherein the happiness and welfare of all the members of the human family are our deepest concern.

Hear us in the name of the Prince of

Peace. Amen.

#### THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Ast, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 1044. An act for the relief of Teresa Alice Townsend;

H. R. 1155. An act for the relief of Solomon Wiesel;

H. R. 1745. An act for the relief of Paul E. Milward;

H. R. 2769. An act for the relief of Tennessee C. Batts;

H.R.3074. An act for the relief of Jean-Marie Newell;

H. R. 3363. An act for the relief of Rodolfo C. Delgado, Jesus M. Lagua, and Vicente D. Reynante; and

H. R. 4182. An act for the relief of the Highway Construction Company of Ohio, Inc.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 184. An act to make certain changes in the regulation of public utilities in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

S. 315. An act for the relief of Asher Ezrachi.

S. 415. An act for the relief of Ernest B. Sanders;

S. 476. An act for the relief of Harold Swarthout and L. R. Swarthout;

S. 550. An act for the relief of John Axel Arvidson:

S. 717. An act for the relief of Hedi Gertrude Spiecker;

S. 987. An act to authorize the Secretary of Commerce, acting through the Coast and Geodetic Survey, to assist the States of Maryland and Delaware to reestablish their common boundary;

S. 1084. An act for the relief of Santiago Landa Arrizabalaga;

S. 1112. An act for the relief of Luca Saltarelli;

S. 1126. An act for the relief of Dimitrios Antoniou Kostalas;

S. 1154. An act for the relief of Hal A. Marchant;
S. 1220. An act for the relief of Josephine

S. 1220. An act for the relief of Josephine Ray;

S. 1337. An act for the relief of Joseph Vyskocil; and

S. 1577. An act to amend the acts granting the consent of Congress to the State of Connecticut, acting by and through any agency or commission thereof, to construct, maintain, and operate toll bridges across the Connecticut River.

STATE, JUSTICE, JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIA-TIONS, 1956

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 5502) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY]?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, does the gentleman from New York propose to explain this bill or to explain what the conferees did on this bill?

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman from New York will endeavor to answer any questions that the gentleman from Iowa may ask, I assure the gentleman from Iowa

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I with-draw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 30, 1955.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, the total of the budget estimates for the Department of State, the Department of Justice, the Judiciary, and the United States

Information Agency for the fiscal year which begins today were in the amount of \$483,531,912. As the bill passed the House it carried appropriations of \$450,-398,227. This figure was raised in the other body to the amount of \$481,985,-418. The conference report now before the House for consideration carries the amount \$466,302,415, which would be \$17,229,497 below the total of the budget estimates and \$15,683,003 below the amount appropriated by the other body.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered. The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.
The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report
the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows: Senate amendment No. 2: Page 4, line 20, insert ": Provided further, That hereafter the position of Budget Officer of the Depart-

ment shall be in GS-18 in the General Schedule established by the Classification Act of 1949 so long as the position is held by the present incumbent."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 12: Page 8, line 6, strike out all after the semicolon in lines 6 and 7, and insert "travel expenses."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I gladly yield to the distinguished gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Let me see if we cannot boil this down to some figures that we can all understand. The other body raised this bill by about \$31½ million; is that correct?

Mr. ROONEY. That is approximately correct. The exact figure was \$31,587,-191.

Mr. GROSS. What is the specific difference between the bill as originally passed by the House and the money increase as proposed by the other body?

Mr. ROONEY. The gross figure recommended in this conference report is in the amount of \$15,904,198 above the House figure, but it is \$15,683,003 below the Senate figure.

Mr. GROSS. Then the managers split the difference as between the Senate increase over the House figure. Is that substantially correct?

Mr. ROONEY. In effect, that is about what it amounts to moneywise. The

gentleman, I am sure, realizes that in the conference—and there were 16 appointed conferees on the part of the other body—we did what we thought was the best we could under all the circumstances. All the conferees on the part of the House were in agreement as to the amounts incorporated in this conference report.

Mr. GROSS. So it is approximately \$15 million higher than the bill reported by the House.

Mr. ROONEY. It is. Mr. GROSS. Would the gentleman say where those increases went?

Mr. ROONEY. In the International Educational Exchange program; in the foreign buildings program; in the USIA; in a number of items for the Department of Justice, and in some substantial increases in connection with the Federal Judiciary.

Mr. GROSS. The language with respect to Representation Allowances, as I understand it, the other body changed that to Operations Allowance.

Mr. ROONEY. No. The House insisted on keeping the well-known title "Representation Allowances." We succeeded in doing that. However, we did have to raise the House figure for Representation Allowances from \$475,000 to \$575,000. The amount inserted in the bill by the other body for this activity was \$700,000.

Mr. GROSS. How much did you say is in this bill for entertainment, otherwise known as Representation Allowance?

Mr. ROONEY. \$575,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the amount allowed by the House.

Mr. GROSS. \$575,000.

Mr. ROONEY. That is correct.

Mr. GROSS. For entertainment purposes?

Mr. ROONEY. It is for Representation Allowances, and the gentleman from Iowa well understands that they include some wreaths for ceremonies and funds in connection with the celebration of the Fourth of July at our Embassies and Consulates all over the world. The gentleman well understands what the \$575,000 is used for.

Mr. GROSS. And it might include a case of two of Haig & Haig?

Mr. ROONEY. I would imagine there might be 3 or 4 or more.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman. Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, will the

gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield.

Mr. PELLY. Can the gentleman tell me how much is in the bill for the International Educational Exchange? Is it the same as was in the House bill?

Mr. ROONEY, \$18 million. House appropriated \$12 million, the Senate \$22 million. The conferees unanimously agreed upon \$18 million.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. -Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. I want to say to the gentleman that I think the figures in the appropriation bill as it left the House were more than adequate. I want the RECORD to show I am opposed to the increase; I am opposed to this conference report.

Mr. ROONEY. May I say to the gentleman from Iowa as chairman of the committee that it was my feeling that everything the House did in connection with this bill was correct. Unfortunately, the House point of view does not always prevail in an appropriations conference. The other body increased the House figures to the tune of \$31,587,191. In conference with the other body the House managers must make a compromise in order to get the bill down to the President so that the departments and courts may function and the employees may be paid on time.

Mr. GROSS. I want to commend the gentleman for having gotten a \$15 million reduction in the Senate figure, but I am still opposed, and I think it is shocking that more than a half-million dollars is earmarked for so-called entertain-

Mr. ROONEY. I think we did a pretty fair job in representing the House position on this conference. I felt \$475,000 was ample for representation allowances; that the Senate figure of \$700,000 was grossly extravagant. I think my able and learned colleagues in the House who served on the conference committee. should be commended for their work. I feel confident the House will carry out every recommendation now proposed.

Mr. Speaker, for the information of the membership the following is a summary table with regard to the House-Senate conference on this bill:

	· State	Justice	Judiciary	U. S. Infor- mation Ageney	Refugee relief	Total
Fiscal year 1955. Budget estimate, 1956 Passed House. Passed Senate. Conference.	\$129, 610, 000	\$186, 772, 767	\$28, 944, 375	\$77, 114, 000	\$8,000,000	\$430, 441, 142
	147, 267, 197	201, 485, 000	30, 279, 715	88, 500, 000	16,000,000	483, 531, 912
	126, 769, 977	197, 525, 000	29, 603, 250	80, 500, 000	16,000,000	450, 398, 227
	147, 549, 608	200, 445, 000	30, 640, 810	88, 350, 000	15,000,000	481, 985, 418
	137, 450, 905	198, 735, 000	30, 116, 510	85, 000, 000	15,000,000	466, 302, 415

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from New York.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagree-

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 13: Page 8, line 9, insert "not in excess of those authorized for regular officers and employees traveling under this approprlation."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 27: Page 19, line 17, insert ": Provided, That hereafter the compensation of the Administrative Assistant Attorney General shall be \$17,500 per annum so long as the position is held by the present lncumbent."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.
The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement. The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 30: Page 21, line 1,

"SPECIAL TEMPORARY ATTORNEYS AND ASSISTANTS

"For compensation and expenses of special temporary attorneys and assistants to the Attorney General, and to the United States attorneys and other miscellaneous employees not otherwise provided for, employed by the Attorney General and with hls approval by the United States attorneys, in special matters and cases without regard to civil service and classification laws, \$600,000: Provided, That the amount paid as compensation out of the funds herein appropriated to any person employed hereunder shall not exceed \$15,000 per annum."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendThe Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Rooney moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum of "\$600,000" named in the said amendment Insert "\$300,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 35: Page 24, line 21, Insert ": Provided further, That of the amount herein appropriated not to exceed \$50,000 may be used for the emergency replacement of alreraft upon certificate of the Attorney General."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 37: Page 26, line 7, insert ": Provided further, That hereafter the compensation of the Director of the Bureau shall be \$17,500 per annum so long as the position is held by the present incumbent.'

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 46: Page 37, line "travel expenses for employees insert: attending official International conferences, without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and to the rates of per dlem allowances in lieu of subsistence expenses under the Travel Expense Act of 1949, but at rates not in excess of comparable allowances approved for such conferences by the Secretary of State."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 49: Page 38, line, insert: "and of which sum not less than \$350,000 shall be made available to one or more private international broadcasting licensees for the purpose of developing and but broadcasting under private auspices, under the general supervision of the United States Information Agency, radio programs to Latin America, Western Europe, Africa, as well as other areas of the free world, which programs shall be designed to cultivate friendship with the peoples of the countries in those areas, and to build improved international understanding."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment. The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Rooney moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert "and of which appropriation not less than \$200,000 shall be available for contracts with one or more private international broadcasting licensees for the purpose of developing and broadcasting under private auspices, but under the general supervision of the United States Information Agency, radio programs to Latin America, Western Europe, Africa, as well as other areas of the free world, which programs shall be designed to cultivate friendship with the peoples of the countries in those areas, and to build improved international understanding.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

(Mr. ROONEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

#### THE PRESIDENT GOES FISHING

(Mr. CELLER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I take it that we are one of the most deliberative assemblies of the world and that what we do here is important. Yet I am going to draw your attention to a startling revelation of inattention, laxity, and disregard of what we do here.

At the last President's press conference the President was asked the following question:

Mr. President, in relation to Mr. Theis' question, the House passed last week, 367 to nothing, a resolution of Democratic Mr. Mc-CORMACK, of Massachusetts, expressing sympathy with the satellites, condemning colonialism of all kinds, and asking that the United Nations and any organization in which we participated to do what they could to release them.

Did you fayor that resolution? Did you

know about that?

Answer: "As a matter of fact, I did not know about that. Maybe I was fishing that day. I do not know."

A motto should be placed over the White House: "If pleasure and fun interfere with work to be done-drop the work."

### FISHING SEASON

(Mr. SCOTT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, if this is the fishing season, I would like to suggest that our friends on the Democratic side of the aisle continue to fish and fish and fish, because up to now they have not caught any issues yet.

### DEMOCRATS SOCK THE TAXPAYERS

(Mr. MACK of Washington asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Washington. Mr. Mr. MACK of Speaker, I call the attention of the House to one of the most important bills that will be considered at this session of Congress-the bill for an expanded highway program.

Public hearings on proposed highway legislation were completed June 1. Usually when hearings on a bill are completed all the members of a committee, including both Democrats and Republicans, go into a session and prepare or mark up, as it is called, a bill for presentation to the House.

This did not happen when the highway bill hearings ended. The Democratic members of the committee went into 4 weeks of secret session to which no Republican members of the Public Works Committee were invited. During the period the Democratic members of the committee agreed upon a highway bill, without advice or consultation with any Republican committee members. This bill, H. R. 7072, was introduced last Tuesday. Since no Republican was consulted this bill, H. R. 7072, is wholly, exclusively and entirely a Democratic bill.

Here is what it proposes to do:

Farmers who use gasoline in farm equipment, fishermen who use gasoline in motorboats and airplane operators all will have to pay the increased gas tax under this Democratic bill just as high way users will.

This bill proposes to impose \$875 million in new and additional taxes on the American automobile and truck owners by increasing the present Federal gasoline tax by 50 percent; the tax on diesel fuel by 200 percent and the present tax on truck tires by 1,000 percent. No hearings on these proposed tax increases have been held.

In fact when one witness representing the Nation's 120,000 service stations started to testify against increasing gasoline taxes this witness was shutoff by committee members who said there were no tax increases proposed in the bill.

Under this Democratic bill, H. R. 7072, some owners of trucks will be confronted with an added tax of \$700 to \$1,000 every time a truck requires a new set of 16 to 22 tires. Trucks not used on the public highways and those that operate on city streets or rural roads which will receive very little additional road money will, under the Democratic bill, pay just as high a gas and tire tax as the big long

distance truckers who operate entirely on the interstate system of roads on which nearly all the money in the Democratic bill will be spent.

#### SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. POWELL (at the request of Mr. McCormack) was given permission to address the House for 30 minutes on July 21 and also on July 29, following any special orders heretofore entered.

### UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 291 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7000) to provide for strengthening of the Reserve forces, and for other purposes. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN].

### CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not pres-

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

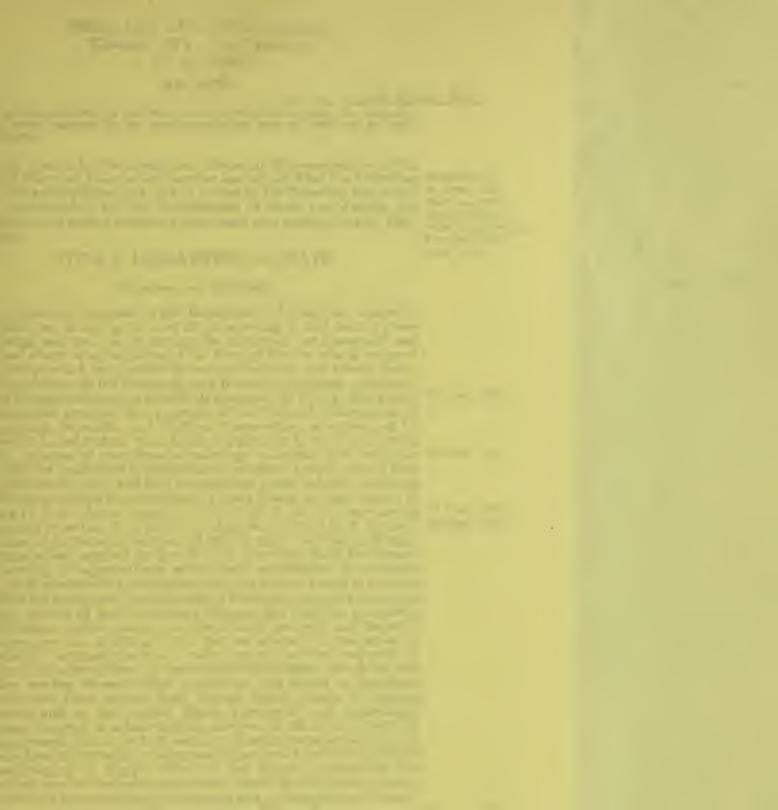
A call of the House was ordered.

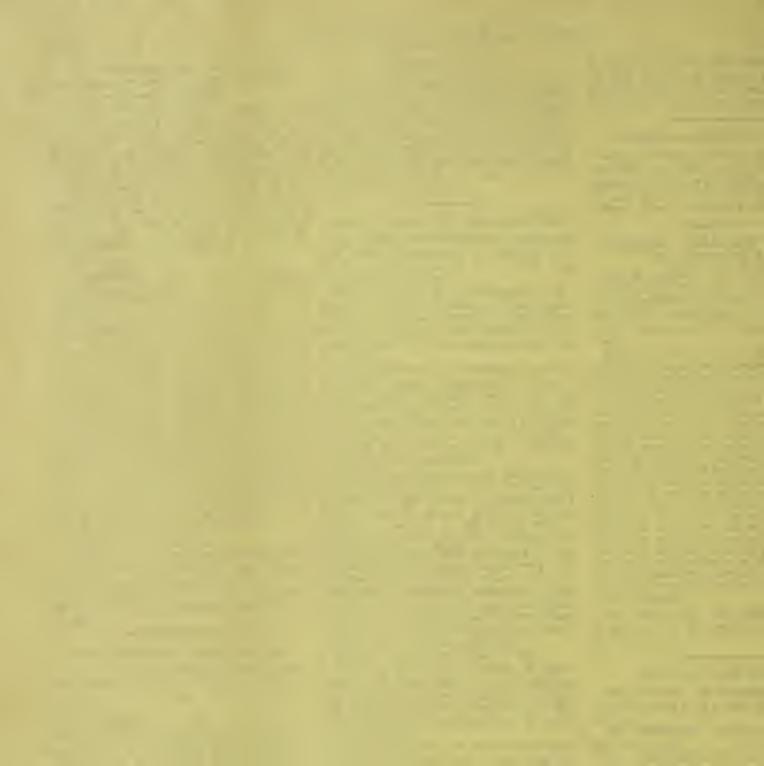
The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 106] Doyle Eberharter Morrison Mumma Anfuso Barden Fjere Grant Bentley Perkins Polk Blitch Gray Green, Pa. Jackson Preston Bolton, Reece, Tenn. Reed, N. Y. Oliver P. Boykin Buchanan James Rivers Kearney Robsion, Ky. Canfield Kearns McConnell Scherer Van Pelt Chatham Christopher Cole Dies McDowell Williams, N. Y. McGregor Dingell Mack, Ill.

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 396 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.





# Public Law 133 - 84th Congress Chapter 279 - 1st Session H. R. 5502

### AN ACT

All 69 Stat. 264.

Making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the following Departments sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Departments of State and Justice, the Justice, the wise appropriated, for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, related agencies namely:

Appropriation Act, 1956.

### TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Department of State not otherwise provided for, including the cost of transporting to and from a place of storage and the cost of storing the furniture and household and personal effects of an employee of the Foreign Service who is assigned to a post at which he is unable to use his furniture and effects, under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe; expenses authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S. C. 801-1158), 60 Stat. 999. not otherwise provided for; expenses of the National Commission on Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation as authorized by sections 3, 5, and 6 of the Act of July 30, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 2870, 287q, 287r); expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities 60 Stat. 713. provided for under this appropriation; purchase (not to exceed four for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding outside the continental United States without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); services as 40 Stat. 1270. authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a); 60 Stat. 810. purchase of uniforms; insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by law of such countries; dues for library membership in organizations which issue publications to members only, or to members at a price lower than the others; rental of tie lines and teletype equipment; employment of aliens, by contract for services abroad; refund of fees erroneously charged and paid for passports; establishment, maintenance, and operation of passport and despatch agencies; ice and drinking water for use abroad; excise taxes on negotiable instruments abroad; radio communications; payment in advance for subscriptions to commercial information, telephone and similar services abroad; relief, protection, and burial of American seamen, and alien seamen from United States vessels in foreign countries and in the United States Territories and possessions; expenses incurred in acknowledging services of officers and crews of foreign vessels and aircraft in rescuing American seamen, airmen, or citizens from shipwreck or other catastrophe abroad; rent and expenses of maintaining in Egypt, Morocco, and Muscat, institutions for American convicts and persons declared insane by any consular court, and care and transportation of prisoners and persons declared insane; expenses, as authorized by law (18 U. S. C. 3192), of bringing to the 62 Stat. 825. United States from foreign countries persons charged with crime; and procurement by contract or otherwise, of services, supplies, and facilities, as follows: (1) translating, (2) analysis and tabulation of technical information, (3) preparation of special maps, globes, and geographic aids, (4) maintenance, improvement, and repair of diplomatic and consular properties in foreign countries, held under leaseholds of less than ten years and fuel and utilities for such proper-

All 69 Stat. 265.

5 USC 1112.

ties, and (5) rental or lease, for periods less than ten years, of offices, buildings, grounds, and living quarters for the use of the Foreign Service, for which payments may be made in advance; \$66,760,000, of which not less than \$8,000,000 shall, if possible, be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That pursuant to section 201 (c) of the Act

United States: Provided, That pursuant to section 201 (c) of the Act of June 30, 1949 (40 U. S. C. 481 (c)), passenger motor vehicles in possession of the Foreign Service abroad may be exchanged or sold and the exchange allowances or proceeds of such sales shall be available without fiscal year limitation for replacement of an equal number of such vehicles and the cost, including the exchange allowance, of each such replacement shall not exceed \$3,000 in the case of the chief of mission automobile at each diplomatic mission (except that fifteen such vehicles may be purchased at not to exceed \$3,600 each) and \$1,400 in the case of all other such vehicles except station wagons: Provided further, That none of the funds made available by this appropriation shall be used to pay the salaries and expenses of the Metals and Minerals staff in the Office of Economic Affairs: Provided further, That hereafter the position of Budget Officer of the Department shall be in GS-18 in the General Schedule established by the Classification 63 Stat. 963. Act of 1949 so long as the position is held by the present incumbent.

### REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

For representation allowances as authorized by section 901 (3) of 60 Stat. 1026. the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131), \$575,000.

### Acquisition of Buildings Abroad

For necessary expenses of carrying into effect the Foreign Service
44 Stat. 403. Buildings Act, 1926, as amended (22 U. S. C. 292-300), including
personal services in the United States and abroad; salaries, expenses
and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the
60 Stat. 999. Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158);
expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided
for under this appropriation; and services as authorized by section 15
60 Stat. 810. of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$8,500,000, of which
not less than \$7,500,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies
or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States, to
remain available until expended: Provided, That not to exceed
\$900,000 may be used for administrative expenses during the current
fiscal year.

#### EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, to be expended pursuant to the requirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 107), \$1,000,000: Provided, That the Secretary of State may delegate to subordinate officials the authority vested in him by section 291 of the Revised Statutes pertaining to certification of expenditures.

### CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to meet annual obligations of membership in international multilateral organizations, pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific Acts of Congress, \$28,115,905.

### Missions to International Organizations

For expenses necessary for permanent representation to certain international organizations in which the United States participates pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific Acts of Congress, including expenses authorized by the pertinent Acts and Conventions providing for such representation; attendance at meetings of societies or associations concerned with the work of the organizations; salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S. C. 801-60 Stat. 999. 1158); hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding, without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); 40 Stat. 1270. and purchase of uniforms for guards and chauffeurs; \$1,075,000: Provided, That the provisions of section 8 of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945, as amended, and regulations, thereunder, 63 Stat. 736. applicable to expenses incurred pursuant to that Act, may be appli- 22 USC 287e. cable to the obligation and expenditure of funds in connection with United States participation in the International Civil Aviation Organization.

International Contingencies

For necessary expenses of participation by the United States upon approval by the Secretary of State, in international activities which arise from time to time in the conduct of foreign affairs and for which specific appropriations have not been provided pursuant to treaties, conventions, or special Acts of Congress, including personal services without regard to civil-service and classification laws; salaries, expenses and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-60 Stat. 999. 1158); employment of aliens; travel expenses without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and to the rates of per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence expenses under the Travel Expense Act of 1949; travel expenses for persons serving without 63 Stat. 166. compensation in an advisory capacity while away from their homes 5 USC 835 or regular places of business not in excess of those authorized for reg-note. ular officers and employees traveling under this appropriation; rent of quarters by contract or otherwise; hire of passenger motor vehicles; contributions for the share of the United States in expenses of international organizations; and printing and binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); \$1,300,000, 40 Stat. 1270. of which not to exceed a total of \$100,000 may be expended for representation allowances as authorized by section 901 (3) of the Act of August 13, 1946 (22 U.S. C. 1131) and for entertainment.

### INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

For expenses necessary to enable the United States to meet its obligations under the treaties of 1884, 1889, 1905, 1906, 1933, and 1944 24 Stat. 1011; between the United States and Mexico, and to comply with the other 26 Stat. 1512; laws applicable to the United States Section, International Boundary 35 Stat. 1863; and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, including opera-34 Stat. 2953; tion and maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification, canalization, 48 Stat. 1621; flood control, bank protection, water supply, power, irrigation, boundary fence or demarcation, and sanitation projects; detailed plan preparation and construction (including surveys and operation and maintenance and protection during construction); Rio Grande emergency flood protection; expenditures for the purposes set forth in sections 101 through 104 of the Act of September 13, 1950 (22 U.S. C. 64 Stat. 846.

277d-1-277d-4); purchase of four passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; purchase of planographs and lithographs; and leasing of private property to remove therefrom sand, gravel, stone, and other materials, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U. S. C. 5); as follows:

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses not otherwise provided for, including examinations, preliminary surveys, and investigations, \$435,000.

#### OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

For operation and maintenance of projects or parts thereof, as enumerated above, including gaging stations, \$1,200,000: Provided, That expenditures for the Rio Grande bank protection project shall be subject to the provisions and conditions contained in the appropriation for said project as provided by the Act approved April 25, 1945 (59 Stat. 89).

### AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

For expenses necessary to enable the President to perform the obligations of the United States pursuant to treaties between the United States and Great Britain, in respect to Canada, signed January 11, 1909 (36 Stat. 2448) and February 24, 1925 (44 Stat. 2102), the treaty between the United States and Canada signed February 27, 1950, including stenographic reporting services by contract; hire of passenger motor vehicles; \$285,000, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State, and to be available also for additional expenses of the American Sections, International Commissions, as hereinafter set forth:

International Joint Commission, United States and Canada, the salary of one Commissioner on the part of the United States who shall serve at the pleasure of the President (the other Commissioners to serve in that capacity without compensation therefor); salaries of clerks and other employees appointed by the Commissioners on the part of the United States with the approval solely of the Secretary of State; travel expenses and compensation of witnesses in attending hearings of the Commission at such places in the United States and Canada as the Commission or the American Commissioners shall determine to be necessary; and special and technical investigations in connection with matters falling within the Commission's jurisdiction: *Provided*, That transfers of funds may be made to other agencies of the Government for the performance of work for which this appropriation is made.

International Boundary Commission, United States, Alaska, and Canada, the completion of such remaining work as may be required under the award of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal and the existing treaties between the United States and Great Britain; commutation of subsistence to employees while on field duty, not to exceed \$6 per day each (but not to exceed \$3 per day each when a member of a field party and subsisting in camp); hire of freight and passenger motor vehicles from temporary field employees; and payment for timber

necessarily cut in keeping the boundary line clear.

1 UST 694.

### INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to enable the United States to meet its obligations in connection with participation in international fisheries commissions pursuant to treaties or conventions, and implementing Acts of Congress; \$455,000: Provided, That the United States share of such expenses may be advanced to the respective commissions: Provided further, That this appropriation shall not be used to pay the expenses of attendance at official international conferences.

### International Educational Exchange Activities

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to enable the Department of State to carry out international educational exchange activities, as authorized by the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U. S. C. 1431–1479), and the Act of 62 Stat. 6. August 9, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 501), and to administer the programs 53 Stat. 1290. authorized by section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended (50 U.S. C. App. 1641 (b)), the Act of August 24, 1949 60 Stat. 754. (20 U. S. C. 222-224), and the Act of September 29, 1950 (20 U. S. C. 63 Stat. 630. 225), including salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and 64 Stat. 1081. dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158); expenses of attendance at meetings 60 Stat. 999. concerned with activities provided for under this appropriation; hire of passenger motor vehicles; entertainment within the United States (not to exceed \$1,000); services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); advance of funds notwith-60 Stat. 810. standing section 3648 of the Revised Statutes as amended; and actual 31 USC 529. expenses of preparing and transporting to their former homes the remains of persons, not United States Government employees, who may die away from their homes while participating in activities authorized under this appropriation; \$18,000,000, of which not less than \$8,000,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States: Provided, That not to exceed \$3,300,000 may be used for administrative expenses during the current fiscal year.

#### GOVERNMENT IN OCCUPIED AREAS

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States in Germany and Austria (including those arising under the supreme authority assumed by the United States on June 5, 1945, and under contractual arrangements with the Federal Republic of Germany), under such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe, including one deputy to the United States chief of mission in Germany at a salary of \$17,500 and the United States Member of the Board for the Validation of German Bonds in the United States at a salary of \$14,800; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 60 Stat. 810. 55a), at rates not in excess of \$50 per diem for individuals; payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph of section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the United States Code when 62 Stat. 983. such claims arise in foreign countries; expenses for translation and reproduction rights; acquisition, maintenance, operation, and distribution of rehabilitation materials and equipment for Germany and Austria; medical and health assistance for the civilian population of Germany and Austria; expenses incident to maintaining discipline and order (including trial and punishment by courts established by or under authority of the President); purchase, rental, operation,

Pub. Law 133

and maintenance of printing and binding machines, equipment, and devices abroad; hire of passenger motor vehicles; transportation to Germany or Austria of property donated for the purposes of this appropriation; unforeseen contingencies (not to exceed \$150,000), to be accounted for pursuant to the provisions of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 107); representation allowances (not to exceed \$45,000) similar to those authorized by section 901 (3) of

60 Stat. 1026. the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131); \$7,750,000: Provided, That provisions of law, including current appropriation Acts, applicable to the Department of State shall be available for application to expenditures made from this appropriation: Provided further, That when section 601 of the Economy Act of 1932, as amended (31

47 Stat. 417.

U. S. C. 686), is employed to carry out the purposes of this appropriation the requisitioned agency may utilize the authority contained in this appropriation: Provided further, That expenditures from this appropriation may be made outside the continental United States, when necessary to carry out its purposes, without regard to sections 355 and 3648, Revised Statutes, as amended: Provided further, That for the purposes of this appropriation appointments may be made to

33 USC 733; 31 USC 529.

22 USC 922. Subsistence supplies. 36 Stat. 1047.

the Foreign Service Reserve without regard to the four-year limita-60 Stat. 1009. tion contained in section 522 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946: Provided further, That when the Department of the Army, under the authority of the Act of March 3, 1911, as amended (10 U. S. C. 1253), furnishes subsistence supplies to personnel of civilian agencies of the United States Government serving in Germany and Austria, payment therefor by such personnel shall be made at the same rate as is paid by civilian personnel of the Department of the Army serving in Germany and Austria, respectively.

# RAMA ROAD, NICARAGUA

For an additional amount for necessary expenses for the survey

and construction of the Rama Road, Nicaragua, in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 160), as supplemented by section 8 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1954 (Public Law 350, approved May 6, 1954), \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That transfer of funds may be made from this appropriation to the Depart-68 Stat. 74. ment of Commerce for the performance of work for which the appropriation is made.

### GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Contracts in foreign countries.

Sec. 102. Contracts entered into in foreign countries involving expenditures from any of the appropriations under this title shall not be subject to the provisions of section 3741 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 22). Sec. 103. The exchange of funds for payment of expenses in con-

Exchange of funds.

nection with the operation of diplomatic and consular establishments abroad shall not be subject to the provisions of section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S. C. 543).

Travel expenses.

Sec. 104. Appropriations under this title available for expenses in connection with travel of personnel outside the continental United States, including travel of dependents and transportation of personal effects, household goods, or automobiles of such personnel shall be available for such expenses when any part of such travel or transportation begins in the current fiscal year pursuant to travel orders issued in that year, not withstanding the fact that such travel or transportation may not be completed during the current fiscal year.

SEC. 105. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 16a of the Act Vehicles. of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 78 (a)), Government-owned vehicles 60 Stat. 810. may be used in foreign countries for transportation of United States Government employees from their residence to the office and return when public transportation facilities are unsafe or are not available: Provided, That each Chief of Mission shall have prior authority from the Secretary of State to approve such transportation.

SEC. 106. Appropriations under this title for "Salaries and ex- Security penses", "International contingencies", and "Missions to inter-guard serv-national organizations" are available for reimbursement of the ioes. General Services Administration for security guard services for pro-

tection of confidential files.

Sec. 107. The Secretary of State, with the approval of the Bureau Per diem of the Budget, shall prescribe the maximum rates (not to exceed \$12 rates. per day) of per diem in lieu of subsistence (or of similar allowances therefor) payable while away from their own countries to foreign participants in any exchange of persons program, or in any program of furnishing technical information and assistance, under the jurisdiction of any Government agency, and said rates may be fixed without regard to any provision of law in limitation thereof.

SEC. 108. No part of any appropriation contained in this title shall Restrictions. be used to pay the salary or expenses of any person assigned to or serving in any office of any of the several States of the United States

or any political subdivision thereof.

Sec. 109. None of the funds appropriated in this title shall be used (1) to pay the United States contribution to any international organization which engages in the direct or indirect promotion of the principle or doctrine of one world government or one world citizenship; (2) for the promotion, direct or indirect, of the principle or doctrine of one world government or one world citizenship.

SEC. 110. It is the sense of the Congress that the Communist Chinese UN membership. Government should not be admitted to membership in the United Communist

Nations as the representative of China.

This title may be cited as the "Department of State Appropriation Citation of Act. 1956".

#### TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

For expenses necessary for the administration of the Department of Justice and for examination of judicial offices, including purchase (one for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney General or his Administrative Assistant; \$2,570,000: Provided, That hereafter the compensation of the Administrative Assist-Administrative ant Attorney General shall be \$17,500 per annum so long as the Assistant Attorney General. position is held by the present incumbent.

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary for the legal activities of the Department of Justice not otherwise provided for, including miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney General or his Administrative Assistant; and advances of public moneys pursuant to law (31 U.S. C. 529); \$9,300,000.

60 Stat. 809.

All 69 Stat. 271.

### SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

For expenses necessary for the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws, \$3,100,000: *Provided*, That none of this appropriation shall be expended for the establishment and maintenance of permanent regional offices of the Antitrust Division.

### SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND MARSHALS

For necessary expenses of the offices of United States attorneys and marshals and United States district attorneys in Alaska, including purchase of four passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, including one bus at not to exceed \$9,000; services in Alaska in collecting evidence for the United States when specifically directed by the Attorney General; and firearms and ammunition; \$17,240,000, of which not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available for the employment of temporary deputy marshals in lieu of bailiffs at a rate not to exceed \$10 per day: *Provided*, That of the amount herein appropriated \$12,000 may be used for the emergency replacement of one prisoner-carrying bus upon certificate of the Attorney General.

#### SPECIAL TEMPORARY ATTORNEYS AND ASSISTANTS

For compensation and expenses of special temporary attorneys and assistants to the Attorney General, and to the United States attorneys and other miscellaneous employees not otherwise provided for, employed by the Attorney General and with his approval by the United States attorneys, in special matters and cases without regard to civil-service and classification laws, \$300,000: Provided, That the amount paid as compensation out of the funds herein appropriated to any person employed hereunder shall not exceed \$15,000 per annum.

#### FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

For expenses, mileage, and per diems of witnesses and for per diems in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law, and not to exceed \$175,000 for such compensation and expenses of witnesses (including expert witnesses) or informants pursuant to section 1 of the Act of July 28, 1950 (5 U. S. C. 341) and sections 4244–48 of title 18, United States Code; \$1,350,000: Provided, That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be used to pay any witness more than one attendance fee for any one calendar day.

64 Stat. 380. 63 Stat. 686.

### SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CLAIMS OF PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY

For administrative expenses necessary for payment of claims of 62 Stat. 1231. persons of Japanese ancestry, pursuant to the Act of July 2, 1948 50 USC app. (50 U. S. C. 1981–1987), \$200,000.

### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States; protection of the person of the President of the United States; acquisition, collection, classification and preservation of identification and other records and their exchange with the duly authorized officials of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and other institutions; and such other investigations regarding official matters under the control of the Department of Justice and the Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney General,

including purchase (not to exceed three hundred for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase at not to exceed \$10,000, for replacement only, of one armored motor vehicle; firearms and ammunition; not to exceed \$10,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for the purposes set forth in this paragraph; not to exceed \$4,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; payment of rewards; and not to exceed \$70,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General, and to be accounted for solely on his certificate; \$88,000,000: Provided, That the compensation of the Director of the Bureau shall Director. be \$20,000 per annum so long as the position is held by the present Compensation. incumbent.

None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau of Investi-Limitation. gation shall be used to pay the compensation of any civil-service employee.

### IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to immigration, naturalization, and alien registration, including advance of cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en route; payment of allowances (at a rate not in excess of \$1 per day) to aliens, while held in custody under the immigration laws, for work performed; payment of rewards; uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114); not to exceed \$35,000 to meet unforeseen 5 USC 2131 emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the note. direction of the Attorney General and accounted for solely on his certificate; not to exceed \$5,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; purchase (not to exceed one hundred and seventy for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase (not to exceed seven for replacement only) and maintenance and operation of aircraft; firearms and ammunition; refunds of head tax, maintenance bills, immigration fines, and other items properly returnable, except deposits of aliens who become public charges and deposits to secure payment of fines and passage money; operation, maintenance, remodeling, and repair of buildings and the purchase of equipment incident thereto; reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services for protection of confidential files and for rental of buildings in the District of Columbia; and maintenance, care, detention, surveillance, parole, and transportation of alien enemies and their wives and dependent children, including return of such persons to place of bona fide residence or to such other place as may be authorized by the Attorney General; \$44,000,000: Provided, That the compensation of the five assistant commissioners shall be at Assistant comthe rate of grade GS-16 so long as the positions are filled by the missioners. present incumbents: Provided further, That of the amount herein Aircraft. appropriated not to exceed \$50,000 may be used for the emergency replacement of aircraft upon certificate of the Attorney General.

by the present incumbent.

All 69 Stat. 273.

### FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

### SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

For expenses necessary for the administration, operation, and maintenance of Federal penal and correctional institutions, including supervision of United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions and their support in Alaska; not to exceed \$13,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; purchase of not to exceed twenty-two (of which eighteen shall be for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; compilation of statistics relating to prisoners in Federal and non-Federal penal and correctional institutions; furnishing of insignia, uniforms, and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for employees in the performance of their official duties; payment pursuant to law of claims of employees for loss, damage, or destruction of personal property (31 U. S. C. 238); firearms and ammunition; medals and other awards; payment of rewards; purchase and exchange of farm products and livestock; construction of buildings at prison camps; and acquisition of land as authorized by section 7 of the Act of July 28, 1950 (5 U. S. C. 341f); \$28,800,000: Provided, That there may be transferred to the Public Health Service such amounts as may be necessary, in the discretion of the Attorney General, for direct expenditure by that Service for medical relief for inmates of Federal penal and correctional institutions: Provided further, That the Attorney General hereafter is authorized, without regard to the Classification Act of 1949, to place three positions in grade GS-16 in the General Schedule established by the Classification Act of 1949: Provided further, That hereafter the compensation of the Director of the Bureau shall be \$17,500 per annum so long as the position is held

GS-16 posi-

tions.

63 Stat. 963. 5 USC 1112. Director. Compensation.

#### BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For constructing, remodeling, and equipping necessary buildings and facilities at existing penal and correctional institutions, including all necessary expenses incident thereto, by contract or force account, \$875,000: Provided, That labor of United States prisoners may be used for work performed under this appropriation.

#### SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

For support of United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions except in the Territory of Alaska, including necessary clothing and medical aid, and payment of rewards; \$3,000,000.

#### OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Attorney General, or such officer as he may designate, is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other property or interest vested in him or transferred to him pursuant to or with respect to the Trading With the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U.S. C. App.), necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the powers and duties conferred on the Attorney General pursuant to said Act:

\*Provided\*, That not to exceed \$2,800,000 shall be available in the current fiscal year for the general administrative expenses of the Office of Alien Property, including rent of private or Government-owned space in the District of Columbia; and expenses of attendance at meet-

63 Stat. 167.

64 Stat. 381.

Pub. Law 133 All 69 Stat. 274.

ings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this authorization: Provided further, That on or before November 1 of the current Report to fiscal year, the Attorney General shall make a report to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives mittees. giving detailed information on all administrative and nonadministrative expenses incurred during the next preceding fiscal year in connection with the activities of the Office of Alien Property: Provided further, That of the total amount herein authorized the amount of \$100,000 is to be transferred to the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, general administration", Justice.

# GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Sec. 202. None of the funds appropriated by this title may be used Attorneys. to pay the compensation of any person hereafter employed as an License reattorney (except foreign counsel employed in special cases) unless quirement. such person shall be duly licensed and authorized to practice as an attorney under the laws of a State, Territory, or the District of

Sec. 203. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the offices of the Reimbursement United States attorney and the United States marshal for the District to U. S. of Columbia from all appropriations in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any funds in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the District of Columbia.

Sec. 204. Appropriations and authorizations made in this title which Attendance are available for expenses of attendance at meetings shall be expended at meetings. for such purposes in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Attorney General.

Sec. 205. Appropriations and authorizations made in this title for salaries and expenses shall be available for services as authorized by 60 Stat. 810. section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice Appropriation of title"

Act, 1956".

### TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

#### SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

#### SALARIES

For the Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices, and all other officers and employees, whose compensation shall be fixed by the Court, except as otherwise provided by law, and who may be employed and assigned by the Chief Justice to any office or work of the Court, \$1,022,400.

#### PRINTING AND BINDING SUPREME COURT REPORTS

For printing and binding the advance opinions, preliminary prints, and bound reports of the Court, \$91,200.

#### MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

For miscellaneous expenses to be expended as the Chief Justice may approve, \$49,950.

#### CARE OF THE BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

48 Stat. 668.

For such expenditures as may be necessary to enable the Architect of the Capitol to carry out the duties imposed upon him by the Act approved May 7, 1934 (40 U. S. C. 13a-13b), including improvements, maintenance, repairs, equipment, supplies, materials, and appurtenances; special clothing for workmen; and personal and other services (including temporary labor without reference to the Classification and Retirement Acts, as amended), and for snow removal by hire of men and equipment or under contract without compliance with section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U. S. C. 5); \$367,400.

#### AUTOMOBILE FOR THE CHIEF JUSTICE

For purchase, exchange, lease, driving, maintenance, and operation of an automobile for the Chief Justice of the United States; \$5,835.

#### PREPARATION OF RULES FOR CIVIL PROCEDURE

The amount made available under this head in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1955, shall remain available until June 30, 1956.

### COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries of the chief judge, four associate judges, and all other officers and employees of the court, and necessary expenses of the court, including exchange of books, and traveling expenses, as may be approved by the chief judge, \$235,755.

#### CUSTOMS COURT

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries of the chief judge, eight judges, and all other officers and employees of the court, and necessary expenses of the court, including exchange of books, and traveling expenses, as may be approved by the chief judge, \$598,270: Provided, That traveling expenses of judges of the Customs Court shall be paid upon the written certificate of the judge.

#### COURT OF CLAIMS

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries of the chief judge, four associate judges, seven regular and six additional commissioners, and all other officers and employees of the Court, and for other necessary expenses, including stenographic and other fees and charges necessary in the taking of testimony, and travel, \$622,700.

### REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS

For necessary repairs and improvements to the Court of Claims buildings, to be expended under the supervision of the Architect of the Capitol, \$12,000.

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

#### SALARIES OF JUDGES

For salaries of circuit judges; district judges (including judges of the district courts of Alaska, the Virgin Islands, the Panama Canal Zone, and Guam); justices and judges of the Supreme Court and circuit courts of the Territory of Hawaii; justices and judges retired or resigned under title 28, United States Code, sections 371, 372, and 373; and annuities of widows of justices of the Supreme Court of the 62 Stat. 903. United States in accordance with title 28, United States Code, section 375; \$5,728,000.

#### SALARIES OF SUPPORTING PERSONNEL

For salaries of all officials and employees of the Federal Judiciary, not otherwise specifically provided for, \$14,000,000: Provided, That the compensation of secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges shall be fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office without regard to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, except that the salary of a secretary shall conform with that of the General Schedule grades (GS) 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8, as the appointing judge shall Ante, p. 172. determine, and the salary of a law clerk shall conform with that of the General Schedule grades (GS) 5, 7, 9, 11, or 12, as the appointing judge shall determine, subject to review by the judicial council of the circuit if requested by the Director, such determination by the judge otherwise to be final: Provided further, That (exclusive of step-increases corresponding with those provided for by title VII of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and of compensation paid for 63 Stat. 967. temporary assistance needed because of an emergency) the aggregate 5 USC 1121salaries paid to secretaries and law clerks appointed by one judge shall 1125. not exceed \$10,560 per annum, except in the case of the chief judge of each circuit and the chief judge of each district court having five or more district judges, in which case the aggregate salaries shall not exceed \$14,355 per annum.

### FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

For fees, expenses, and costs of jurors (including meals and lodging for jurors in Alaska, as provided by section 193, title II, of the Act of June 6, 1900, 31 Stat. 362); compensation of jury commissioners; and fees of United States commissioners and other committing magistrates acting under title 18, United States Code, section 3041; 62 Stat. 815. \$4,500,000.

For necessary travel and miscellaneous expenses, not otherwise provided for, incurred by the Judiciary, including the purchase of firearms and ammunition, the cost of contract statistical services for the office of Register of Wills of the District of Columbia and not to exceed \$1,000 for the payment of fees to attorneys appointed in accordance with the Act of June 8, 1938 (52 Stat. 625), not exceeding \$25 in D. C. Code 21-any one case, \$2,276,750: Provided, That this sum shall be available, 308. in an amount not to exceed \$8,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of Federal Probation when incurred on the written authorization of the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

For necessary expenses of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, including travel, advertising, and rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$606,250.

#### SALARIES OF REFEREES

60 Stat. 326.

For salaries of referees as authorized by the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U. S. C. 68), not to exceed \$1,151,400, to be derived from the referees' salary fund established in pursuance of said Act.

#### EXPENSES OF REFEREES

39 USC 355.

For miscellaneous expenses of referees, United States courts, including the salaries of their clerical assistants, travel, purchase of envelopes without regard to the Act of June 26, 1906 (34 Stat. 476), not to exceed \$1,650,500, to be derived from the referees' expense fund established in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U. S. C. 68 (c) (4)).

60 Stat. 327.

# GENERAL PROVISIONS—THE JUDICIARY

Reimbursement to U. S.

Sec. 302. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia from all appropriations under this title and 30 per centum of the expenditures for the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia from all appropriations under this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any funds in the Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia.

U. S. Court of Appeals, reports.
Citation of title.

Sec. 303. The reports of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia shall not be sold for a price exceeding that approved by the court and for not more than \$6.50 per volume.

This title may be cited as the "Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1956".

# TITLE IV—UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

67 Stat. 642. 5 USC 133z-15 note. 62 Stat. 6. For expenses necessary to enable the United States Information Agency, as authorized by Reorganization Plan Numbered 8 of 1953, and the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act, as amended (22 U. S. C. 1431 et seq.), to carry out international information activities, including employment, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws, of (1) persons on a temporary basis (not to exceed \$120,000), (2) aliens within the United States, and (3) aliens abroad for service in the United States relating to the translation or narration of colloquial speech in foreign languages (such aliens to be investigated for such employment in accordance with procedures established by the Secretary of State and the Attorney General); travel expenses of aliens employed abroad for service in the United States to and from the United

60 Stat. 999.

States; salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801–1158); expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided for under this appropriation (not to exceed \$6,000); entertainment within the United States (not to exceed \$1,000); hire of passenger motor vehicles; insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by the law of such countries; purchase of space in publications abroad, without regard to the

provisions of law set forth in 44 U. S. C. 322; services as authorized 20 Stat. 216. by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); payment 60 Stat. 810. of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph of section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the United States Code when 62 Stat. 983. such claims arise in foreign countries; advance of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes as amended; purchase 31 USC 529. of caps for personnel employed abroad; dues for library membership in organizations which issue publications to members only, or to members at a price lower than to others; employment of aliens, by contract, for service abroad; purchase of ice and drinking water abroad; payment of excise taxes on negotiable instruments abroad; loss by exchange; cost of transporting to and from a place of storage and the cost of storing the furniture and household and personal effects of an employee of the Foreign Service who is assigned to a post at which he is unable to use his furniture and effects, under such regulations as the Director may prescribe; actual expenses of preparing and transporting to their former homes the remains of persons, not United States Government employees, who may die away from their homes while participating in activities authorized under this appropriation; radio activities and acquisition and production of motion pictures and visual materials and purchase or rental of technical equipment and facilities therefor, narration, script-writing, translation, and engineering services, by contract or otherwise; maintenance, improvement, and repair of properties used for information activities in foreign countries; fuel and utilities for Government-owned or leased property abroad; rental or lease for periods not exceeding five years of offices, buildings, grounds, and living quarters for officers and employees engaged in informational activities abroad; travel expenses for employees attending official international conferences, without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and to the rates of per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence expenses under the Travel Expense Act of 1949, but at rates not in excess of 63 Stat. 166. comparable allowances approved for such conferences by the Secretary 5 USC 835 note. of State; and purchase of objects for presentation to foreign governments, schools, or organizations; \$85,000,000, of which not less than \$8,000,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States and of which appropriation not less than \$200,000 shall be available for contracts with one or more private international broadcasting licensees for the purpose of developing and broadcasting under private auspices, but under the general supervision of the United States Information Agency, radio programs to Latin America, Western Europe, Africa, as well as other areas of the free world, which programs shall be designed to cultivate friendship with the peoples of the countries in those areas, and to build improved international understanding: Provided, That not to exceed \$50,000 may be used for representation abroad: Provided further, That this appropriation shall be available for expenses in connection with travel of personnel outside the continental United States, including travel of dependents and transportation of personal effects, household goods, or automobiles of such personnel, when any part of such travel or transportation begins in the current fiscal year pursuant to travel orders issued in that year, not withstanding the fact that such

the Revised Statutes (31 U.S. C. 543): Provided further, That passenger motor vehicles used abroad exclusively for the purposes of this appropriation may be exchanged or sold, pursuant to section 201 (c)

travel or transportation may not be completed during the current year: Provided further, That funds may be exchanged for payment of Information expenses in connection with the operation of information establish- establishments abroad without regard to the provisions of section 3651 of ments abroad. 63 Stat. 384.

of the Act of June 30, 1949 (40 U.S. C. 481 (c)), and the exchange allowances or proceeds of such sales shall be available for replacement of an equal number of such vehicles and the cost, including the exchange allowance of each such replacement, except buses and station wagons, shall not exceed \$1,400: Provided further, That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 665), the United States Information Agency is authorized in making contracts for the use of international shortwave radio stations and facilities, to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify the owners and operators of said radio stations and facilities from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose against loss or damage on account of injury to persons or property arising from such use of said radio stations and facilities: Provided further, That existing appointments and assignments to the Foreign Service Reserve for the purposes of foreign information and educational activities which expire during the current fiscal year may be extended for a period of one year in addition to the period of appointment or assignment otherwise authorized: Provided further, That funds appropriated herein shall be available for payment to private organizations abroad in pursuance of contracts entered into for the processing and distribution of motion-picture films.

### TITLE V—FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

### Refugee Relief

For expenses necessary to enable the President, by transfer to such officer or agency of the Government as may be appropriate, to carry out the provisions of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953 (Public Law 203, approved August 7, 1953), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not in excess of \$50 per diem for individuals; printing and binding outside the continental United States without regard to section 11 of 40 Stat. 1270. the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); hire of passenger motor vehicles; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purpose of this appropriation; not to exceed \$89,000 for expenses of a confidential nature, to be accounted for solely on the certificate of the officer to whom funds are transferred by the President from this appropriation; and of which not less than \$2,000,000 shall be for capital for the making of loans; \$15,000,000: Provided, That funds appropriated herein shall be available in accordance with authority granted hereunder or under authority governing the activities of the Government agencies to which such funds are allocated.

## TITLE VI—FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

The following corporation is hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to such corporation, and in accord with the law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the Budget for the fiscal year 1956 for such corporation, except as hereinafter provided:

67 Stat. 400. 50 USC app. 1971 note. 60 Stat. 810.

61 Stat. 584. 31 USC 849.

Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated: Not to exceed \$377,000 of the funds of the Corporation shall be available for its administrative expenses, and not to exceed \$473,000 for the expenses of vocational training of prisoners, both amounts to be computed on an accrual basis and to be determined in accordance with the Corporation's prescribed accounting system in effect on July 1, 1946, and shall be exclusive of depreciation, payment of claims, expenditures which the said accounting system requires to be capitalized or charged to cost of commodities acquired or produced, including selling and shipping expenses, and expenses in connection with acquisition, construction, operation, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposition of facilities and other property belonging to the Corporation or in which it has an interest.

### TITLE VII-GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 701. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act, or of Strikes or the funds available for expenditure by any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: Provided, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall Affidavit. be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: Provided further, That any person who engages in a strike Penalty. against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: Provided further, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

overthrow of Govern-

Sec. 702. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall Publicity or be used for publicity or propaganda purposes not heretofore authorized propaganda. by the Congress.

SEC. 703. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall International be used to pay any expenses incident to or in connection with partici- Materials pation in the International Materials Conference.

Conference.

This Act may be cited as the "Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies Appropriation Act, 1956"

Approved July 7, 1955.



